



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT


STREET FURNITURE AUSTRALIA

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

FY2024-25

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Street Furniture Australia						
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 Arrears report						
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p> <p><i>Signature here</i></p> 						
	<table> <tr> <td>Name of signatory</td> <td>COLIN MARTIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Position of signatory</td> <td>DIRECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>31/03/2026</td> </tr> </table>	Name of signatory	COLIN MARTIN	Position of signatory	DIRECTOR	Date	31/03/2026
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Australian Government
**Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water**

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Version 10.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	8,433 tCO ₂ -e (100% overlap in emissions as the organisation parent certification)
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.20%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	28/08/2023 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY2026-27

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of product certification

This product certification is for all outdoor furniture sold by Street Furniture Australia Pty Ltd. It includes:

- Seats
- Benches
- Tables
- Shade structures
- Bollards
- Litter solutions
- Drinking fountains
- Planter boxes
- Tree Surrounds
- Accessories (e.g ash boxes, seat dividers etc)

It is additionally defined as follow:

- Functional unit: \$1 of sold furniture*
- Offered as: full coverage product
- Life cycle: (cradle-to-grave excluding the use stage, over which Street Furniture Australia has no control).

**Considering the large variety of products sold to customers, it was not practical or cost effective to carry out separate Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) for each type of furniture item. The approach taken was to utilise a financial metric and examine the emissions per \$ of product sold. Total emissions for the products were calculated from cradle-to-grave (excluding the use phase) for all products sold in FY2024. This figure was then divided by total revenue.*

The responsible entity for this product certification is Street Furniture Australia Pty Ltd, ABN 46 070 910 100.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2024-25 reporting period.

Street Furniture Australia also certifies its parent organisation with Climate Active. Both Organisation and Product certifications share the same inventory boundary (100% overlap in emissions). Further information, including purchased offsets covering both certifications can be found in the [Organisation Public Disclosure Statement](#).

Description of business

Street Furniture Australia designs and manufactures highly durable furniture for the public realm. The company uniquely runs both an R&D program and factory under one roof in Western Sydney, Australia.

Most of the furniture items are made from timber and metal which is procured from third-party suppliers and manufactured and assembled at Street Furniture Australia's factory. The factory has facilities for metal fabrication, welding, powder coating and joinery with an adjacent warehouse and an office space above.

Since 1986 they have supplied to more than 30,000 places in Australia and around the globe. Recent projects include the new Google Campus in Washington, Houston Botanic Garden and Long Island Rail Road in New York. All products are made-to-order, finished, quality-controlled and dispatched from the factory floor to ISO standards.

Street Furniture's mission is to bring enjoyment to all those who *create, build, maintain* and *use* public places. To achieve this, they are committed to:

- Creating spaces that make smiles.
- Caring design that treads lightly on the planet.
- Ensuring public spaces are accessible for everyone.
- Partnerships that help clients to create a sense of place.
- Long-term thinking, so their business and the spaces they help to create endure.

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as 'attributable processes' of a product or service. These attributable processes are services, materials and energy flows that become the product or service, make the product or service and carry the product or service through its life cycle. These attributable emissions have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as attributable and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Attributable emissions sources can be **excluded** from the carbon inventory but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial**).

Outside the emissions boundary

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim).

Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

- Accommodation and facilities
- Cleaning and chemicals
- Climate Active products and services
- Construction materials and services
- Electricity
- Food
- Horticulture and agriculture
- ICT services and equipment
- Machinery and vehicles
- Office equipment and supplies
- Postage, courier and freight (including upstream freight of raw materials and downstream transport of sold furniture)
- Products (including raw materials, product manufacture and packaging)
- Professional services
- Refrigerants
- Roads and landscape
- Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
- Transport (air)
- Transport (land and sea)
- Waste (including end of life treatment of sold products)
- Working from home

Non-quantified

N/A

Excluded

N/A

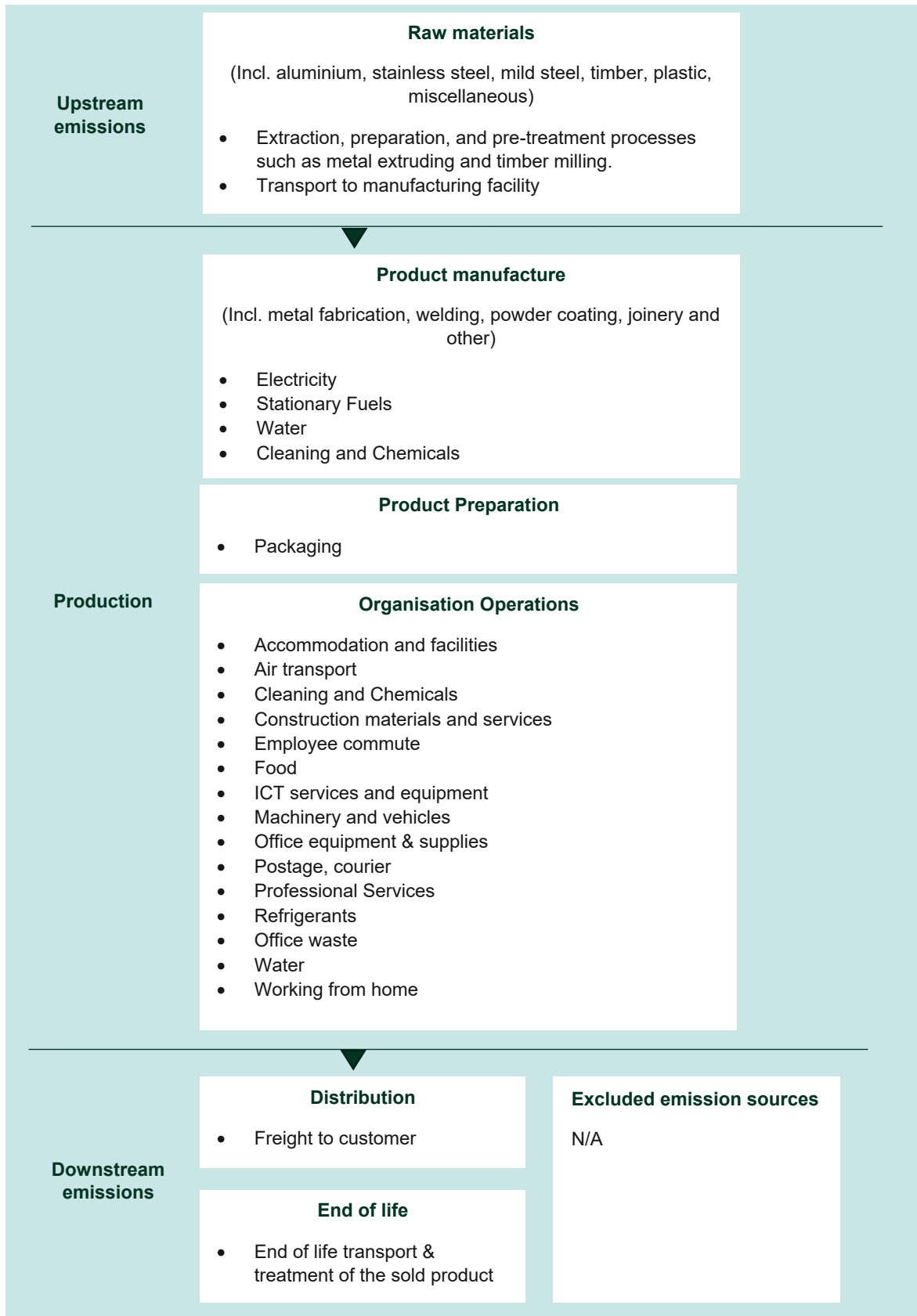
Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Use of the furniture sold by Street Furniture (maintenance and potential energy usage from electronic material)

Product process diagram

Cradle-to-grave boundary



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Street Furniture Australia commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030, compared to an FY24 base year. We also commit to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 15% per \$ of product sold by 2030, compared to an FY24 base year with a focus on reducing the emissions associated with our use of aluminium and steel.

As the bulk of our emissions are scope 3 and outside of our direct control, we utilised the remainder of our first year of certification to engage deeply with our suppliers and sub-contractors on their climate change mitigation strategies. In FY25 the emissions reduction strategy was refined for scope 1 and 2 only, slightly adjusting method and timeline while keeping end goals consistent.

Scope 1 emissions will be reduced by:

Actioning the business case to upgrade our existing gas fired powder coating oven with automatic sliding doors by 2030 or earlier. The business case has been approved by the board, this will significantly reduce our use of LPG. LPG accounted for almost 100% of our stationary fuel use and stationary fuels represented 92.7% of Scope 1 emissions in our FY24 base year.

Scope 2 emissions will be reduced by:

Transitioning to 50% renewable energy by 2027 and 100% renewable energy by 2030. We will achieve this through one, or a combination of the following measures by installing solar panels on the factory roof at our Regents Park premises.

Scope 3 emissions will be reduced by:

Focusing on our use of Aluminium and Steel which accounted for 76.7% of our scope 3 emissions. Reducing the emissions in this area will largely depend on sectorial decarbonization of the aluminium and steel industry.

Aluminium

Aluminium accounted for 62.4% of our Scope 3 emissions in our FY24 base year. We will reduce the emissions associated with this material by switching to low carbon aluminium where possible. This will involve actively engaging with existing suppliers and scoping out new suppliers where applicable.

Typically low carbon aluminium refers to aluminium with a carbon intensity less than the 'global average'. This could mean the product contains recycled content, but current market products are much more likely to be virgin aluminium produced with a percentage of, or entirely with fossil energy.¹

¹ Low Carbon Aluminium Specification Guide, MECLA

We will also support sectorial decarbonization of the aluminium industry by adopting the following measures suggested by the Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance (MECLA) where possible:

- Supporting suppliers with clear climate change commitments and a decarbonization pathway to support their targets.
- Supporting suppliers who are transparent e.g. have a product-specific Environmental Product Declaration (EPD).
- Nominating Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certified aluminium.
- Supporting suppliers who are participating in emissions reduction and
- research and development activities

In addition to this, we commit to investigating low-carbon alternatives to aluminium battens for use in the future. Aluminium batten extrusions accounted for 55.8% of our aluminium usage in our FY24 base year.

Steel

Steel (SS316, SS304 and mild steel) accounted for 13.0% of our Scope 3 emissions in our FY24 base year.

Currently, the availability of low-carbon steel (made using renewable energy and using recycled steel scrap) is still limited.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) roadmap projects that the broad deployment of breakthrough (steel) technology will accelerate between 2030 and 2050. However, we can expect to see first movers trial and implement first of a kind plants providing increased quantities of low-carbon steel to the market from the mid-2020s.²

Therefore, at present, our efforts will focus on supporting sectorial decarbonization of the steel industry by adopting measures suggested by the Materials and Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance (MECLA):

- Supporting suppliers with clear climate change commitments and a decarbonization pathway to support their targets.
- Supporting suppliers who are transparent e.g. have a product-specific Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)
- Specifying steel from suppliers who are certified to a credible stewardship scheme e.g. ResponsibleSteel™
- Supporting suppliers who are participating in emissions reduction and research and development activities e.g. Australian Industry Energy Transitions Initiative / worldsteel StepUp™ Program

In addition to the above we will also

- Endeavor to improve the quality of our product related data and therefore, improve the monitoring and management of our emissions. Measures will include progressively adding weights to all cast, laser and fabricated component stock listings in our project management software and obtaining supplier specific emission factors.

² Public Policy Paper: Climate change and the production of iron and steel, World Steel Association, 2021

Business operations

The remainder of our scope 3 emissions are from our business operations. The following actions will be implemented in the next 3-5 years to reduce scope 3 emissions:

- Collaborate with our service suppliers (telecommunications, software, IT, advertising, freight) to obtain accurate greenhouse gas emissions totals for the service they supply and encourage them to implement an emission reduction strategy.
- Reduce business flights to only necessary travel and shift to lower carbon travel options where possible.

Emissions reduction actions

Scope 1 emissions:

In FY25 a business case has been approved by the board to install sliding doors on the powder coating oven. The powder coating oven accounts for approximately 90% of LPG use. Based on ASHRAE and DOE guidance, this is expected to reduce total LPG use by 10–40% annually, depending on how significant end heat losses are.

Scope 2 emissions:

Discussions have commenced with our property owner, Dexus, regarding the installation of solar panels on the factory roof. Initial conversations have been positive, and Dexus is supportive of progressing the proposal.

Scope 3 emissions:

During FY2025, we sourced aluminium extrusions certified as green aluminium, demonstrating low-carbon production practices. Over 95% of our aluminium extrusions are now being sourced as certified green aluminium. While the full cradle-to-gate Scope 3 reduction is not yet verified, once Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) are available, we will report verified Scope 3 emissions reductions in future submissions.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Emissions intensity of the functional unit (kg CO ₂ -e/\$)
Base Year / Year 1:	2023-24	7,952.51	0.33
Year 2:	2024-25	8,432.85	0.32

Significant changes in emissions

Street Furniture Australia has seen an increase in their manufacturing activities in FY2025, resulting in a slight increase in absolute emissions. Emissions intensity however has shown a slight decrease year-on-year, demonstrating that, when decoupled from organisational growth, emissions per product are decreasing.

Absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 21.4% in FY25. This rise is primarily due to natural business growth and the continued shift of previously outsourced activities into in-house operations. Increasing processes such as sandblasting, etching and prototyping onsite has increased our direct fuel and electricity use. While this results in higher Scope 1 and 2 emissions, it reduces reliance on third-party services and improves control over quality, safety, and future emissions reductions.

Scope 3 intensity emissions decreased by 4.54% in FY2025, reflecting improved efficiency across our supply chain and product mix. Despite this improvement, absolute Scope 3 emissions increased by 4.9% due to higher overall sales volumes and increased activity from upstream suppliers.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Metal - SS304	840.98	1,004.68	Changes to product manufacturing demand

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Dexus	Regents Park Premises – Base building water
Pangolin Associates	Consulting Services

Emissions summary

Emission source	tCO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	3.53
Cleaning and Chemicals	23.73
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	65.62
Electricity	263.85
Food	20.89
Horticulture and Agriculture	25.48
ICT services and equipment	21.66
Machinery and vehicles	40.35
Office equipment & supplies	2.35
Postage, courier and freight	295.87
Products	6,156.92
Professional Services	567.73
Refrigerants	3.23
Roads and landscape	92.83
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	539.46
Transport (Air)	80.95
Transport (Land and Sea)	121.17
Waste	101.84
Working from home	5.39
Attributable emissions (tCO₂-e)	8,432.85

Product offset liability	
Emissions intensity per functional unit	0.32 kg CO ₂ -e/\$ of sold product
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	26,187,083.36
Total emissions (tCO₂-e) to be offset	8,432.85

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

This is a child certification that shares the same inventory boundary (100% overlap in emissions) as the organisation parent certification ([Street Furniture Australia Organisation Certification](#)). Offsets retirement details are available in the Organisation Certification PDS.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

This is a child certification that shares the same inventory boundary (100% overlap in emissions) as the organisation parent certification ([Street Furniture Australia Organisation Certification](#)). Electricity reporting details are available in the Organisation Certification PDS.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as attributable, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

An uplift factor must be applied to account for emissions sources which are estimated to be material, but not practical to measure (such as no actual or projected data).

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
N/A	N/A

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial (less than 1% of emissions)**.

If an emissions source is determined to be material (but does not have actual or projected data), it cannot be excluded and must be considered as a non-quantified emissions source.

Please provide justification regarding each excluded emissions source:

Emissions Source	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial	Justification
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to other attributable emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity could influence emissions reduction from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the responsible entity's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken by the responsible entity or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable products or services.

Non-attributable emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Use phase of the furniture sold by Street Furniture	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: The furniture items require maintenance which would generate emissions during their use phase. The potential source of energy use is electricity usage from the electronic item used in some of the furniture sold (only 2 products sold have electronic items embedded and represent 0.2% of total products sold. The estimated electricity consumption from those items would be responsible for less than 0.2% of total emissions). Timber furniture requires regular maintenance (oiling) and steel/ aluminium furniture may require re-powder coating. However those activities would generate emissions that are immaterial compared to the manufacturing embodied emissions of the furniture. They are also out of direct control from Street Furniture and would vary from one customer to another and form the different usage of the sold product.</p> <p>Influence: Street Furniture Australia does have the potential to influence the emissions from this source through the design of its products.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service, for which most of the emissions are defined at the design stage in the choice of materials we use.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable products/services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>

APPENDIX E: OPT-IN PRODUCT ACTION PLAN

N/A



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