



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SENVERSA PTY LTD

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2024**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Senversa Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<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>  David Ibbotson Senior Associate 8 September 2025



Australian Government
**Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water**

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Version 9.1.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	2,399 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	55.21%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Senversa Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	4 September 2025 (CY2024) Perspektiv Next technical assessment due: CY 2027 report

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Senversa Pty Ltd, ABN 89 132 231 380. Our certification covers our operations as an organisation and the consulting services we deliver, based on the operational control approach.

The inventory has been prepared based on the:

- Climate Active Standard for Organisations.
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Where applicable the greenhouse gas considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O). No synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

Organisation description

Since the establishment of Senversa as a specialist contaminated land and waste consultancy in 2009, the company has grown to over 170 staff across Australia. Our national team provides services in environmental management and approvals, sustainability, contaminated land and remediation, environmental auditing, civil and environmental engineering, hydrogeology, waste management and digital products and services. Senversa has offices in:

- Melbourne – Level 6, 15 William Street, Birrarund, Wurundjeri Country, Victoria 3000.
- Geelong – Level 4, 60 Moorabool Street, Djilang, Wadawurrung Country, Geelong, Victoria 3215.
- Sydney – Level 24, 1 Market Street, Djubuguli, Eora Country, Sydney, New South Wales 2000.
- Newcastle – Suite 1, 27-29 Watt Street, Awabakal Country, Newcastle, New South Wales 2300.
- Adelaide – Level 6, 185 Pirie Street, Kaurna Country, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.
- Perth – Level 18, 140 St Georges Terrace, Whadjuk, Noongar Country, Perth, Western Australia 6000.
- Brisbane – Level 3, 172 Robertson St, Turrbal and Jagera Country, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006.

Senversa aims to create a workplace where sustainability and the environment are highly valued, and sustainable ways of conducting business are promoted and implemented. Our key sustainability and environmental objectives include:

- Being environmentally responsible and accountable, meeting company, customer and community expectations for a sustainable future.
- Minimising environmental and other risks by employing sustainable practices and technologies as well as minimising any environmental lifecycle impacts from our operations.
- Demonstrating an ongoing commitment to achieving net zero carbon emissions.

In keeping with our values, Senversa has been carbon neutral since 2013.

Senversa operates under the Australian Business Number (ABN) 89 132 231 380.

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 relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant 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.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary**Quantified**

- Accommodation and facilities,
- Cleaning and chemicals,
- Electricity,
- Food,
- ICT services and equipment,
- Motor vehicle repairs and maintenance,
- Motor vehicles,
- Courier and freight,
- Professional services (Taxi and car hire, Technical services - consultants, drillers, laboratories, remediation contractors, service location, surveying services, earthworks services and traffic management),
- Office equipment and supplies (Office furniture, Printing and stationery),
- Products (Clothing, Footwear, Photographic and scientific equipment),
- Stationary energy and fuels,
- Transport (air),
- Transport (land and sea),
- Waste,
- Water,
- Working from home

Non-quantified

Refrigerants

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary**Non-attributable**

Building and facility maintenance and repair services

Professional services (Insurance, Research and meteorology services, Education, Entertainment, Subscriptions & periodicals, Interest groups & Memberships, Business Services, Accounting services, Advertising services, Legal services, Parking & Tolls, Market research and other business management services)

Office equipment and supplies (Newspapers, journals and periodicals)

Postage

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Senversa has committed to reduce its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% compared to our base year (CY2021) by 2030. Senversa's commitment to net zero emissions and emissions reduction strategy are outlined in our annual Sustainability Reporting, published on our website (<https://senversa.com.au/about-us/sustainability-environment/>).

Senversa's carbon footprint is dominated by scope 3 emissions. The major contributors to these emissions are subcontractors (field works), travel for business purposes (including accommodation) and the purchase of goods and IT services. The other notable emission source is office building and energy consumption.

Senversa has identified a range of emissions reduction initiatives to reduce emissions so far as possible. These include initiatives to address operational (scope 1 and 2) and scope 3 emissions. The list below includes initiatives that were set out in our previous (CY2023) PDS as well as new initiatives. Many of these are long-term initiatives that have not yet been completed and are considered ongoing.

Operational Emissions Reduction Initiatives

Electricity – Continue procuring 100% of electricity from renewable sources or Climate Active certified suppliers where we have control over purchasing.

Vehicle Fleet – Prioritise electric or hybrid vehicles when updating Senversa's vehicle fleet.

Scope 3 Emissions Reduction Initiatives

Electricity – For offices where electricity use is not separated by tenancy, Senversa will continue to engage with landlords regarding the following throughout CY2025:

- Procuring GreenPower
- Undertaking a NABERS or GreenStar rating (where applicable)
- Electrifying gas-fired plant
- City Switch 'Expand the Band' initiative to reduce emissions created by excessive HVAC use.
- Reducing the default temperature setting for hot water from 60°C to 50°C.

Procurement – Continue to engage with Senversa's top 20 suppliers regarding:

- Plans for lower carbon products and services.
- Review of bespoke emissions factors applied by Senversa (e.g. for laboratories and drillers).
- Modern slavery reporting.

Business flights – Continue to utilize practices adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic, including video conferencing and virtual meetings, where practical to limit the requirement for flights.

A travel review step will be introduced into the project proposal review process by the end of CY2025, to assess whether flights included in proposals are necessary (i.e., required for fieldwork or requested by the client).

Hire Vehicle Fleet – Senversa will continue to engage with third party vehicle hire suppliers regarding their plans for greening their fleets. We will also promote the availability and benefits of selecting hybrid or battery electric vehicles when using hire vehicles for work through internal communications channels.

Commuting & WFH – Senversa will continue to encourage all staff members to use public transport or other low carbon transport options (including cycling and walking) when commuting to the office. Hybrid working arrangements are also available to staff, which are formalised under Senversa's Hybrid Working Policy. Our hybrid model allows for staff to work up to 50% of the time remote or at home.

Staff Education & Communications – New internal communication channels will be implemented during CY2025, with the roll out of an improved Senversa intranet (SharePoint). This will facilitate sharing of ideas and initiatives to reduce emissions. Throughout CY2025, Senversa will distribute staff guidance and education initiatives on the following:

- The availability and benefits of selecting hybrid or battery electric vehicles when using hire vehicles for work.
- The benefits of uptaking GreenPower or installing solar panels at home, where possible.
- Energy savings from switching off laptops, monitors and lights at the end of the workday.
- Energy savings from 'Expanding the Band' in air conditioning and heating systems at home, and 'heating the person' instead of heating the space.

Waste – Continue to raise awareness on appropriate waste separation in the office. Senversa will continue to investigate options to increase diversion of waste from landfill from all offices, particularly for 'hard to recycle' items generated by field work, such as soft plastics.

Emissions reduction actions

In CY2024, Senversa implemented several changes to assist in our future emissions reductions, including:

Engagement with vehicle hire companies: Reviewed our current hire vehicle suppliers to identify those with plans to transition to a hybrid and battery electric fleet, and other alternative suppliers with existing hybrid and battery electric vehicles suitable for our operations.

Engagement with office landlords: Continued to discuss our preference for procuring GreenPower with the landlords of our offices. With several Senversa offices moving to new locations in CY2024, there have been new opportunities to engage with landlords and progress this initiative. Senversa expects to be able to procure GreenPower for our new Adelaide office, commencing in CY2025.

Waste and recycling: Additional recycling options have been added to Senversa's largest offices, in Melbourne and Sydney, including food organics and soft plastics.

Business flights: Reduced business flights wherever possible, through video conferencing and virtual meetings.

Computer Monitor Stickers: To reduce energy consumption, stickers have been placed on monitors in the Melbourne and Sydney offices. These stickers remind staff to switch off their monitors at the end of each day. This measure helps conserve energy and promotes sustainable behaviours that can be applied both at home and in the office.

Climate Transition Action Plan: Senversa commenced the process of preparing a Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). The CTAP aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 through comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions assessment, science-based target setting, and strategic decarbonisation measures. Our plan will consider our emissions footprint and identify ways to transition to renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and engage stakeholders. This aims to include improved governance and accountability mechanisms, monitoring, reporting, and adjusting our strategies to ensure alignment with the latest climate science and regulatory requirements.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Year 1 (base year):	2021	1,814.27	N/A
Year 2:	2022	1,885.68	N/A
Year 3:	2023	2,202.65	N/A
Year 4:	2024*	2,398.56	N/A

*In CY2024, there has been an additional base year recalculation due a change in the application of emissions factors, which amended the emissions inventory by more than 10%. All historical emissions totals have been adjusted as a result.

It should be noted there is a 100% overlap between the Organisation (parent) and Services (child) certifications.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	

Significant changes in emissions

N/A

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a **market-based** approach.

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	44.78	44.78
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.79
Electricity	0.00	27.31	39.40	66.71
Food	0.00	0.00	22.28	22.28
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	193.40	193.40
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	21.37	21.37
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	26.81	26.81
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	7.48	7.48
Products	0.00	0.00	114.30	114.30
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	1438.98	1438.98
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	7.20	7.20
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	175.50	175.50
Transport (Land and Sea)	33.97	0.00	208.03	242.00
Waste	0.00	0.00	3.93	3.93
Water	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02
Working from home	0.00	0.00	30.19	30.19
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	33.97	27.31	2337.28	2398.56

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Uplift factors are not applicable to Senversa's certification.

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	2,399	100%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
Sunnyside Permanent Planting Project	ACCU	ANREU	28/06/2024	9,012,175,309 – 9,012,177,483	2023-24	2,175	1,374	0	801	33.4%
Atley Station Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	08/09/2025	9,021,494,341 – 9,021,494,890	2024-25	550	0	102	448	18.7%
Atley Station Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	08/09/2025	9,021,507,659 – 9,021,508,258	2024-25	600	0	0	600	25.0%
Olkola Ajin – Olkola Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	08/09/2025	8,328,068,136 – 8,328,068,685	2020-21	550	0	0	550	22.9%
Offset Totals:						3,875	1,374	102	2,399	100%

Co-benefits

Sunnyside Permanent Planting Forest Initiative

The Sunnyside Permanent Planting Project is a joint Carbon Farming Initiative between Carbon Neutral, Gondwana Link and Forever Carbon Corridors. The project is located in the Southwest Australia Ecoregion, one of only 36 global biodiversity hotspots.

Registered under the Federal Government's Emissions Reduction Fund in 2022, the project is guided by the expertise of Gondwana Link and has a core focus on First Nations engagement and participation.

The project safeguards 560 hectares of established Eucalyptus plantation forest by protecting it from conversion into land cleared for farming or harvested for timber. By halting the carbon loss that would have otherwise resulted from land conversion, the project is reducing emissions and generating high conservation and community value Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs).

Sunnyside's ecological impact extends beyond carbon sequestration, incorporating active forest management, biodiversity enrichment and conservation of over 750 hectares of precious natural habitat for endemic flora and fauna.

The Sunnyside property is located within Western Australia's Great Southern region near Wellstead, approximately 100 kilometres north-east of Albany, in an area of recognised biodiversity significance. Sunnyside is home to over 300 species of native flora, including 13 species listed as conservation priorities by the Western Australian Government, including several relatively unknown eucalypt hybrids. Much of the property's bushland is classified as a nationally listed Threatened Ecological Community.

The natural habitats that are now protected are in such good condition they support strong populations of many fauna species, including the tiny Honey Possum. Several significant wildlife species are found on or near Sunnyside, including Gilbert's Potoroo and Western Ground Parrot (both critically endangered), Quokka, Malleefowl, Black Gloved Wallaby, Western Bristlebird and Carnaby's Cockatoo. Sunnyside occupies a key position adjoining a wide coastal belt of vegetation which extends over 80 kilometres to the east and with 'restorable' habitat connectivity to the west extending almost to Albany, across several key nature reserves and other habitat areas.

Ecological plantings are well underway at Sunnyside. In July 2023, 33 hectares of former pastureland were direct seeded using more than 40 mixed native species including eucalypts, melaleucas, casuarinas, acacias, hakeas, banksias and dryandras. In line with the project's aim to enrich and support local biodiversity, most of these species were sourced from Sunnyside or nearby properties.

Recognising the area's importance to the local Noongar people, the intent to support direct Noongar project participation and engagement was identified in the project's earliest stages, with engagement increasing as restoration planting areas continue to expand.

Hands-on indigenous project participation has so far incorporated a broad range of collaborative planning and operational processes including:

- Seed cleaning, smoking and scarifying for the 2023 direct seeding program
- Restoration area mapping, incorporating culturally informed placement of tracks and future walking trails
- Observing significant bush tucker plants and fauna species
- Developing a pioneering companion planting technique integrating bush tucker, to enrich plant populations in the old plantations without compromising the carbon status of the existing Eucalyptus plantation
- Uptake of property management employment and training opportunities, with the long-term prospect to extend to adjoining coastal areas that are planned to come under Noongar management.

Potential future opportunities for local First Nations participation in the project are being explored, and may include:

- Creating and developing substantial opportunities for future food harvesting and bushfood species cultivation, while simultaneously improving habitat outcomes for local wildlife if current bush tucker integration activities are successful

A home base at Sunnyside for a future Noongar Ranger team to care for Country and provide numerous other cultural and conservation benefits cultural and conservation benefits.

Atley Station Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR) Project

This project establishes permanent native forests through assisted regeneration from in-situ seed sources (including rootstock and lignotubers) on land that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years prior to the project having commenced.

Olkola Ajin – Olkola Fire Project

The Project: The Olkola Ajin Savanna Burning project employs the knowledge and techniques of Traditional Owners to control late dry season wildfires. The project is managed by the Olkola Aboriginal Corporation, an Indigenous-led organisation that aims to strengthen future generations' connection to land and culture, and informed by the Corporation's Healthy Country Plan. Fire management project activities include implementing "cool" burns early in the dry season, between May and July. This reduces the risk of larger, hotter late dry season wildfires after August when there is less moisture in the ground. Late fires are more emissions intensive and impact the savanna's trees and canopy, while cool fires burn only the understorey grass.

The Benefits: By reducing the incidence of destructive late-season wildfires, the Olkola Ajin project reduces emissions and generates revenue for the community from the sale of Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs). The project also creates jobs for local community members in strategic fire management – an activity that has been practised by Indigenous communities on the Cape York Peninsula for thousands of years. In doing so, the project supports the intergenerational exchange of traditional Olkola knowledge and customs and the continuation of the world's oldest living culture. Savanna fire management is one cornerstone of the Healthy Country Plan, which was designed by the Olkola People to support their community, traditional land and culture. The Plan aims to achieve the impacts listed below by 2027.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

This section is not applicable to Senversa's certification.

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	0
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* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
N/A									
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Sunnyside Permanent Planting Forest Initiative



This is to certify that

Senversa

has permanently surrendered

2,175 tonnes

of

ACCUs – Permanent Planting Project
from the *Sunnyside Project (ERF177664)*

Thank you for choosing to make a difference to our planet
and future generations by combating climate change.



Encouraging positive social, environmental
and economic change with solutions that help
overcome the effects of the climate crisis.

Carbon Neutral Pty Ltd is regulated by the Australian
Securities and Investments Commission and holds
Australian Financial Services Licence Number 450004

Dr Phil Ireland | Chief Executive Officer

Issue Date: 28 June 2024 | **Emissions Period:** 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023

Serial Numbers (inclusive): 9,012,175,309 - 9,012,177,483

Atley Station Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR) Project & Olkola Ajin – Olkola Fire Project

Australian
National Registry
of Emissions Units

Logged In as: Aron Kurzydlo / Industry User

Transaction Details

Transaction details appear below.

Transaction ID	AU43826
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	08/09/2025 09:53:01 (AEST) 07/09/2025 23:53:01 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Kurzydlo, Aron
Transaction Approver	Kurzydlo, Aron
Comment	These units were cancelled on behalf of Senversa to support its carbon neutral claim for CY2024 against the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-3798
Account Name	FIRST NATIONS CARBON BROKING PTY LTD
Account Holder	FIRST NATIONS CARBON BROKING PTY LTD

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1068
Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia

Transaction Blocks

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			ERF121592					2024-25		9,021,494,341 - 9,021,494,890	550
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			ERF121592					2024-25		9,021,507,659 - 9,021,508,258	600
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100960					2020-21		8,328,068,136 - 8,328,068,685	550

Transaction Status History

Status Date	Status Code
08/09/2025 09:53:01 (AEST) 07/09/2025 23:53:01 (GMT)	Completed (4)
08/09/2025 09:53:00 (AEST) 07/09/2025 23:53:00 (GMT)	Proposed (1)
08/09/2025 09:53:00 (AEST) 07/09/2025 23:53:00 (GMT)	Account Holder Approved (97)
08/09/2025 09:51:43 (AEST) 07/09/2025 23:51:43 (GMT)	Awaiting Account Holder Approval (95)

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **market-based approach**.

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	60,110	0	37%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	30,245	0	18%
Residual Electricity	73,309	66,711	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	90,355	0	55%
Total grid electricity	163,664	66,711	55%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	163,664	66,711	55%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	46%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	33,722	30,687	
Scope 2	30,016	27,315	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	3,706	3,372	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	39,587	36,024	
Scope 3	39,587	36,024	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	55.21%
Mandatory	18.48%
Voluntary	36.73%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	27.31
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	39.40
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	27.31
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	39.40
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	66.71
<i>Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%</i>	

Location-based approach summary						
Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	35%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
NSW	43,900	15,365	10,448	768	28,535	20,831
SA	17,890	6,262	1,565	501	11,629	3,837
VIC	57,319	20,062	15,849	1,404	37,258	32,042
QLD	11,294	3,953	2,886	593	7,341	6,460
WA	33,260	11,641	6,170	466	21,619	12,323
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	163,664	57,282	36,918	3,732	106,382	75,493
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	163,664					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	36.92
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	79.22
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	36.92
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	79.22
Total emissions liability	116.14

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market-based summary table.		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. 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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Refrigerants	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Building and facility maintenance and repair services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.2 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Insurance	N	N	Y	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 30.7 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined "large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel" as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. However, interruptions to businesses in Senversa's supply chain as a result of changes to this source would increase risk exposure (e.g., inability to obtain insurance). Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Research and meteorology services	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.1 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Education	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 9.8 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Entertainment	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 24.3 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Subscriptions & periodicals	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 13.2 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Interest groups & Memberships	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 31.1 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Business Services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 9.5 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Accounting services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 12.6 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Advertising services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 14.9 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Legal services	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 2.3 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Parking & Tolls	N	N	N	Y	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 10.5 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Postage	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 0.003 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Senversa have defined “large relative to emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel” as greater than 2/3 (66.7%) of Scope 1 and 2 emissions Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
						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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Market research and other business management services	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 1.8 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.
Office equipment and supplies (Newspapers, journals and periodicals)	N	Y	N	N	N	Size: The emissions source accounts for approximately 0.6 t-CO₂-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (61.65 t CO₂-e). Influence: We have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our business. 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. Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: We have not previously included this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this activity within their boundary.



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