



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

COPPERHEAD SANDALWOOD

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

CY2022

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

COPPERHEAD
SANDALWOOD



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Copperhead (WA) Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022 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>Alex Wilson</i></p>
	Alex Wilson Director 19/5/23



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

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Version March 2023.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	76 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Cool Planet
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 1 Date 4/07/2023 Katherine Simmons, Krea Consulting

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the Calendar year 1st of January 2022 to 31st December 2022 and covers the Australian business operations of Copperhead (WA) Pty Ltd (ABN: 98 639 851 255).

It complies with the Climate Active Standard for Carbon Neutral Organisations and is based on the operational control approach to the measurement of greenhouse gases.

The certification does not include the embodied emission associated with products sold by the company.

Organisation description

A proud family business, Copperhead supplies the world's highest grade sustainable 'Santalum album'. Copperhead grows Indian sandalwood sustainably in Australia's awe-inspiring East Kimberley region, and Northern Queensland, and also supplies sandalwood to markets through our growers.

Copperhead has one Australian based location under operational control at 33 Hope Valley road, Naval base, WA, Australia

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

This is a small organisation certification, which uses the standard Climate Active small organisation 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

- Stationary energy and fuels
- Electricity
- Accommodation
- Carbon neutral products and services
- Cleaning and chemicals
- Food
- ICT services and equipment
- Professional services
- Land and sea transport
- Office equipment and supplies
- Postage, courier and freight
- Refrigerants
- Transport (air)
- Transport (land and sea)
- Waste
- Water

Non-quantified

Optionally included

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Embodied emissions associated with Sandalwood products sold by Copperhead.

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Copperhead has a modest carbon footprint with many measures already undertaken to reduce its carbon emissions.

Copperhead commits to reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions intensity by 10% by 2027 based on a 2022 base year.

The emissions intensity in 2022 per \$10,000 was 7.98.

Copperhead will meet its commitments by implementing in the next 12 months:

- Installing recycling and compost bins in its staff kitchen to reduce waste to landfill by at least 10%.
- Reducing water use in the distilling process.
- Explore ways to reduce international and domestic plane flights.
- Utilise video conferencing further to reduce domestic travel.
- Improved energy efficiency to reduce scope 2 electricity emissions intensity by at least 5%.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

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

N/A

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of Scope 1 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 2 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Scope 3 (t CO2-e)	Sum of Total Emissions (t CO2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	2.80	2.80
Bespoke	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	3.24	0.25	3.50
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Horticulture and Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	12.32	12.32
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Refrigerants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	45.33	45.33
Transport (Land and Sea)	1.60	0.00	0.87	2.47
use for duplicates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Waste	0.00	0.00	4.46	4.46
Water	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10
Working from home	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.60	3.24	67.16	72.01

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.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Mandatory 5% uplift for small organisations	3.601
Total of all uplift factors	3.601
Total emissions footprint to offset <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	75.61

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 76t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 76. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 76 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Moolakar Human-Induced Regeneration Project

The Rosser family which includes Gary Rosser and husband and wife duo Mike and Lucy Rosser, are becoming old-hands at carbon farming. They are also huge advocates of the regenerative benefits that carbon projects bring to agriculture businesses as well as the financial benefit for regional communities. On Moolakar, their project is regenerating native vegetation through controlled grazing and feral animal management. With the support of the carbon money, even though the Rosser's purchased the property during a drought, they were able to start infrastructure upgrades straight away, putting much needed money back into the local economy during hard times. They were also able to retain their station manager through the drought, and have employed new staff since it broke.

Their carbon project has given the Rossers the confidence to de-stock early when drought does hit, which allows the land to bounce back stronger afterwards. They have also been able to protect the biodiverse riparian zones that stock gravitate towards during drought, maintaining these areas as wildlife refuges for native species through the dry times.

Following the success of the Moolakar project, the Rossers purchased another nearby property in 2017, and quickly established a carbon project there too. The extra land has allowed them to better rotate grazing pressure across both properties and rest pastures more readily when required.

Having run three carbon projects across three properties in the past decade, the Rossers are convinced that carbon and farming work together to deliver positive outcomes for both the environment and agriculture.

Merepah Fire Project

Merepah Fire Project is located on Merepah Station, a pastoral lease west of Coen, Queensland, and started in 2013. The property lease is held by the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC), the ILSC is transitioning the lease over the next 5 to 10 years to Moomba Awu Aboriginal Corporation (MAAC), which represents the Traditional Owners of the property. The Merepah fire project is a combined effort between MAAC and ILSC including planned aerial burning with strategic ground burning and positioning of fire breaks, in conjunction with back burning and fire suppression when required.

The fire project is overseen by ILSC's Carbon & Environment team, and operations are undertaken by ILSC's Indigenous Station staff and MAAC with aerial burning support from Bush Heritage Australia's Fire Coordinator, Richard Geddes. Traditional Owners (TOs) have been working on the station and becoming

increasingly involved in the fire project over several years, this includes conducting firebreaks, road maintenance and aerial burning, as well as being involved in the cattle operations and day-to-day station operations. There are multiple benefits from this project: environmental, saving the grass for the cattle; cultural, preserving traditions; community involvement, the elders are happy with the burning project on the property and were involved by coming along to family meetings and culture camp (this was the health country plan meeting which involved 50 family members attending). There are two young family members working on the property full time, the others have been engaged in casual short-term contacts working on the station and involved in the family meeting. Once MAAC are fully managing the project, they aim to spend carbon trading revenue on: i) fire operations (helicopter hire, fuel, equipment etc.), ii) station equipment (tools, vehicles etc.) and iii) to set up a nature and culture ranger base and tourism centre on the property.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
Moolakar Human-Induced Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	28 June 2023	8,336,241,022 – 8,336,241,087	2021-22	0	66	0	0	66	87%
Merepah Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	28 June 2023	3,803,862,148 – 3,803,862,157	2020-21	0	10	0	0	10	13%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										76	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									0		

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)	76	100%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

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 **location-based approach**

Market Based Approach Summary			
Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO2-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	0	0	0%
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)	1,186	0	19%
Residual Electricity	5,176	4,943	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	1,186	0	19%
Total grid electricity	6,362	4,943	19%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	6,362	4,943	19%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	5,176	4,943	
Scope 2	4,571	4,365	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	605	578	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.64%
Mandatory	18.64%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	4.37
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	0.58
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	4.37
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.58
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	4.94

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location Based Approach Summary						
Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
		(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%					
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	6,362	6,362	3,245	254	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	6,362	6,362	3,245	254	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	6,362					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	3.24
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	0.25
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	3.24
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.25
Total emissions liability	3.50

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
<i>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.</i>		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
<i>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.</i>		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

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
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.

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.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Embodied emissions associated with Sandalwood products sold by Copperhead.					Size: Yes Influence: No Risk: No Stakeholders: No Outsourcing: No	<p>The embodied emissions associated with the third party supply chain of sandalwood products are outside the organisations influence and are deemed outside the emissions boundary by stakeholders. There is no outsourcing and there is no risk associated with the embodied emissions. The embodied emissions will be identified further in a future “product” climate active certification.</p>



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