

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

LIMESTONE COAST WINES (BULK WINE)

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION CY2022

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Limestone Coast Wines
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
DECLARATION	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.
	Androw Choosman
	Andrew Cheesman Chief Operating Officer 15 June 2023



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1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	2,715.05 tCO2-e
THE OFFSETS BOUGHT	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	0%
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date- 20/04/2023 Name Deepali D Ghadge Organisation Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: 20/04/2026
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 3 08/05/2023 Tim Grant Life Cycle Strategies Pty Ltd

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2.CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Limestone Coast bulk wine products are manufactured and sold by Limestone Coast Wines (ABN 62 154 258 938). This assessment covers all types of wines sold under this brand. Limestone Coast Wines directly leases vineyards where grapes are grown and purchases grapes from growers. The wine making and packaging are done within third party owned facilities.

Product description

- The Functional unit is 1 L of Limestone Coast bulk wine sold by Limestone Coast Wines to retailer/customer.
- It is a full coverage submission and Cradle to Gate study.

"Climate Active certification enables our customers to purchase our wines with credible assurance that we believe in climate action, our wines are carbon neutral and we are passionate about minimising our impact."



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' that become the product, make the product and carry the product through its life cycle. These 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.

Outside the emissions boundary

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or 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

- Embodied emissions of purchased products:
 - Fertilisers
 - Chemicals
 - Equipment
 - CO₂ and SO₂ Gas
- Grape Growing and Harvesting
- Transport of Grapes to Winery
- Wine Making (contracted)
- Storage of Wine
- Transport of bulk wine to retailer/customer

Non-quantified

N/A

Optionally included N/A

Outside emission boundary Non-attributable

Non-product manufacturing related emissions:

stationary
and printing,
marketing,
organisation
travel or other
expenses at
the
organisation
level like
employee
commute,
employee
flights, etc.

Use (storage and consumption) and endof-life treatment of the sold wine product



Product process diagram

Cradle-to-gate, storage by client and distribution

Embodied emissions of purchased products

- Fertilisers
- Chemicals
- Equipment
- CO₂ and SO₂ Gas

Upstream emissions

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Grape Growing and Harvesting

- NO₂ emissions of fertilisers
- Stationary and Transport Fuel
- Repair and Maintainance

Production delivery

Contract Wine Making

- Energy Electricity, transport & Stationary Fuel
- Water
- Waste

Freight

- Freight during Grape growing and Harvesting
- Vineyard to Wine Making facility

Excluded emission sources

Organisational level emissions – employee commute, flights, etc



Downstream emissions

Storage

- Wine Storage
- Freight to customer in storage tankers

Excluded emission sources: Use and end of life treatment of sold product



Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy (ERS)

Our business being unique and distributed into different stages like Vineyards (grape growing), Packaging (bottling), Wine making all happening at separate locations. The ERS is divided as per each stage of wine's life cycle.

Vineyards - The target is to achieve GHG emissions reduction of up to 25-30% by CY2027 from our CY2022 baseline.

- This will be implemented through Low intervention farming program via:
- reduced fertilizer usage of 20%
- reduced soil tillage of 20%
- use of drone technology to replace in farm inspections (reduce fuel consumption)
- Reduced spray passes by 30% and maximizing use of organic materials
- Only purchasing fruit from growers with Sustainable Winegrowing Australia accreditations

We also will reduce emissions by 10% by CY2027 through acquiring vineyard sites closer to our winery facility and reducing distance of transport of fruit.

Contract Winemaking is also undertaken at a third party facility. Our target is to reduce 20% of emissions by CY 2027 from this year's baseline by;

- Relocating winery operations to an earmarked, owned facility in CY2024.
- New facility to have improved technology and operational efficiency in terms of power usage, installing renewable energy plant and systems, refrigeration systems, temperature controlled tank farms et al.
- Water stewardship Annually reviewing our water practices in relation to extracting and using water (including our management of our wastewater).



5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Product emissions summary

Stage	tCO2-e
Grape Growing	1917.1
Wine making	672.8
Storage	34.6
Distribution	43.5
Operations	47.0
Total	2715.05

Emissions intensity per functional unit (kg CO₂e)	0.44
Number of functional units to be offset (Litre)	6,121,934.92
Total emissions to be offset (t CO ₂ e)	2715.05



6.CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

In arrears	S	
	emissions footprint to t for this report	2,716
	eligible offsets nased and retired for this t	2,716
	eligible offsets banked e toward next year's rt	0

Co-benefits

The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project (SCRP) is an initiative designed to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, maintain biodiversity and create alternative livelihoods under the United Nations scheme of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). The 445,339 ha SCRP encompasses parts of Southern Cardamom National Park and Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary and will protect a critical part of the Cardamom Mountains Rainforest Ecoregion – one of the 200 most important locations for biodiversity conservation on the planet.

The Project will directly support the livelihoods of 21 villages in nine communes around the perimeter of the project area. Eight additional villages in 4 communes are eligible to receive educational scholarship. These communities represent approximately 3,957 families and 16,495 individuals.

The Project's climate benefits include the avoided emission of approximately 12 million t CO2e during this first monitoring period and over 115,000 million t CO2e over the lifetime of the Project. The Project will generate substantial community and biodiversity co-benefits. New and sustainable livelihood opportunities, such as direct employment, alternative income generating activities (IGAs) and initiatives to stimulate investment in businesses will be designed to reduce pressure on the environment while significantly increasing community well-being. Additional programs will address food security, improve health and education facilities, as well as raise environmental awareness.

Biodiversity co-benefits will be achieved through greater protection of the ecosystem predominantly by means of increased security and improved monitoring. The Project will also be protecting critical habitat for significant populations of many IUCN listed species, including Asian elephant, Asiatic black bear, sun bear, large spotted civet, clouded leopard, and dhole, as well as the critically endangered reptiles Siamese crocodile and Southern river terrapin.



Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets cancelled 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 (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 (%)
Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project	VCUs	VERRA	13 June 2023	6830-350970411- 350973126-VCU-006-MER- KH-14-1748-01012016- 31122016-1	01/01/2016- 31/12/2016		2,716	0	0	2,716	100%
Total offsets retired this report and u						sed in this report	2,716				
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports							0				

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	2716	100%



7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A



APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

N/A.

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions 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. <u>Immaterial</u> <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
- 2. <u>Cost effective</u> Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
- 3. <u>Data unavailable</u> 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	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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**).

	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
NA	NA	NA	NA



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.

The product LCA does not cover the non-product manufacturing organisational emissions like employee travel, working from home, business travel since they are deemed as non-attributable to the product.

The use and end of life stages of the product are also excluded from this assessment since Limestone Coast Wines has no control over how their sold product is being used (storage, consumption) and how the product is being disposed of. Limestone Coast Wines wants first to understand and measure the cradle to gate impacts of its products.

Relevance test					
Non-attributable emission	The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions	The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.	Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.	The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.	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.
Organisation expense emissions	No	No	No	No	No
Use and end of life of the sold product	No	No	No	No	No





