



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**ENERGY BUSTER PTY LTD**

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION**

**CY2022**

Australian Government  
**Climate Active**  
**Public Disclosure Statement**



An Australian Government Initiative



<b>NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY</b>	Energy Buster Pty Ltd
<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022 Arrears report
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<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>Matthew Curnow Managing Director Date: 21/07/2023</p>



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

Public Disclosure Statement documents are prepared by the submitting organisation. The material in the Public Disclosure Statement document represents the views of the organisation and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth does not guarantee the accuracy of the contents of the Public Disclosure Statement document and disclaims liability for any loss arising from the use of the document for any purpose.

Version March 2023.



# 1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	245 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.64%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd

## Contents

1. Certification summary .....	3
2. Carbon neutral information .....	4
3. Emissions boundary .....	6
4. Emissions reductions .....	8
5. Emissions summary .....	9
6. Carbon offsets .....	11
7. Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary .....	13
Appendix A: Additional Information .....	14
Appendix B: Electricity summary .....	15
Appendix C: Inside emissions boundary .....	19
Appendix D: Outside emissions boundary .....	20

## 2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

### Description of certification

This certification covers the Australian business operations of Energy Buster Pty Ltd. All emission scopes are accounted for, including direct and indirect fuel use, energy consumption of office operations, services provision, and employee travel.

The inventory has been prepared for the financial year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The operational boundary has been defined based on an operational control test, in accordance with the principles of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. The includes the following locations and facilities:

- Level 1, 46 Magill Road, Norwood 5067 SA
- Unit 1 / 103 Research Road, Pooraka 5095 SA

The methods used for collecting data, performing calculations and presenting the carbon account are in accordance with the following standards:

- Climate Active Standards
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008

Where possible, the calculation methodologies and emission factors used in this inventory are derived from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors in accordance with "Method 1" from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

The greenhouse gases considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and synthetic gases – hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) using relative global warming potential (GWPs).

### Organisation description

Energy Buster (ABN: 58 633 218 336) was established in 2019 with the aim of implementing proven solutions for reducing negative environmental impacts, focusing on the residential and small business (SME) markets. We design and provide holistic energy solutions, including energy efficiency measures, solar PV, and billing optimisation. This follows the formation of Sustainable Savings in 2015, which targets other markets, and shares some operational resources with Energy buster.

The emission boundary in this document is for the business operations of Energy Buster only, and

therefore the boundary is defined by operational control.

Our office is located in Adelaide, South Australia. Whilst we have capability in other states through the engagement of contractors, we no longer have any staff in other states.

## 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.

The emission sources in the boundary diagram below match the emission categories in the emissions summary table later in this document.

Inside emissions boundary		Outside emission boundary
<p><b><u>Quantified</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationary energy and fuels</li> <li>• Electricity</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Carbon neutral products and services</li> <li>• Cleaning and chemicals</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• ICT services and equipment</li> <li>• Professional services</li> <li>• Land and sea transport</li> <li>• Office equipment and supplies</li> <li>• Postage, courier, and freight</li> <li>• Refrigerants</li> <li>• Transport (air)</li> <li>• Transport (land and sea)</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Machinery and vehicles</li> <li>• Products</li> <li>• Working from home</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Non-quantified</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>	<p><b><u>Excluded</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>

### 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

#### Emissions reduction strategy

Energy Buster aims to reduce absolute emissions by 30% by CY2030 across all scopes from our 2022 reporting year, with a focus on the main emission sources, being those associated with Transport, Waste, and ICT Services & Equipment.

##### Transport

Energy Buster will encourage the transition of both fleet and private vehicles to EVs or hybrids. Currently, Energy Buster already has a large proportion of hybrids within their fleet, and they will look to phase out older ICE vehicles.

A large component of Energy Buster's emissions profile was from road freight related to the delivery of their products to their customers. Energy Buster will engage with freight companies to seek out a freight company that can deliver their products using EVs. Additionally, Energy Buster will engage with the company that supplies the solar panels that they install, to encourage them to use more green freighting options.

##### Waste

Energy Buster will engage with waste contractor in CY2023 to see if better granularity regarding waste breakdown can be provided, and if there are additional recycling options that can be implemented for the organisation. Currently, waste related to landfill contributes approximately 9.8% of the total emissions profile. Therefore, by reducing landfill and increasing recycling streams Energy Buster can reduce emissions.

##### ICT Services & Equipment

Energy Buster will develop a green procurement policy by 2025 that prioritises the purchase of goods that have lower carbon footprints, or purchase refurbished or recycled components where possible. Additionally, Energy Buster will try to align with suppliers that report on their emissions profiles to provide greater accuracy in data collection. By purchasing from suppliers that report on their emissions (e.g. Apple & Lenovo) Energy Buster hope to be able to apply supplier specific emission factors for the products that they purchase.

#### Emissions reduction actions

Not applicable – Energy Buster underwent significant growth during CY2022 which resulted in a large increase in absolute emissions.



## 5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

### Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO <sub>2</sub> -e (without uplift)	Total tCO <sub>2</sub> -e (with uplift)
Base year / Year 1:	2020	18.3	19.2
Year 2:	2021	144.9	153.0
Year 3:	2022	232.8	245.0

### Significant changes in emissions

As natural growth of the organisation has occurred, so has growth in absolute emissions. Energy Buster is one of the fastest growing companies in South Australia. Therefore, it is expected that emissions will continue to grow until the organisation is able to decouple their production from emissions.

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Current year emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Detailed reason for change
Computer and technical services	9.51	65.89	We increased our investment into software and tools for the team.
Road freight (\$)	49.68	41.78	Started to bulk buy and some items by the container reducing freight
Diesel oil post-2004 (GJ)	13.37	39.80	Increased travel in the Diesel vehicles
Commercial and Industrial Waste	14.86	25.21	Increased work and installations requiring more waste disposal

### 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 market-based approach.

Emission category	Sum of scope 1 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Electricity	0.00	6.82	0.90	7.72
Food	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	66.73	66.73
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	5.95	5.95
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	41.78	41.78
Products	0.00	0.00	5.30	5.30
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	10.96	10.96
Refrigerants	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.92	0.00	0.31	1.22
Transport (Land and Sea)	47.04	0.00	18.22	65.26
Waste	0.00	0.00	25.21	25.21
Water	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38
Working from home	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55
<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>48.10</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>177.85</b>	<b>232.78</b>

## Uplift factors

Energy Buster chooses to voluntarily uplift an additional 12.22tCO<sub>2</sub>-e.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
Voluntary uplift	12.22
Total of all uplift factors	12.22
<b>Total emissions footprint to offset</b> <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	<b>245.0</b>

## 6. CARBON OFFSETS

### Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The emission profile to offset is 232.8t CO<sub>2</sub>-e plus an additional 12.22t CO<sub>2</sub>-e voluntarily uplifted, resulting in a total profile of 245t CO<sub>2</sub>-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 245. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 245 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

### Co-benefits

NHPC Limited's Parbati Hydroelectric Project, Stage III is Greenfield Hydro Power Project located on river Sainj and Jiwa nallah a tributary of Beas River near village Bihali, Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh state of India. It is a run-of-the-river scheme whose design discharge includes the diversion of the tail race releases of Parbati Stage-II Power house as well as inflows from river Sainj and Jiwa nallah. The purpose of the project activity is to generate electrical power using hydel energy, through the operation of run of the river hydro turbines. The hydel energy generated from the hydel power plant is evacuated to the State Grid System which is part of NEWNE Grid. Generating power through hydel plant is a clean technology as no Carbon intensive fossil fuel is burnt during the process. A hydel turbine produces power by harnessing the available potential energy. Thus, there are no GHG emissions associated with the functioning of the hydro turbines. This in result replaces anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 1,912,324 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, thereon displacing 1,975,950 MWh/year amount of electricity from the grid.

Socio-economic well being:

Project activity has generated direct and indirect employment for skilled and unskilled manpower during construction phase as well as during operational stage and thus helped in controlling migration from the region and alleviation of poverty.

The project activity's contribution of power supply towards the NEWNE grid is helping in the upliftment of the social life of the people by ensuring a sustainable and reliable source of power for the region.

The Project activity has improved the infrastructural facilities like water availability, road, and medical facilities etc in the region.

Environmental well being:

The project activity generates clean and green power thus causing negligible emissions of green house gases. By building and operating the Hydro power project, much pollution is avoided. In the absence of the project activity, equivalent power would have been generated based on the fossil fuels resulting in more Green House Gas emissions into the atmosphere.

The project activity has reduced the dependence on fossil fuels for power generation thus conserving the natural reserves. The project has lead to green house gas emission reduction and hence contributed in mitigating climate change.

## 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 <sub>2</sub> -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 (%)	
Parbati Hydroelectric Project Stage III	VCU	VERRA	19/07/2023	<a href="#">9571-109960173-109960417-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-1425-24032014-28122014-0</a>	2014	0	245	0	0	245	100%	
<b>Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report</b>										245		
<b>Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports</b>										0		
Type of offset units		Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)					Percentage of total					
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)		245					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 **market-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%
<b>Total non-grid electricity</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
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)	1,853	0	19%
Residual Electricity	8,088	7,724	0%
<b>Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total grid electricity</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>19%</b>
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
<b>Residual electricity consumption under operational control</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>7,724</b>	
Scope 2	7,143	6,821	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	945	903	
<b>Residual electricity consumption not under operational control</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Scope 3	0	0	

<b>Total renewables (grid and non-grid)</b>	<b>18.64%</b>
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>18.64%</b>
<b>Voluntary</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Behind the meter</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>6.82</b>
<b>Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>6.82</b>
<b>Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)</b>	<b>7.72</b>

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	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	9,941	9,941	2,485	795	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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		
<b>Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Total electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>9,941</b>					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	2.49
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	0.80
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	2.49
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	0.80
<b>Total emissions liability</b>	<b>3.28</b>

### 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 <sub>2</sub> -e)
N/A	0	0
<p><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></p>		

### Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

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

# 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
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.

# 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
N/A						



An Australian Government Initiative

