



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION


CY2023

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Charles Sturt University
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023 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>Michelle Crosby Chief Operating Officer Date: 24th October 2024</p>



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

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Version August 2023.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	28,600 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	25% ACCUs, 38% CERs, 0% RMUs, 9% VERs, 28% VCU.
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	Total renewables 78.73%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Charles Sturt University
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	20/10/2023 Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: CY2025 report

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Charles Sturt University, ABN 83 878 708 551, and specifically its Australian business operations including its business with the business names as follows:

Business Name	ABN
Charles Sturt Winery	83 878 708 551
2MCE-FM	83 878 708 551
Kajulu Communications	83 878 708 551
Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories	83 878 708 551
AGRIPARK	83 878 708 551
Agrisciences Research and Business Park	83 878 708 551

Charles Sturt delivers programs throughout the world by partnering with overseas higher education providers. These offshore partners are specifically excluded from the Charles Sturt University emissions boundary.

The following entities are also excluded from this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN	ACN
The Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust	31158135157	N/A
Charles Sturt Campus Services Limited	37063446864	N/A

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2023 reporting period.

Organisation description

Charles Sturt University (Charles Sturt), ABN 83 878 708 551, is a multi-campus regional NSW University established in 1989. Its registered businesses include Charles Sturt Winery, 2MCE-FM, Kajulu Communications, Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories, AGRIPARK, and Agrisciences Research and Business Park.

Charles Sturt defines its Organisational boundary by its parent ABN, and it takes the Operational control approach in determining the emissions boundary for reporting under the Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations.

The University's Office of the Vice-Chancellor and President is located at The Grange Chancellery, Panorama Avenue, Bathurst, NSW, 2795.

Charles Sturt's registered place of business is Bathurst excepting for Charles Sturt University Environmental and Analytical Laboratories which is Wagga Wagga.

Charles Sturt has six multi-faculty campuses which operate from Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst, Dubbo, Orange, Port Macquarie and Wagga Wagga. It has several specialist campuses including in Canberra and Study Centres located in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

Charles Sturt attracted more than 32,000 student enrolments in undergraduate, post-graduate and non-award courses in 2023. This includes on-shore, on-line and on-campus students, and enrolments through on-shore specialty campuses and partner institutions.

The University's regional locations enables it to make a distinctive contribution to higher education and economic prosperity in regional Australia, in fields such as health, agriculture and the environment. It is through this regional network of campuses that Charles Sturt is committed to maintaining a course and research profile that meets the needs and supports the aspirations of its communities and contributes to the enrichment of regional Australia.

The University has three Faculties (Faculty of Arts and Education, Faculty of Business, Justice & Behavioural Sciences, and the Faculty of Science and Health) and numerous schools and centres for specialised areas of study and research.

In 2022, following the revised University Strategy 2030, Charles Sturt re-focused its research with the launch of three new research institutes:

- Gulbali Institute: -
Integrated agriculture, water and environment research.
- Rural and Regional Health Research Institute: -
Research on regional, remote and Indigenous health across Australia and internationally.
- Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Futures Institute: -
Data science, artificial intelligence and cyber security serving regional communities worldwide.

Charles Sturt also delivers programs throughout the world by partnering with overseas higher education providers. These off-shore partners are specifically excluded from the Charles Sturt University emissions boundary.

The following entities are also excluded from this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN	ACN
The Charles Sturt University Foundation Trust	31158135157	N/A
Charles Sturt Campus Services Limited	37063446864	N/A

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

Climate Active carbon neutral products and services.

Electricity (Market Based)

- NSW
- ACT
- Solar
- Partner / Study Centres
- Data Centre

ICT Services and equipment (Computer, Telecommunications)

Machinery & Vehicles

Refrigerants

Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)

Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)

Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)

Transport (Air)

Transport (Land & Sea)

Waste (GW, Food, Garden, Recycling, Sludge, Clinical)

Working from home

Office Equipment & supplies (Equipment, Printing, Stationery, Paper)

Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Horses)

- Bespoke

Construction Projects

- Bespoke

Office Supplies

- Bespoke

Transport (land - employee Commuting)

- Bespoke

Water (Town & WW)

- Bespoke

Non-quantified

Nil

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Use and end-of-life sold products (Wine)

Franchises

Investments

Professional Services (Other External)

Postage Courier & Freight (External Services)

Food

Cleaning and Chemicals (Sulphur Hexafluoride)

Cleaning and Chemicals (Acetylene)

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Charles Sturt's commitment to sustainability is embedded in its [Sustainability Statement](#). Sustainability in all its forms is a core institutional policy objective at Charles Sturt and it has relevance to each of the Focus Areas under the [University Strategy](#). The impact is wholistic for the university's business including its teaching, research and operational practices.

Charles Sturt is a signatory to the [University Commitment to Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDG's) and manages the improvements and actions through its [Learning in Future Environments \(LiFE\)](#) index.

These programs inform Charles Sturt's sustainability practices and provide a framework for measurement and performance improvement.

Five of the 17 SDG's are focused on Energy and Climate Emissions.

These include:-

- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action

"Sustainability" at Charles Sturt is the University's business area dedicated to driving Charles Sturt's commitment to creating a sustainable future for all.

Charles Sturt has developed a comprehensive plan, "[Towards a Sustainable University](#)", which sets out a pathway for Charles Sturt to be resilient, efficient and ready for a low carbon future.

The key objectives of the plan are defined under Charles Sturt Asset Optimisation Plan:

- Deliver Charles Sturt's Clean Energy Strategy to eliminate Scope 1 & 2 energy emissions (under operational control) by 2030.
 - Improve energy efficiency to 0.60 GJ/UFA* (from 0.67 baseline)
 - Improve water efficiency to 1.29 kL/UFA* (from 1.74 kL/UFA* baseline)
 - Reduce waste production to 19.9 kg/EFTSL* (from 26.9 kg/EFTSL* baseline)
- (* Notes: UFA: Useable Floor Area: sqm; EFTSL: Equivalent Full-time Student Loading)

The deliverable of this plan includes action programs where environmental and economic benefits prevail.

These include:

1. [Energy](#)
 - Energy Efficiency (HVAC) programs
 - On-site Renewables + Energy Storage
 - Renewable Energy Contracts
 - Elimination of Natural Gas.
2. [Water](#)
 - Water consumption monitoring & improved use efficiency.
3. [Resource Efficiency and Waste](#)
 - Waste management-recycle / Sustainable information and communications technology.

Emissions reduction actions

Targeted emission reduction activities delivered in 2023 are estimated to have avoided 17,379 tCO₂-e of emissions (see below).

In respect of its Clean Energy Strategy, emission reduction activities in this targeted energy category have now delivered a total reduction of 27,505 tCO₂-e, from 36,520 t CO₂-e in 2014 to 9,015 t CO₂-e in 2023.

This is estimated to be 75% of Charles Sturt's near term 2030 Target.

This near term 2030 Target is equivalent to a nominal 84% reduction in Base-Year/Year1 total emissions.

The emissions reductions activities in 2023, which primarily targeted the energy category, included:

- Renewable Power Purchase Agreement (2022) Continuing for CY2023
Charles Sturt University entered into a renewable power purchase agreement with Iberdrola Australia for the supply of renewable (wind) power for all its large-scale grid electricity supplies (being approx. 94% of total grid electrical consumption), commencing 1st January 2022. The agreement continued for the whole of CY2023.
 - Estimated emissions avoided: 15,178 tCO₂-e.

- GreenPower Purchase (2023)
Charles Sturt University entered into a new contract arrangement commencing CY2023 for the supply of GreenPower for all of its small-scale grid electricity supplies (being approx. 6% of total grid electricity supplies)
 - Estimated emissions avoided: 879 tCO₂-e.

- Energy Efficiency/Elimination of Natural Gas
Targeted HVAC building energy efficiency improvements, the conversion of Natural Gas fired furnaces (for heating) to (electrical) heat pumps, and the wind-back of the COGEN facility (NG fueled) in a targeted reduced dependency for electricity generation, has resulted in a total Natural Gas savings of 20,937 GJ.
 - Estimated emissions avoided: 1,372 tCO₂-e.

- Additional Roof-Top Solar Output and Consumption.
Additional roof-top solar was generated in 2023 versus 2022, being the first full year of generation of the current installed capacity. This in the main lead to an increase of an additional 752,757 kWh (18% increase) of Solar consumed BTM compared to 2022. The majority (97%) of this increase was generated as LGC's and not claimable (as avoided emissions) under the electricity accounting rules.
 - Estimated emissions avoided but not claimable: 550 tCO₂-e

- **Total Emissions Avoided.**

The total emissions avoided in CY2023 was 17,379 tCO₂-e.

(Note: This excludes Additional Roof-top Solar Output and Consumption)

The additional emissions avoided in CY2023 was more than offset by an increase in business activities, primarily attributable to the categories of Construction (/projects), Business travel (Transport Air), and Capital equipment (ICT).

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

This is a comparison of reported emissions over time from the base year as well current and prior years. As shown by a comparison of emissions in the table below, in 2023 there was a 34% reduction in emissions compared to the base year.

However, more significantly, there was a decline in year-on-year emissions from 2019 to 2020 of 17%, and a further decline in 2021 of 12%, and a further decline in 2022 of 33%. And in 2023 there was an actual increase in emissions of 17% over the prior year, resulting in a total of 28,600 tCO₂-e for CY2023.

However, the successive annual reductions over the years 2020, 2021, and 2022, have significantly more than offset all the increases in emissions.

While the 2023 result comes on the back of an increase in student numbers compared to 2022, as measured by Equivalent Full-time Loads (EFTLs - one measure of university activity), the emissions per EFTLs also reflects an increase but at the slightly reduced level of 12% compared to (the absolute) increase in emissions of 17%.

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year/Year 1	2014	43,624	N/A
Year 2:	2015	46,066	N/A
Year 3:	2016	46,921	N/A
Year 4:	2017	49,964	N/A
Year 5:	2018	49,729	N/A
Year 6:	2019	49,824	N/A
Year 7:	2020	41,322	N/A
Year 8:	2021	36,474	N/A
Year 9:	2022	24,495	N/A
Year10:	2023	28,600	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Electricity (Market Based – Scope 2)	2,067	2,870	An increase of 752,757 kWh (18%) in Roof-Top Solar generation compared with 2022, significantly contributed to the increase in 39% of S2 emissions. [97% of which was consumed BTM as LGC's, and effectively accounted for by additional (black) Grid Consumption]. Note: Aggregate S2/S3 emissions increased only 6% overall, being impacted by the "disproportionate" weighting of <u>Residual Electricity consumption not under operational control</u> (S3 Emissions).
Stationary Energy (Gaseous Fuels)	6,880	5,508	Key focus in 2023 for Emissions Reduction Actions including, HVAC building energy efficiency, conversion of Natural Gas fired furnaces to heat pumps, and the wind-back of the COGEN facility in a targeted reduced dependency on its electricity generation.
Business Travel (Transport – Air / Accommodation)	1,498	3,019	Significantly increased business travel.
Construction Projects - Bespoke	1,848	4,186	Significantly increased Construction/Project Activity (In part recovering to pre-COVID levels).

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
COS Premium	Super White Copy Paper

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the 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	331.91	331.91
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	2870.12	2602.85	5472.98
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	1037.59	1037.59
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	304.98	304.98
Refrigerants	942.52	0.00	0.00	942.52
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	4331.35	0.00	1176.77	5508.12
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	174.14	0.00	45.41	219.56
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	2687.57	2687.57
Transport (land and sea)	338.24	0.00	260.03	598.28
Waste	4.36	0.00	948.45	952.81
Working from home	0.00	0.00	130.72	130.72
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	113.25	113.25
Livestock - Bespoke	2842.28	0.00	0.00	2842.28
Construction Projects - Bespoke	0.00	0.00	4185.97	4185.97
Office Supplies - Bespoke	0.00	0.00	85.53	85.53
Transport (land & Sea) - Bespoke	0.00	0.00	2326.99	2326.99
Water - Bespoke	0.00	0.00	858.69	858.69
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	8632.90	2870.12	17096.72	28599.74

Uplift factors

N/A

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification.

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUUs)	7,000	25%
Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	10,800	38%
Removal Units (RMUs)	0	0%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	2,700	9%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	8,100	28%

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 (%)
CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project	KACCUUs	ANREU	29/03/2023	8,356,692,985 - 8,356,693,769	2022-23	0	785	186	0	599	2%
CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project	KACCUUs	ANREU	29/03/2023	8,345,564,000 - 8,345,565,664	2021-22	0	1665	0	0	1665	6%
Jawoyn Fire Project: Savannah Burning: Aus: EOP100639	KACCUUs	ANREU	31/05/2024	SN9,003,778,037 - 9,003,780,736	2024	0	2,700	0	664	2,036	7%

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 (%)
Jandra / Nulty Regeneration; Aus: ERF101511	KACCUs	ANREU	31/05/2024	SN8,369,898,262 - 8,369,900,961	2023	0	2,700	0	0	2,700	9%
April Salumei Rainforest Conservation; PNG: VCS1122	VCUs	VERA	31/05/2024	16704--VCS-VCU-352- VER-PG-14-1122- 01012013-31122013-0 788904881 - 788911630	2013	0	6,750	0	0	6,750	24%
300 MW WIND ENERGY PROJECT: GREEN INFRA: India: GS7468	VERs	IMPACT	31/05/2024	GS1-1-IN-GS7468-12- 2021-23421- 171163 - 173862	2021	0	2,700	0	0	2,700	9%
Katingan Peatland Restoration Katingan REDD+; Indonesia: VCS1477	VCUs	VERRA	31/05/2024	10364-VCS-VCU-263- VER-ID-14-1477- 01012019-31122019-1 207285648 - 207286797	2019	0	1,150	0	0	1,150	4%
Hebei Chongli Qingsanying Wind Farm: China: CN-2140	CERs	ANREU	31/05/2024	SN1,129,216,685 - 1,129,227,484	2020	0	10,800	0	0	10,800	38%
Katingan Mentaya Peatland Restoration Project: Indonesia REDD+: VCS1477	VCUs	VERRA	31/05/2024	12730-VCS-VCU-263- VER-ID-14-1477- 01012020-31122020-0 427344892 – 427345091	2020	0	200	0	0	200	1%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										28,600	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									664		

Co-benefits

Charles Sturt University has selected offsets which have co-benefits that align with its sustainability priorities. These address some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Charles Sturt University's priorities include a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

These priorities are specifically addressed by the SDG's including SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 13, and SDG 15 and the offsets selected will align with (some of) these Global Goals.



The projects selected for the purchase and retirement of offsets for this reporting period are as follows:

CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Projects (CFI)

These projects are a Carbon Farming Initiative. Typically, they have established permanent plantings of trees including *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, *Eucalyptus polybractea* and *Eucalyptus kochii* trees on land that was previously used for agricultural purposes. The Projects are located in NSW, including in the local government areas of Bland, Carrathool, Coolamon, Dubbo, Greater Hume Shire, Lachlan, Narrandera, Narromine, Parkes and Wellington.

The Jawoyn Fire Project Northern Territory

This project is an Aboriginal-run project that produces carbon credits by reducing wildfires through strategic, controlled savanna burning. Aboriginal Jawoyn Rangers manage the Jawoyn estate across the Katherine, Kakadu and Roper region in the Northern Territory, Australia. Rangers use the same techniques as their ancestors - burning areas in the early dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country - as well as the latest technology to plan and strategically manage fire.

In addition to reducing harmful emissions, the project protects significant fire-sensitive ecosystems and many threatened species, important birds, mammals and reptiles. It also delivers significant social, cultural and economic benefits for Indigenous Australians.

Jandra / Nulty Regeneration; Australia.

Located in New South Wales and Queensland, these carbon farming projects work with landholders to regenerate and protect native vegetation. The projects help improve marginal land, reduce salinity and erosion and provide income to farmers. Widespread land clearing has significantly impacted local ecosystems. This degradation and loss of plant species threatens the food and habitat on which other native species rely. Clearing allows weeds and invasive animals to spread and affects greenhouse gas emissions. The project areas can harbour a number of indigenous plant species which provide important habitat and nutrients for native wildlife. By erecting fencing and actively managing invasive species, these projects avoid emissions caused by clearing and achieve key environmental and biodiversity benefits.

April Salumei Rainforest Conservation Project: Papua New Guinea

Located within a Forest Management Area designated for timber production by the Papua New Guinean Forest Authority, the project area was facing a very material threat. The carbon finance attracted through verified carbon unit revenues offers Indigenous landowners a form of income based on the carbon storage and ecosystem services provided by the forest, rather than through the short-term royalties that flow from logging concessions. Conserving the forest and its carbon stocks avoids significant volumes of carbon emissions.

With a combined area of 603,712 ha., the landscape is defined by forested land on mineral soils. The project area is now thriving with both traditional culture and extraordinary levels of biodiversity. The project aims to improve the overall wellbeing of local communities, support sustainable agricultural development, provide access to employment, healthcare, education, and infrastructure, all while preserving the rich cultural traditions and customs of the Indigenous owners.

300 MW WIND ENERGY PROJECT: GREEN INFRA: India.

Across India, wind farms introduce clean energy to the grid which would otherwise be generated by coal-fired power stations. Wind power is clean in two ways: it produces no emissions and also avoids the local air pollutants associated with fossil fuels. Electricity availability in the regions have been improved, reducing the occurrence of blackouts across the area. The projects support national energy security and strengthen rural electrification coverage. In constructing the turbines new roads were built, improving accessibility for locals. The boost in local employment by people engaged as engineers, maintenance technicians, 24-hour on-site operators and security guards also boosts local economies and village services.

Katingan Mentaya Peatland Restoration Project: Indonesia

The largest programme of its kind, the Katingan Mentaya Project protects vital peatland in Central Kalimantan Indonesia from being destroyed. These wetlands store large amounts of carbon naturally, and by conserving them, we prevent carbon dioxide from being released to the environment.

This also secures vital habitat for five critically endangered species including the Bornean Orangutan, Proboscis Monkey and Southern Bornean Gibbon. In partnership with 34 local villages, the project also builds community capacity and sustainable development through employment and education. By fostering inclusive partnerships and a culture of sustainability in local communities, the project serves to reduce poverty, enhance the well-being of communities and eliminate drivers of deforestation.

Hebei Chongli Qingsanying Wind Farm: China

Wind Power Projects constructed across China introduce clean energy into the nation's rapidly expanding power grid, which has traditionally been dominated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. The location of these renewable energy power plants is strategically important with many located on power grids that supply China's main population centres, such as China's capital city, Beijing.

Wind power has some of the lowest environmental impacts of any source of electricity generation. Unlike conventional sources, wind power significantly reduces carbon emissions, saves billions of gallons of water a year and cuts pollution that creates smog and causes health problems.

These projects also create employment in the emerging renewable energy industry and help to stimulate local business development.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

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

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	16,679
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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)
Collector Wind Farm Pty Ltd - NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS17	415586-425468	2023	Wind	9,883
Collector Wind Farm Pty Ltd - NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS17	74909-76080	2023	Wind	1,172
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	230758-231865	2023	Wind	1,108
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	205414-205546	2023	Wind	133
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	291713-292170	2022	Wind	458
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	273868-274302	2022	Wind	435

Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	225800-226046	2023	Wind	247
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	270388-273565	2022	Wind	3,178
Bodangora Wind Farm Pty Limited-NSW	NSW, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	12/03/2024	WD00NS16	273566-273630	2022	Wind	65
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									16,679

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Offsets:

N/A

Offset Retirements:

Offset and retirement evidence / hyperlinks provided as follows:

1. **Offset Retirement Confirmation Letter: CO2 Australia.**
Charles Sturt University Greenhouse Emissions Offsetting – 2022 Carbon Neutrality Commitment
3rd May 2023.

[Attachment File: LTR_C_OffsetRetirementCancellations_2022CSU.pdf]



3 May 2023

Edward Maher
Manager, Sustainability
Sustainability at Charles Sturt University, Division of Facilities Management
Boorooma Street
Wagga Wagga NSW 2650
Sent via email: EMaher@csu.edu.au

Dear Ed

RE: Charles Sturt University Greenhouse Emissions Offsetting – 2022 Carbon Neutrality Commitment

This letter confirms CO2 Australia acting on behalf of Charles Sturt University has completed the surrender (cancellation and retirement) of a total of 26,500 carbon credits. The surrender of carbon credits equates to offsetting 26,500 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. In accordance with instructions from Charles Sturt University these surrenders have been made in relation to the university's 2022 carbon neutrality commitments.

CO2 Australia has surrendered 2650 Australia Carbon Credit Units under the Carbon Farming Initiative and 23,850 Verified Carbon Units generated under the Verified Carbon Standard.

Please find attached a summary and evidence of Charles Sturt University's 2022 offsetting.

1. Attachment 1: carbon credit summary.
2. Attachment 2: surrender proof.

Please contact me if you or the auditor requires any clarification in relation to these greenhouse gas emissions offsetting activities.

Yours sincerely


Aaron Soanes
CO2 Australia Limited

Digitally signed by Aaron Soanes
Date: 2023.05.03 12:19:14 +10'00'

CO2 Australia Limited ABN 81 102 990 803 T 1800 900 333 E info@co2australia.com.au W co2australia.com.au	Head Office Level 2, 12 Browning Street West End QLD 4101 Australia PO Box 5127 West End QLD 4101 Australia	Operations Unit 8, 138-140 Hammond Ave, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650 PO Box 482 Wagga Wagga NSW 2650	Perth Office Suite 2, 11 Ventnor Ave, West Perth WA 6005 PO Box 7312, Cloisters Square Perth WA 6850 Australia	Canberra Office Unit 12, 11 McKay Gardens, Turner ACT 2612
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CO2 Australia is a corporate authorised representative ("CAR") (Number 420081) of CO2 Group Financial Services Pty Ltd (ABN 92 142 542 774 AFSL 388086).

Attachment 1: certificates surrendered by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality commitments



Project and Credit Source	Standard	Number of Credits	Credit Serial Numbers	Project Description Online Links
CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project – Stage 2	Carbon Farming Initiative	200	8,342,112,039 - 8,342,112,238	https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/ERF/Pages/Emissions%20Reduction%20Fund%20project%20and%20contract%20registers/Project%20register/ERF-Project-Detailed-View.aspx?ListId={7F242924-BF02-45EE-A289-1ABCC954E9CE}&ItemID=62
CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project	Carbon Farming Initiative	1665	8,345,564,000 - 8,345,565,664	https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/ERF/Pages/Emissions%20Reduction%20Fund%20project%20and%20contract%20registers/Project%20register/ERF-Project-Detailed-View.aspx?ListId={7F242924-BF02-45EE-A289-1ABCC954E9CE}&ItemID=164
CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project	Carbon Farming Initiative	785	8,356,692,985 - 8,356,693,769	https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/ERF/Pages/Emissions%20Reduction%20Fund%20project%20and%20contract%20registers/Project%20register/ERF-Project-Detailed-View.aspx?ListId={7F242924-BF02-45EE-A289-1ABCC954E9CE}&ItemID=61
100 MW Solar Project in Bhadla, Rajasthan	Verified Carbon Standard	8,887	9707-125948222-125957108-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-1842-01042020-30092020-0	https://www.emaccount.com/app/publicView/show/124347c16e=0df4ad8581125a8ff2f9cbac5f1dae6986811930



Attachment 1: certificates surrendered by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality commitments



Project and Credit Source	Standard	Number of Credits	Credit Serial Numbers	Project Description Online Links
Duzce Aksu Hydro Electricity Power Plant, Turkiye	Verified Carbon Standard	14,963	10005-171376291-171391253-VCS-VCU-262-VER-TR-1-2095-01012020-30092020-0	https://www.emaccount.com/app/publicView/show/125997c16e=5ca49b3b00500ff11d931f03093e4b2ee6179862
TOTAL		26,500		

Attachment 2: proof of surrendering of carbon credits by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality commitments



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Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator



24 March 2023

VC202223-00119

To whom it may concern,

Voluntary cancellation of units in ANREU

This letter is confirmation of the voluntary cancellation of units in the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU) by ANREU account holder, Carbon Estate Pty Ltd (account number AU-1119).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction	24 March 2023
Transaction ID	AU26682
Type of units	KACCU
Total Number of units	200
Serial number range	8,342,112,039 – 8,342,112,238
ERF Project	EOP100985 Carbon Estate – Creating a Better Climate Project – Stage 2
Vintage	2021-22
Transaction comment	ACCU's retired by CO2 Australia Limited (ABN 81 102 990 803) on behalf of Charles Sturt University for voluntary greenhouse gas emissions offsetting under Climate Active for 2022

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, <http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/DSR/ANREU/Data-and-information>.

If you require additional information about the above transaction, please email [CER: RegistryContact@cer.gov.au](mailto:RegistryContact@cer.gov.au)

Yours sincerely,

David O'Toole
ANREU and International
NGER and Safeguard Branch
Scheme Operations Division
Clean Energy Regulator
registry-contact@cer.gov.au www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au



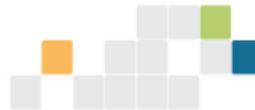
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Attachment 2: proof of surrendering of carbon credits by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality commitments



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6 April 2023

VC202223-00129

To whom it may concern,

Voluntary cancellation of units in ANREU

This letter is confirmation of the voluntary cancellation of units in the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU) by ANREU account holder, Carbon Estate Pty Ltd (account number AU-1119).

The details of the cancellation are as follows:

Date of transaction	29 March 2023 AEDT	
Transaction ID	AU26711	
Type of units	KACCU	
Total Number of units	2450	
Block 1	Serial number range	8,345,564,000 - 8,345,565,664
	ERF Project	EOP100627 – CO2 Australia Creating a Better Climate Project
	Vintage	2021-22
Block 2	Serial number range	8,356,692,985 - 8,356,693,769
	ERF Project	EOP100254 – Carbon Estate - Creating a Better Climate
	Vintage	2022-23
Transaction comment	ACCU's retired by CO2 Australia Limited (ABN 81 102 990 803) on behalf of Charles Sturt University for voluntary greenhouse gas emissions offsetting under Climate Active for 2022.	

Details of all voluntary cancellations in the ANREU are published on the Clean Energy Regulator's website, <http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/ANREU/Data-and-information>.

If you require additional information about the above transaction, please email [CE RegistryContact@cer.gov.au](mailto:RegistryContact@cer.gov.au)

Yours sincerely,

David O'Toole
ANREU and International
NGER and Safeguard Branch
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Attachment 2: proof of surrendering of carbon credits by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality commitments



VERRA Standards for a Sustainable Future

Home | Welcome, jarnaburk | Account: CO2 Australia | Change Password | Logout

Primary Account | Active Sub-Accounts | Bulletin Board | Retirement Sub-Accounts | Cancel/Export Sub-Accounts

Retirement Sub-Accounts: All

UNITS IN RETIREMENT SUB-ACCOUNTS

Retirement Reason	Standard	Retirement Reason Details	Email Notification	DATE of Retirement	Public URL	Project ID	Verra Standard	Project Name	Project type	Additional Certification(s)	Vintage	Serial Number	USDA Labeled	SDG Labeled	Unit type	Quantity
Retired by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality	NCOS Programme	Charles Sturt University	aaron.soares@co2australia.com.au	14/04/2023		2095	Verified Carbon Standard	Duze Aka Hydro Electricity Power Plant	Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)		01/01/2020-30/09/2020	10010-171376291-171391253-VCS-VCS-262-VER-T0-12095-01012020-3092020-0	No	No	VCU	14,983
Retired by CO2 Australia on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their 2022 carbon neutrality	NCOS Programme	Charles Sturt University	aaron.soares@co2australia.com.au	14/04/2023		1842	Verified Carbon Standard	100 MW SOLAR PROJECT IN SHAGLAN RAJASTHAN	Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)		01/04/2020-30/09/2020	9707-125948222-125951108-VCS-VCS-1491-VER-IN-1-1842-01042020-3092020-0	No	No	VCU	1,887

100% AUSTRALIAN OFFSETS
Supporting Australian Industries

2. **Offset Retirement Certificate No CSU – 0524 Charles Sturt University.
TEM Retirement Report.**

[Attachment File: 240604 - CSU-0524_Retirement Certificate.pdf]

Summary:

CERTIFICATE NO. **CSU-0524**
CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

TEM RETIREMENT REPORT

Retired on behalf of Charles Sturt University for their
Climate Active carbon neutral certification for CY23.



YOU'VE MADE AN
EXTRAORDINARY IMPACT

REF NO.	PROJECT NAME	SERIAL NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT ID	TYPE	VINTAGE	DATE	UNITS
1	Jewyn Fire Project	SN 9,003,778,037 9,003,780,736	Australia	EOP100639	Fire	2024	31/05/2024	2,700
2	Jandra/Nutty Regeneration	SN 8,369,898,262 8,369,900,961	Australia	ERF101511	Regen	2023	31/05/2024	2,700
3	Agri Sakumel	16704-VCS-VCU-352- VER-10-14-1122- 01012019-31122019-0 788904881 788911630	Papua New Guinea	VCS1122	REDD	2013	31/05/2024	6,750
4	300 MW WIND ENERGY PROJECT BY GREEN INFRA	GSI-1-IN-GS7468-12- 2021-23421 171163 173862	India	GS7468	Wind	2021	31/05/2024	2,700
5	Katangan REDD+	10364-VCS-VCU-263- VER-ID-14-1477- 01012019-31122019-1 207285648 207286797	Indonesia	VCS1477	REDD	2019	31/05/2024	1,150
6	Hebei Chongli Qingnianping Wind Farm	SN 1,129,216,685 1,129,227,484	China	CER2140	Wind	2020	31/05/2024	10,800
7	Katangan REDD+	12730-VCS-VCU-263- VER-ID-14-1477- 01012009-31122009-0 427344892 427345091	Indonesia	VCS1477	REDD	2020	31/05/2024	200
TOTAL								27,000



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	185,182	0	1%
Total non-grid electricity	185,182	0	1%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	16,679,000	0	59%
GreenPower	911,079	0	3%
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)	85,342	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	21,828	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	4,381,924	0	15%
Residual Electricity	6,014,259	5,472,976	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	22,264,355	0	79%
Total grid electricity	28,093,432	5,472,976	78%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	28,278,614	5,472,976	79%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	59%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	3,543,362	3,224,460	
Scope 2	3,153,982	2,870,123	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	389,380	354,336	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	2,470,897	2,248,516	
Scope 3	2,470,897	2,248,516	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	78.73%
Mandatory	15.57%
Voluntary	62.50%
Behind the meter	0.65%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	2,870.12
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	2,602.85
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	2,870.12
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	2,602.85
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	5,472.98

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	91%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
ACT	115,125	104,999	71,400	5,250	10,126	7,392
NSW	27,775,696	25,332,745	17,226,266	1,266,637	2,442,951	1,783,355
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	202,611	184,791	145,985	12,935	17,820	15,325
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
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	28,093,432	25,622,535	17,443,651	1,284,823	2,470,897	1,806,072
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	185,182	185,182	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)	185,182	185,182	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	28,278,614					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	17,443.65
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	3,090.89
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	17,443.65
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	3,090.89
Total emissions liability	20,534.54

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)
<i>Nil</i>	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 electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
<i>Nil</i>	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

All Relevant Emission sources are quantified and quantified within the Activity data hierarchy classification levels 1 to 4. No Uplift factors (data classification level 5) were applied.

(Refer Climate Active Technical Guidance Manual, August 2022 p48.)

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
Nil	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
Use and end-of-life of sold products (Wine)	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Charles Sturt Winery is a very small business as a result of our Wine research. We already capture (but do not disaggregate) all emissions from utilities supplies and stationery supplies. Emissions not captured were estimated to be about 13 t CO₂-e, being less than 5% of Charles Sturt University's 1% Materiality Base.</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to specifically influence the emissions from this particular source beyond the boundary of Charles Sturt.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: N/A</p>
Franchises	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The University does not operate franchises.</p> <p>Influence: N/A</p> <p>Risk: N/A</p> <p>Stakeholders: N/A</p> <p>Outsourcing: N/A</p>

Investments	N	N	N	Y	N	<p>Size: Charles Sturt has a small investment portfolio mainly managed by and invested through institutional fund managers. It is conservatively estimated that the emissions from investments are significantly less than 160 t CO2-e, being less than 50% of Charles Sturt University's 1% Materiality Base.</p> <p>Influence: Charles Sturt utilises the services of numerous institutional fund managers to administer its medium-term and long-term portfolio's. It accepts their benchmarking facilities in accordance with Charles Sturt University's * "Responsible Investment Guidelines" and does not have the potential to specifically influence the emissions from a particular source. * Responsible Investment Guidelines / CSU Policy Library These guidelines include negative screening considerations for fossil fuel companies and positive screenings for renewable energy technology investments.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and given its earnings, it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders may consider this as a relevant source of emissions for our business. Outsourcing: N/A</p>
Professional Services (Other External)	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: Some categories of "grouped" specialised professional services including General Business & Information Technology are a significant multi-million dollar spend, which could give rise to estimated emissions of about 1,000 t CO2-e</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, are unlikely to consider these as relevant (individual) sources of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken these activities within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Postage Courier & Freight (External Services)	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The University operates an internal mail delivery system between its main campuses. Emissions from this delivery system are already captured. Charles Sturt has no specialised freight services or storage needs. Any additional emissions from external mail services are expected to be much less than 25 t CO2-e, equivalent to less than 10% of Charles Sturt University 1% Materiality Base.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: Charles Sturt University has not previously undertaken such external Services within its emissions boundary.</p>

Food	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: Charles Sturt operates a minimal food service and supply on its main campuses. Currently all these food service costs of utilities and waste is captured in Charles Sturts carbon accounts. The majority of food supplies taken on campuses are procured by individuals through external sources. Utilities and waste associated with this personal service is currently captured in Charles Sturt emissions. None of these emissions are disaggregated or discounted from the general Charles Sturt carbon accounts. It was estimated emissions specifically attributable to food purchases for on-selling was less than 190 t CO₂-e, equivalent to less than 70% of Charles Sturt University's 1% Materiality Base.</p> <p>Influence: We have the potential to influence some emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for this service.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary.</p>
Cleaning and Chemicals (Sulphur Hexafluoride)	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is less than 0.7 t CO₂-e</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: N/A</p>
Cleaning & Chemicals (Acetylene)	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The emissions source is less than 0.1 t CO₂-e</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: N/A</p>



An Australian Government Initiative

