thinkstep
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Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report - abridged

On behalf of The Hynds Group

Document Approval and Revision

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V1.0	09/02/2022	Final draft	AS	MF
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V1.2	24/02/2022	Final Report	MF	CS
V1.2abr	27/05/2022	Abridged Report	MF	BN

Executive Summary

Overview

The Hynds Group (Hynds) commissioned thinkstep-anz (thinkstep) to prepare a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for Hynds covering the period 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (FY21). Hynds' is a New Zealand-owned company that is known for producing stormwater infrastructure products, such as precast concrete pipes, PE AND PP pipes, and related stormwater products. The organisation is comprised of five distinct business units, including: Hynds Pipes Systems, Waters and Farr, Hygrade New Zealand (NZ), Hygrade Australia, and Gillies Metaltech. While headquartered in Auckland, New Zealand, Hynds has manufacturing, sales, and distribution operations across New Zealand and Australia. As part of this project, thinkstep calculated the direct (Scope 1), indirect (Scope 2) and supply chain (Scope 3) emissions from Hynds' five distinct business units that have been emitted as a result of Hynds' trans-Tasman operations in FY21.

Carbon Footprint

The carbon footprint calculations presented in this report are based on ISO 14064-1: 2018 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). The GHG Protocol defines 3 Scopes of emissions: direct (Scope 1), indirect (Scope 2) and supply chain (Scope 3).

Hynds' carbon footprint is dominated by Scope 3 emissions which account for 95% of the total emissions. Scope 1 emissions contribute 4% to the total emissions and 1% come from Scope 2 emissions, as shown in Figure 0-1.

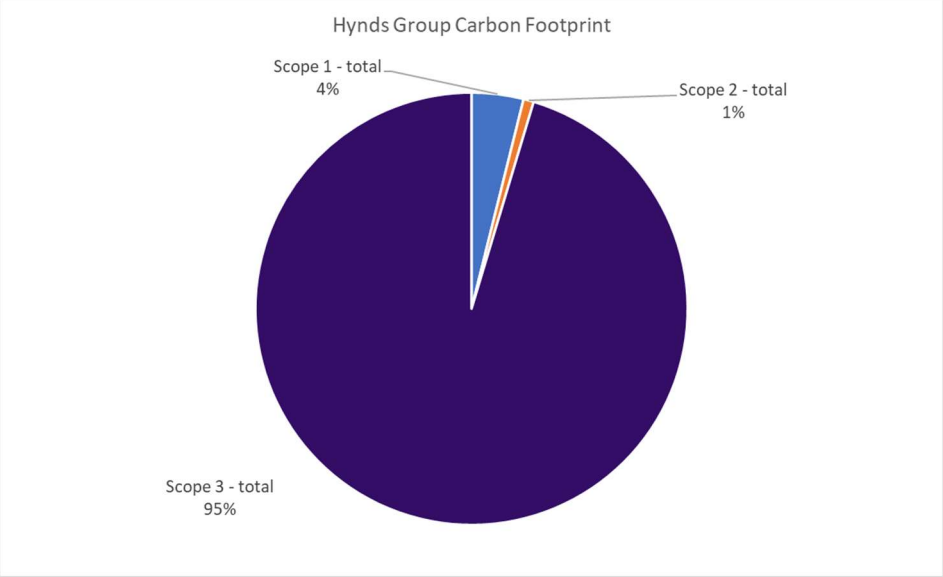

Figure 1-1: Hynds' Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (t CO_2e)

The main contributors to Hynds' Scope 1 emissions are diesel usage and natural gas usage by Hynds Pipes. Hynds' Scope 2 emissions are dominated by purchased electricity from the Waters and Farr business unit.

Scope 3 emissions are divided into 15 distinct categories, of which eight categories have been identified as applicable to Hynds and four of the eight have been classified as material (>1%). The emissions were calculated for each of the applicable Scope 3 categories. 88% of SC3 emissions related to Goods and Services and these are primarily material inputs of cement, steel, HDPE resin and procured PE product.

Hynds' total FY21 GHG emissions are summarised in Table 1-1, with a breakdown by Scope. Emissions are reported in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (t CO_2e).

Hynds should prioritise data improvement efforts as well as carbon reduction efforts for its Scope 1 and 2 emissions (despite being immaterial compared to Scope 3) as Hynds has direct control over the related activities. The Scope 3 inventory helps to identify the most relevant emission sources in Hynds' value chain for which data quality should be improved and be reported in future reports.

Table 1-1: Hynds FY21 carbon footprint

Scope/Category	GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	% of total
Scope 1 - total	**5,802.8**	**4%**
Scope 2 - total	1,148.5	1%
Scope 3 – total	**137,629**	**95%**
Scope 1+2+3 total	**144,580**	**100%**

Materiality threshold: 1%

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Hynds Group (Hynds) wishes to set a baseline for its corporate carbon footprint, allowing the business to set a meaningful target for improvement and then to track performance towards that target. Hynds commissioned thinkstep-anz (thinkstep) to prepare a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory covering the period 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (FY21). Hynds is a New Zealand-owned company that is known for producing stormwater infrastructure products, such as precast concrete pipes, PE AND PP pipes, and related stormwater products. The organisation is comprised of five distinct business units, including: Hynds Pipes Systems, Waters and Farr, Hygrade New Zealand (NZ), Hygrade Australia, and Gillies Metaltech. While headquartered in Auckland, New Zealand, Hynds has manufacturing, sales, and distribution operations across New Zealand and Australia. As part of this project, thinkstep calculated the direct (Scope 1), indirect (Scope 2) and supply chain (Scope 3) emissions from Hynds' five distinct business units that have been emitted as a result of Hynds trans-Tasman operations in FY21.

This carbon footprint report provides a summary of Hynds' FY21 GHG Inventory. The detailed inventory can be found in the Microsoft Excel file 'Hynds – Greenhouse Gas Inventory Calculator Tool – 20220218' (GHG Inventory file).

1.2. Project Goal and Scope

The primary goal of this project was to prepare Hynds' first comprehensive corporate carbon footprint, in line with international best practice, to enable Hynds to:

- Understand the impact of its operations; and
- Use it as the "base year" against which future reduction initiatives and reporting can be compared against in subsequent years.

As such, the scope of this project included:

- A screening of Hynds' operations, including a Scope 3 screening which was performed to identify applicable and material Scope 3 categories and activities.

  and
- The preparation of an emissions inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 category emissions.

1.3. Standards and Guidance Documents

Hynds GHG emissions inventory has been prepared in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

Standards

- ISO 14064-1:2019 - Greenhouse gases Part 1
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

Guidance

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Scope 2 Guidance
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Scope 3 Calculation Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard (GHG Protocol) definitions of the different Scopes of a corporate carbon footprint are provided in Table 1-1. According to the GHG Protocol, companies should account for emissions from all Scopes and disclose and justify any exclusions.

Table 1-1: Definition of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

Emission Type	Definition
Scope 1	Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling
Scope 3	Indirect value chain emissions

1.4. Reporting Period and Base Year

The reporting period for this report is the period 1 July 2020 through 30 June 2021 (FY21). As the effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic on Hynds were largely limited to business travel (Scope 3 – Category 6), with limited disruption to Hynds main operations and production, this reporting year is appropriate to be used as a base year for future reporting.

While irrelevant for this year, it should be noted for future years that the GHG Protocol requires companies to recalculate their base year emissions to enable consistent tracking over time (WBCSD/WRI, 2015). Base year recalculations are typically triggered by:

- Structural changes that have a significant impact on the company's base year emissions, such as acquisitions, divestments, mergers, and outsourcing or insourcing of emitting activities.
- Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data which significantly impacts the base year emissions data.
- Discovery of significant errors, or cumulative errors that are collectively significant.

1.5. Organisational Boundaries

The approach taken to calculate Hynds' FY21 GHG Inventory was the operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol. As such, 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which Hynds' had control in FY21 are accounted for in Hynds' GHG Inventory, and outlined in this report (WBCSD/WRI, 2015).

Table 1-1 presents the five business units covered in Hynds' FY21 GHG inventory. Further information on Hynds' operations can be found in worksheet <Organisational boundaries> in the GHG Inventory file.

Table 1-2: Organisational boundaries for Hynds' FY21 GHG Inventory

Business Unit	Location	Description of Main Operations	Operations included within footprint
Hynds Pipes	New Zealand	Manufacturer of concrete pipes	All
Gillies Metaltech	New Zealand	Foundry – manufacturer of steel products	All
Waters and Farr	New Zealand	Manufacturer of plastic pipes	All
Hygrade New Zealand	New Zealand	Purchaser and distributor of stormwater products	All
Hygrade Australia	Australia	Purchaser and distributor of stormwater products	All
Note: Where emissions could not be assigned to a specific business unit, they have been assigned to the "Corporate" business unit.			

1.6. Materiality Threshold

A materiality threshold of 1% of total emissions per Scope has been selected to classify each of the emissions sources and categories. If emissions from a particular source or category exceeds this threshold, it is classified as 'material' in the context of each Scope. Sources or categories below this threshold are classified as immaterial. It should be noted that the materiality threshold can be defined by the reporting company.

Emission sources or categories below the materiality threshold may still be included in reporting where the data is easily available and deemed of interest to stakeholders.

1.7. Reporting Units

Hynds' GHG Inventory is reported in tonnes of CO_2 equivalents (t CO_2e), as required by the GHG Protocol.

1.8. Key Personnel/Entity Responsibilities

Table 1-3 presents the key personnel from each entity responsible for the preparing of Hynds' FY21 GHG Inventory.

Table 1-3: Key personnel and entity responsibilities

Entity	Responsibilities	Personnel
Hynds	Provision of data	James Willoughby Tim Macintosh Americo dos Santos Jackson McFarlane
thinkstep	Carbon modelling Reporting	Ashley Bartlett Martin Fryer

2. Carbon Footprint Overview

2.1. Introduction

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, Hynds' GHG Inventory has been calculated per Scope, and per GHG gas for Scope 1 and Scope 2. In addition, upon Hynds' request, the GHG Inventory has been prepared to enable Hynds' to report on its emissions per business unit. The following sections provide an overview of Hynds' carbon footprint results per Scope (Section 2.2), per GHG (Section 2.3), and per business unit (Section **Error! Reference source not found.**).

2.2. Footprint per Scope

Hynds' carbon footprint is dominated by emissions from Scope 3 which account for over 95% of the total emissions. Scope 1 emissions contribute 4% to the total emissions and 1% of Hynds' total carbon footprint comes from Scope 2 emissions, as shown in Figure 2-1.

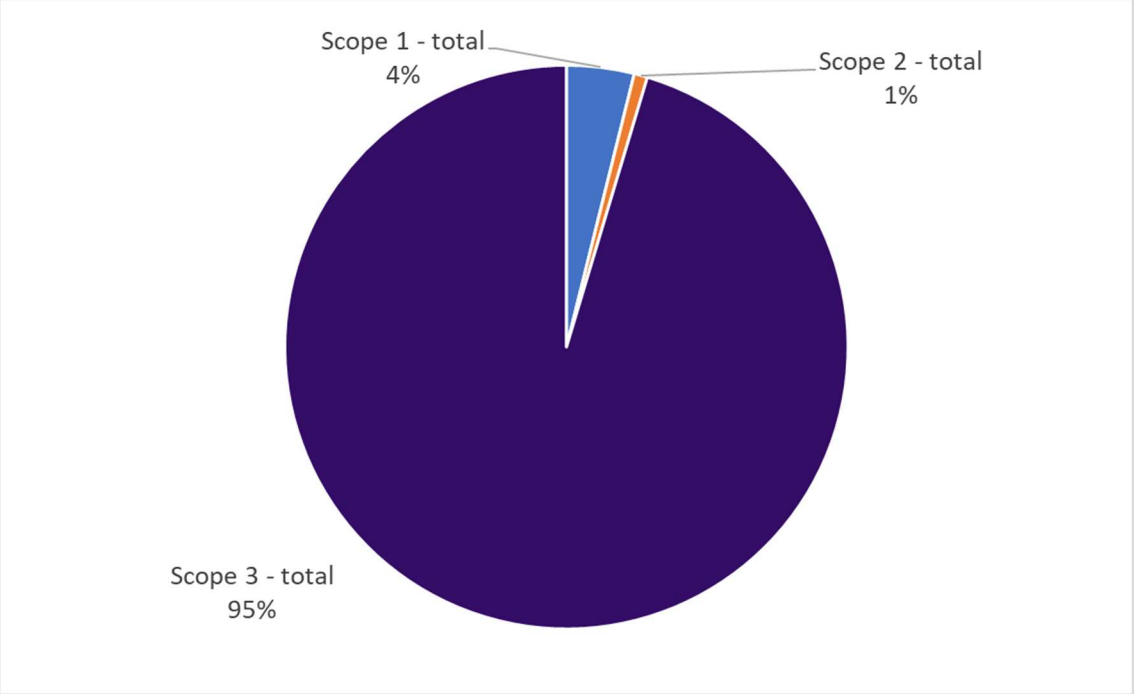

Figure 2-1: Hynds' Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (%)

The main contributors to Hynds' Scope 1 emissions are diesel usage (75%) and natural gas usage (21%). However, as shown in Figure 2-2, Hynds' Scope 1 emissions comprise of six different sources, all associated with the combustion of transport and stationary fuels.

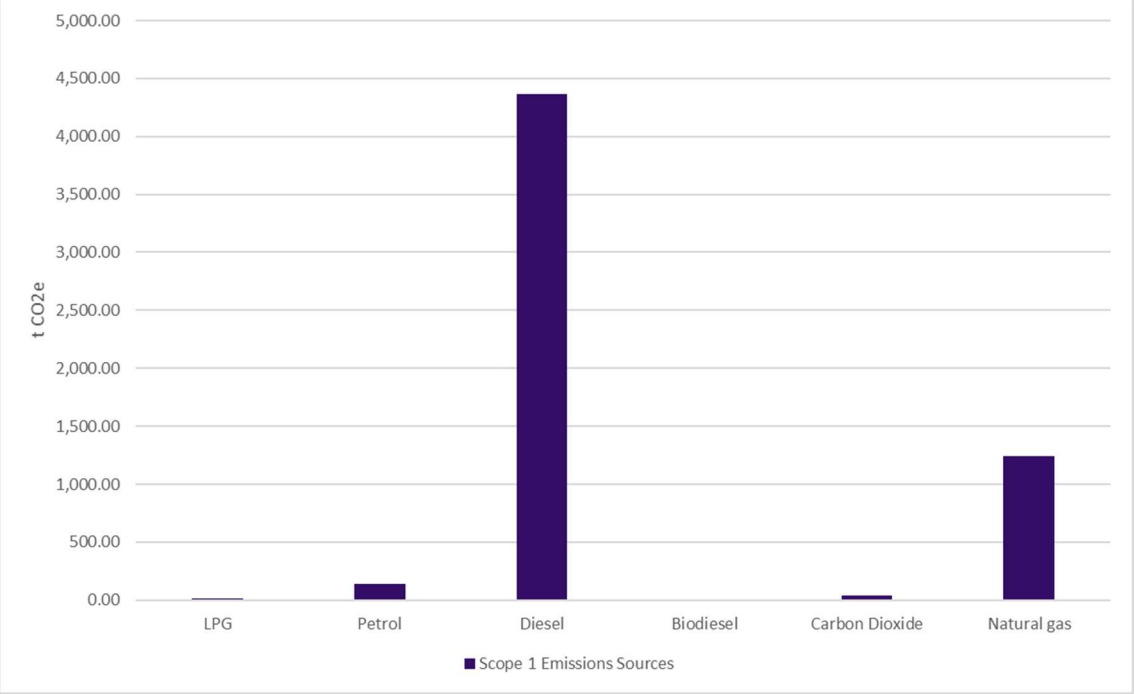

Figure 2-2: Hynds' Scope 1 emissions per emissions source (t CO_2e)

Hynds' Scope 3 emissions are dominated by Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services (C1). Category 1 contributes 88% of Hynds' Scope 3 emissions. The second largest emissions source within Scope 3 for Hynds is Category 4 – Upstream Transportation, which contributes 7% of Scope 3 emissions. The third largest emissions source within Scope 3 for Hynds is Category 2 – Capital Goods, which contributes 3% of Scope 3 emissions.

2.3. Footprint per GHG

Table 2-1 shows Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in CO_2e and in the seven Kyoto greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3) that are required to be reported on, as per the GHG Protocol. For some emission sources a split into the Kyoto GHG was not possible, in which case all emissions have been assigned to CO_2.

Table 2-1: Scope 1 and 2 emissions per Kyoto greenhouse gas (in t CO_2e)

Emissions category	Total t CO_2e	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFC	SF_6	PFC	NF_3
Scope 1	5,803	5,757	7	39	-	-	-	-
Scope 2	1,149	1,105	42	2	-	-	-	-

Note: *Electricity consumption in AUS is not split into GHG by DISER (2021), as such, all emissions have been assigned to CO_2;

The majority of Scope 1 emissions arise from CO_2 emissions (99%), while N_2O accounts for 1%. Hynds had no HFC, SF_6, PFC, or NF_3 emissions in FY21.

The majority of Scope 2 emissions arise from CO_2 emissions (96%), while CH_4 accounts for 4%. All Scope 2 emissions arise from the upstream generation of electricity.

3. Carbon footprint methodology

3.1. Overview

The following sections define the emissions included in Hynds' FY21 GHG inventory and explain the methodology and any assumptions used in the calculations per Scope and Category. Further information regarding the data points and calculations is available in the accompanying Microsoft Excel GHG Inventory file.

3.2. Scope 1 Emissions

GHG Protocol definition

Direct greenhouse gas emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion of stationary or mobile fuel in owned or controlled machinery/vehicles, fugitive emissions, or physical and chemical processing.

Emissions

Emissions: 5,803 t CO_2e

Percentage of total (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions: 4%

Methodology and assumptions

Table 3-1 gives an overview of Hynds' Scope 1 emissions, including the methodology used, and any assumptions and clarifications for each of the six emission sources. As shown in the table, the values used in the calculations for Scope 1 included a mix of activity data and proxy values, calculated by thinkstep. The emission factors for Scope 1 were sourced from the New Zealand's Ministry for Environment (MfE 2020) which are publicly available, country-specific emission factors.

Exclusions

n/a

Table 3-1: Scope 1 emission sources in detail

#	S1 Emission Source	Emissions (t CO_2e)	% of S1	Uncertainty*	Emission source - detailed	Emission factor source	Assumptions / Clarifications
1	LPG	12	0%	L	Combustion of LPG in and transport (forklifts).	MfE (2020)	Activity data was provided for all sites in New Zealand and Australia. No activity data was provided for Waters and Farr so an estimate based on usage at other sites was used. This data gap should be closed for future years.
2	Petrol	138	2%	L	Combustion of petrol for transport.	MfE (2020)	Activity data from fuel cards and accounts was provided for all sites in New Zealand and Australia.
3	Diesel	4,365	75%	L	Combustion of diesel for transport.	MfE (2020)	Activity data from fuel cards and accounts was provided for all sites in New Zealand and Australia.
4	Biodiesel	0	0%	L	Combustion of biodiesel for transport.	MfE (2020)	Activity data from fuel cards and accounts was provided for all sites in New Zealand and Australia.
5	Carbon Dioxide	42	0%	L	Release of carbon dioxide from dry ice.	MfE (2020)	Activity data was provided for seven of the 10 sites that were known, or expected to (by Hynds), use natural gas. A proxy was calculated and applied, where necessary, for each operation type based on the average L Propane / FTE per operation type. Refer to the GHG Inventory file for more information.
6	Natural gas	1,246	22%	L	Combustion of natural gas for stationary combustion.	MfE (2020)	Activity data was provided for the one site that uses butane. No proxies required.
	Total	**5,803**					

Note: *Uncertainty: Low (L), medium (M), high (H)

3.3. Scope 2 Emissions

GHG Protocol definition

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat or cooling consumed by the reporting company.

Emissions

Emissions: 1,149 t CO_2e

Percentage of total (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions: 1%

Table 3-2 provides an overview of Hynds' Scope 2 emissions, which, as shown, are only comprised of emissions from purchased electricity.

Table 3-2: Scope 2 emissions in detail

#	Scope 2 emission source	Emissions (t CO_2e)	Uncertainty*	Emission factor sources
1	Electricity consumption – location-based approach	1,148.5	L	MfE (2020) DISER (2021)
	Total	**1,148.5**		

Note: *Uncertainty: Low (L), medium (M), high (H)

Methodology and assumptions

Hynds' Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption were calculated using the location-based approach, which is defined by the GHG Protocol and uses grid-average emissions intensities. The alternative approach defined by the GHG Protocol is the market-based approach which reflects the choices made by consumers (e.g., 100% renewable generation), enabling the use of specific emission factors. Emissions for electricity not covered by contractual instruments must be calculated using the residual grid mix emission factor, ensuring that all emissions are accounted for.

The GHG Protocol requires companies to report Scope 2 emissions using both approaches, where a market-based mechanism exists. However, as New Zealand has not yet officially introduced a residual grid mix, Hynds' Scope 2 emissions were calculated using only the location-based approach. The emission factors used to calculate the emissions from electricity consumed at Hynds' sites are presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Scope 2 emission factor sources in detail

Market	Emission Factor Source	Description
Australia	Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Australia; DISER; 2021	A general emission factor for Australia was sourced from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) factors published by DISER (2021). The factor reflects the 2018/19 financial year grid mix in Australia.
New Zealand	MfE (2020)	Emission factors were sourced from MfE and reflect the 2018 grid mix. MfE have not released a more recent set of emission factors.

The activity data provided by Hynds captured the electricity consumption of all five business units. However, as Hygrade New Zealand, a single office site, shares the office space of Waters and Farr and Hynds Pipes site, the electricity consumption for Hygrade NZ has been captured in the data from Waters and Farr and Hynds Pipes.

Exclusions

n/a

3.4. Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company (WBCSD/WRI, 2015). The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions into 15 distinct categories.

88% of SC3 emissions related to Goods and Services and these are primarily material inputs of cement, steel, HDPE resin and procured PE product.

The categories have been assessed for applicability to Hynds, as described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard (WBCSD/WRI, 2011). Eight categories have been identified as applicable to Hynds, of which five are defined as material as the emissions exceed the 1% materiality threshold.

4. Summary and recommendations

Hynds' carbon footprint is dominated by emissions from Scope 3 which account for 95% of the total emissions. Scope 1 emissions contribute 4% to the total emissions and 1% come from Scope 2 emissions.

thinkstep recommends that Hynds prioritise data improvement efforts as well as carbon reduction efforts for its Scope 1 and 2 emissions (despite being immaterial compared to Scope 3), since Hynds has direct control over the related activities.

As with most Scope 3 inventories, Hynds Scope 3 emissions include more assumptions than its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and therefore have higher uncertainties and limitations.

4.1. Limitations and recommendations

Table 4-1 lists limitations that are expected to have the biggest impact on emissions and therefore should be prioritised when improving the current carbon inventory. The table also includes recommendations on how to overcome the limitations.

Table 4-1: Selected limitations and recommendations

	Scope/ Category	Uncertainty	Emission source	Limitation	Recommendation
1	Scope 3 – C1	M	Production-related materials	Raw material emissions calculated with dollars spend data, which is more uncertain than material specific emission factors	Obtain mass data for product-related materials to increase certainty for C1 (and transport in C4)
2	Scope 3 – C4	M	Upstream transportation	Distance assumption and manufacturing location	Improve data capture for upstream transportation to increase certainty for C4
3	Scope 3 – C6	M	Business travel	Assumptions on rental and private cars and impact of COVID	Improve data capture on rental and private car usage to increase certainty for C6. Consider impact of COVID during reporting year.
4	Scope 3 – C7	M	Employee commuting	Assumptions on employee commuting	Undertake employee survey to gain more accurate commuting data and improve accuracy of emissions and certainty for C7.

4.2. Future reporting

In addition to the recommendations in Table 4-1, we recommend Hynds prepare an organisation-wide emissions accounting guideline, which defines relevant emission sources, cut-off criteria and boundaries.

The guideline should also include a requirement to review the assumptions used for reporting and the relevance and materiality of Scope 3 emission sources over time, and particularly following significant structural changes.

Hynds' future carbon footprints should include all Scope 1 and 2 emission sources listed in this report.

An extensive Scope 3 inventory was defined in this report, to be used as a basis for Hynds' base year. However, only selected Scope 3 activities are recommended to be included in Hynds' annual GHG inventory, with sources selected due to magnitude, previous reporting, stakeholder interest, and availability of activity data.

The recommended inclusions and exclusions of Scope 3 emission sources were described in Chapter 3 and are summarised in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Scope 3 reporting recommendations

Scope 3 Category	Recommendation	Comment
C1	Include in annual reporting.	Include due to materiality.
C2	Include in annual reporting.	Include due to materiality.
C3	Include in annual reporting.	Include due to materiality.
C4	Include in annual reporting.	Include due to materiality.
C5	Include in annual reporting.	Though immaterial, due to stakeholder importance, Hynds may wish to continue reporting on waste.
C6	Include in annual reporting.	Though immaterial, due to stakeholder importance, Hynds may wish to continue reporting on business travel including the uncertainty due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, which were likely to have impacted Hynds' FY21 inventory.
C7	Exclude in annual reporting.	Exclude due to immateriality and look to capture better data for future years. Monitor for applicability.
C8	Not applicable.	Exclude as included in scope 1 and 2.
C9	Not applicable.	Monitor for applicability.
C10	Not applicable.	Monitor for applicability.
C11	Not applicable.	Exclude as indirect emissions are optional.
C12	Not applicable.	Monitor for applicability.
C13	Not applicable.	Monitor for applicability.
C14	Not applicable.	Monitor for applicability.
C15	Exclude in annual reporting.	Exclude due to immateriality. Monitor for applicability.

It is crucial to transparently define the scope of the GHG inventory in external communications, and to justify the exclusion of any emission sources or categories. It is recommended Hynds describes the Scope 3 screening exercise when communicating the

results, including the identification of material emission sources that cannot be accurately quantified and intentions for future reporting or management of these emission sources.

It is also recommended that Hynds provides a breakdown of reported Scope 3 emissions by category and/or source, to enable comparison and tracking over time.

List of figures

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Abbreviations and glossary

Term	Definition
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (UK)
Biogenic CO_2	Emissions data for direct CO_2 emissions from biologically sequestered carbon (e.g., from burning biomass and biofuels), reported separately from the scopes.
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent, or carbon dioxide equivalent is calculated using the mass of a given GHG multiplied by its global warming potential
DISER	Australian Department of Industry Science Energy and Resources
EIO	Economic input-output
FY21	Hynds' financial year 2021 (1 July 2020 through 30June 2021)
GHG	Greenhouse gas For the purposes of this report, GHGs are the seven gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol. These GHGs are currently: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).
GHG Protocol	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a partnership between World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The GHG Protocol develops standards and guidance, such as the Corporate Standard and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, both used as referenced for this report.
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
NGA	Australian National Greenhouse Accounts
NZ	New Zealand
NZ MfE	New Zealand Ministry for the Environment
Radiative forcing factors	For air travel emission factors, multipliers or other corrections may be applied to account for the radiative forcing of emissions arising from aircraft transport at altitude (jet aircraft). Radiative forcing helps organisations account for the wider climate effects of aviation, including water vapour and indirect GHGs. This is an area of active research, aiming to express the relationship between emissions and the climate warming effects of aviation, but there is yet to be consensus on this aspect. If multipliers are applied, organisations should disclose the specific factor used including its source and produce comparable reporting. (MfE, 2020)
Scope 1	Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity
Scope 3	Indirect value chain emissions
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTT	Well-to-tank emissions, i.e., those emissions associated with the production and distribution of fuels/electricity

Applicability and Limitations

Restrictions and Intended Purpose

This report has been prepared by thinkstep-anz with all reasonable skill and diligence within the agreed scope, time and budget available for the work. thinkstep-anz does not accept responsibility of any kind to any third parties who make use of its contents. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk. Interpretations, analyses, or statements of any kind made by a third party and based on this report are beyond thinkstep-anz's responsibility.

If you have any suggestions, complaints, or any other feedback, please contact us at: feedback@thinkstep-anz.com.

Legal interpretation

Opinions and judgements expressed herein are based on our understanding and interpretation of current regulatory standards and should not be construed as legal opinions. Where opinions or judgements are to be relied on, they should be independently verified with appropriate legal advice.

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References

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About thinkstep-anz

Our mission is to enable organisations to succeed sustainably. We develop strategies, deliver roadmaps, and implement leading software solutions. Whether you're starting out or want to advance your leadership position, we can help no matter your sector or size.

Why us? Because we are fluent in both languages of sustainability and business. We are translators.

We've been building business value from sustainability for 15 years, for small or large businesses, family-owned and listed companies, or government agencies.

Our approach is science-based, pragmatic, and flexible.

Our work helps all industries in Australia and New Zealand, including manufacturing, building and construction, FMCG, packaging, energy, apparel, tourism, and agriculture.

Our services range from ready-to-go packages to solutions tailored to your needs.

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Our services cover:

Product

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
- Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)
- Carbon footprint
- Circular Economy (CE)
- Cradle to Cradle (C2C)
- Water footprint
- Packaging
- Independent reviews

Carbon

- Carbon Footprint
- Scope 3 emissions
- Reduction strategy
- Carbon targets
- Science-based targets (SBT)
- Offsetting strategies
- Inventory verification

Strategy

- Materiality assessment
- Green Star
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Foresighting & regenerative futures
- Roadmaps & action plans
- Responsible procurement & supply chain engagement

Software & tools

- GaBi LCA software
- GaBi Envision
- Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)
- OpenLCA
- eTool
- Packaging calculator
- SoFi sustainability reporting

Reporting & disclosures

- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) & Integrated reporting (<IR>)
- B Corp
- Voluntary & compliance reporting
- CDP

Communications

- Short form reports
- Case studies
- Infographics
- Workshops
- Storytelling
- Stakeholder engagement
- Sustainability reports

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Succeed sustainably

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Doing our part:

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CLIMATE LEADERS COALITION
ON A MISSION TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

UN GLOBAL COMPACT

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Zero Carbon ekos
BUSINESS OPERATIONS