



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

WIDE OPEN AGRICULTURE LTD

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

TRUE-UP REPORT

FY2020–21

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Wide Open Agriculture Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 True-up 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>Bradley Dack Operations Manager 11/11/2021</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources**

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Version September 2021. To be used for FY20/21 reporting onwards.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	40 tCO ₂ -e
THE OFFSETS BOUGHT	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.93%
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	N/A

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Wide Open Agriculture Ltd (WOA) is Australia's leading ASX-listed regenerative food and agriculture company, based in Western Australia. WOA launched a new oat milk product under its innovative Dirty Clean Food brand in FY21. This barista grade oat milk beverage uses oats grown and rolled in Western Australia, that are then processed at a world class plant-based beverage manufacturing facility in Italy. The product will be sold as a long-life plant-based milk beverage to the Australian and export markets, in response to ever growing consumer demand for high quality, ethical and delicious plant based dairy alternatives.

WOA intends to certify its oat milk product as carbon neutral under the Australian Government's Climate Active certification scheme.

Product/Service description

The provision of oat milk to the local and export market. With this in mind, the functional unit for this account is:

"The production and supply of 1 L of oat milk drink to the Australian and export market, for the financial year 2021."

The product under this certification is fully covered. The model uses a cradle-to-gate approach, whereby emissions associated with the distribution and consumption of WOA's oat milk product are excluded.

Note that a separate certification has been completed for the organisation's footprint, which includes all warehousing and delivery related emissions. Oat milk can be used in a multitude of ways, with varying levels of energy requirements and waste production. It can also be used to form part of other products (e.g. when used by baristas). As such, modelling the use phase was deemed to be inappropriate.

"Wide Open Agriculture began when we discovered that the current food system accounts for 25% of carbon emissions is one of the leading causes of climate change.

We thought we (as a world) could do better than that. So, we teamed up with partners such as Climate Active to help us produce nutritious food at accessible prices as well as nurture the planet back to health."

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as 'attributable processes' that become the product, make the product and carry the product through its life cycle. These have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

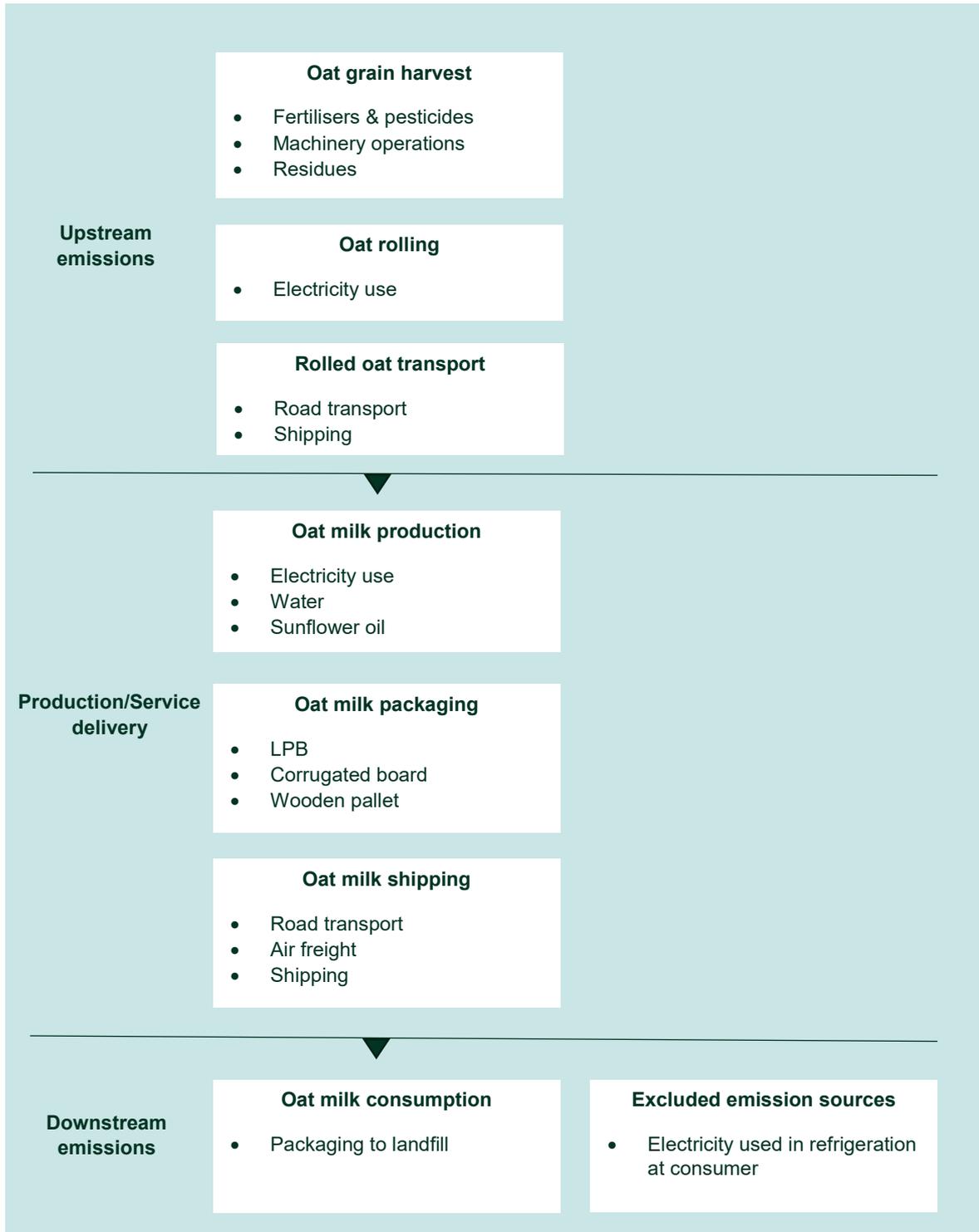
Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as attributable and are captured within the emission boundaries but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim). Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary		Outside emission boundary
<u>Quantified</u> Oat growing and harvest Oat rolling Oat milk production Primary and secondary packaging Packaging disposal Postage, courier, and freight	<u>Non-quantified</u> N/A <u>Optionally included</u> N/A	<u>Non-attributable</u> Animal feed from oat husks Animal feed from oat milk waste Refrigeration during use Milk disposal at consumer

Product/service process diagram



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

The overall emissions per 1 litre of oat milk drink was calculated to be 0.65 Kg CO₂ equivalent. The table below shows the proportion of emissions attributed to various stages of the Oat milk Life Cycle Analysis.

Emission Source	Emissions per litre of oat milk supplied to market (kg CO ₂ e / Litre)	% of emissions
Transport	0.40	62%
Packaging	0.10	15%
Oat Milk manufacturing	0.08	12%
Oat grain production(farming)	0.06	9%
Oat rolling	0.01	2%

Transport:

This encompasses emissions associated with all combined road and sea transportation steps from the farm gate to eventual delivery at WOA's Perth based warehousing facility. Noting that the emissions associated with the transport from WOA's Perth warehouse to its customers (delivery) is accounted for separately in WOA's Climate Active Carbon Neutral Organisation Certification. To ensure the manufacturing meets the quality requirements for the barista grade oat milk beverage, manufacturing is currently undertaken in a specialist facility in Italy. The emission impact associated with sea freight to and from Italy accounts for 82% of the total transport emissions. Reducing sea freight per litre of oat milk drink represents the most material opportunity for emission reductions.

Manufacturing and packaging:

The manufacturing process undertaken by the 3rd party plant-based beverage facility requires very few ingredients and consumables, most emissions associated with this step are related to electricity usage to run the required equipment. Packaging is sourced from Tetrapak who are world leaders in the provision of sustainable packaging. While currently outside of WOA's direct operational control, efficiencies in energy usage or transition to usage of renewable energy in the manufacturing process is the primary opportunity to reduce this component of emissions. The Italian manufacturer intends to install more energy efficient equipment in the short term.

Oat grain production:

Oat grain production represents the third major opportunity for emission reductions. Wide Open Agriculture works in close partnership with carefully selected farmers who have a demonstrated commitment to the implementation of farming practices that enhance soil health, biodiversity and water cycles on farm (known as regenerative agriculture practices). These practices have the potential to reduce the carbon emission footprint of the grain.

The Life Cycle Analysis showed that in the 2019 southern hemisphere growing season WOA's farming partner produced grain with 40% less emissions per kg, when compared to the AusLCI benchmark. The most significant driver for emission reduction at the farm level is ensuring the highest possible yield to fertiliser usage ratio. Fertiliser manufacturing and usage (in particular nitrogen-based fertiliser) accounts for 59% of the emission footprint of the AusLCI benchmarks.

Over the next 12 months the Company intends to:

- Implementing a emission reduction plan and support program to encourage emission reductions in farming operations.
- A formal feasibility study has been completed for the establishment of a Western Australian based manufacturing plant. The Company intends on making a decision on the next step in this process to bring manufacturing locally very soon and will disclose this public at the appropriate time.
- Creating a framework to challenge Company purchasing and how it impacts emissions.
- Some oat suppliers use biological fertilisers – a Life Cycle Analysis is required to better understand this.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

No Carbon Neutral products were used.

Product/Service emissions summary

Stage	tCO2-e
Bespoke - Oat growing and harvest	3.770
Bespoke - Oat rolling	0.660
Bespoke - Packaging: Primary	2.785
Bespoke - Packaging: Secondary	0.966
Bespoke - Packaging: Tertiary	0.609
Postage, courier, and freight: road freight	1.570
Postage, courier, and freight: sea freight	20.216
Postage, courier, and freight: air freight	2.921
Oat milk production	4.721
Packaging disposal	1.726

No uplift factors were applied in this assessment.

Emissions intensity per functional unit	0.0006454
Number of functional units to be offset	61,888
Total emissions to be offset	40

Projected vs actual emissions

1) Projected emissions for reporting period	135 t CO2-e
2) Actual emissions for reporting period	40 t CO2-e
3) Difference	95 t CO2-e

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets strategy

Offset purchasing strategy: In arrears

1. Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report	40
2. Total emissions liability to offset for this report	40
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period	0
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period	0
5. Total offsets required for this report	40

Co-benefits

In line with its holistic commitment to ensure positive social and environmental impact, the Company has selected to purchase 100% of its carbon offset units from Australian based projects registered as Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU's). The two projects chosen demonstrated strong alignment to the Company's mission.

SMRC Waste Composting Facility Project in Western Australia is reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with household waste via aerobic composting. Organic household waste is segregated and brought to the facility for composting. This compost is used to put nutrients back into the soil for improving crops, pastures, parks, verges and gardens.

The Bierbank and Lanherne Regeneration Project in Queensland supports the assisted revegetation of forest on grazing farmland that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years prior to the project having commenced.

Offsets summary

The details of the offsets are in the parent Organisation PDS (<https://www.climateactive.org.au/>).

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification										
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Eligible Quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Quantity used for previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period claim	Percentage of total (%)
N/A										
N/A										
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports										
Type of offset units				Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)			Percentage of total			
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)										

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

No Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) were purchased during the reporting period.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	N/A
2. Other RECs	N/A

* 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	Eligible units	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code (LGCs)	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Quantity (MWh)	Fuel source	Location
N/A									
N/A									
<i>Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report</i>									

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

Electricity emissions are calculated using a location-based approach

Market-based approach summary

Market-based approach	Activity data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Renewable % of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs & Precinct LGCs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	178	0	19%
Residual electricity	764	820	0%
Total grid electricity	943	820	19%
Total electricity consumed (grid + non grid)	943	820	19%
Electricity renewables	178	0	
Residual electricity	764	820	
Exported on-site generated electricity	0	0	
Emission footprint (kgCO ₂ -e)		820	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.93%
Mandatory	18.93%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual electricity emission footprint (tCO₂-e)	0.820

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

Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
WA	943	660
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	943	660
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0
Total electricity consumed	943	660
Emission footprint (tCO₂-e)	0.660	

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

N/A

Excluded emission sources

N/A

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

Relevance test					
Non-attributable emission	<i>The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions</i>	<i>The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</i>	<i>Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.</i>	<i>The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.</i>	<i>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.</i>
Animal feed from oat husks	No	No	No	No	No
Animal feed from oat milk waste	No	No	No	No	No
Refrigeration during use	No	No	No	No	No
Milk disposal at consumer	No	No	No	No	No



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