

### Module: Introduction

#### Page: Introduction

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#### 0.1

##### Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd (CCA) is an ASX Top 30 company and one of the world's top five Coca-Cola bottlers, CCA operates non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage businesses in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea and also owns Australia's largest premium packaged fruit and vegetable company, SPC Ardmona and the Grinders coffee range.

The major brands we produce, sell and distribute in Australia include Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Zero, diet Coke, Sprite and Fanta, Mount Franklin, Pump, Pumped, Neverfail Springwater, Powerade Isotonic, Kirks, Glaceau vitaminwater, Mother energy drink, Goulburn Valley fruit juices, smoothies and flavoured milks, Deep Spring, Grinders Coffee and SPC Ardmona and Goulburn Valley packaged fruit and vegetable products. Our brands in New Zealand include all the Coca-Cola brands, L&P, Keri juices and Kiwi Blue springwater. In Indonesia, as well as the Coca-Cola brands, we produce Frestea, Ades water, Minute Maid juices and Extra Joss energy drink, and Nature's Own water in Papua New Guinea.

Our CDP -Water 2013 submission compiles and analyses operations data to represent bottling operations across the CCA Group including the manufacturing operations of SPC Ardmona and Neverfail Springwater.

CCA sets continuous improvement quality, environment and safety targets and is particularly focussed on water efficiency, water being the primary ingredient in almost all products manufactured. Every year, CCA's beverage business sets internal water efficiency targets, measured as Litres of water used per Finished Beverage Litre, taking into account water used on site in its entirety against the total beverage litre production of that site. In addition to these targets each site also targets continuous improvement in energy efficiency, carbon intensity, total waste, landfill waste and recycling.

CCA's environmental risk management and climate change response is supported by the maintenance of our ISO 14001:2004 certified environmental management system (EMS) across 97% of the Group bottling sites, with certification for the remaining sites planned for the future. 93% of all CCA's major production operations are also certified to ISO 9001 and FSSC 22000 (ISO22000:PAS220). The remainder are actively working towards it.

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0.2

**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Enter the period that will be disclosed.

Sun 01 Jan 2012 - Mon 31 Dec 2012

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0.3

**Reporting Boundary**

Please indicate the category that describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water-related impacts are reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

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0.4

**Exclusions**

Are there any geographies, facilities or types of water inputs/outputs within this boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

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0.4a

**List of Exclusions**

Please describe any exclusion(s) in the following table.

Exclusion	Please explain why you have made the exclusion
Samoa operations	CCA acquired the bottling and brewing operations of Samoa in late 2012. Insufficient data for the period was available at the time of reporting however, in future we anticipate the Samoan operations will be included in CCA's CDP Water responses.

**Module: Water-Governance**

**Page: Water-1-ManagementGovernance**

1.1

**Does your company have a water policy, strategy or management plan?**

Yes

1.1a

**Please describe your policy, strategy or plan, including the highest level of responsibility for it within your company and its geographical reach.**

Country or region	Description of policy, strategy or plan	Position of responsible person
Company-wide	CCA's Water Policy was originally developed in 2006 and endorsed by the Group Managing Director to ensure CCA effectively manages sustainability risks associated with water, the key ingredient in all our beverage products. Application of the policy is underpinned by the ISO14001 certified EMS which takes into account all manufacturing sites.	Sub-set of the board

1.1b

**Does the water policy, strategy or plan specify water-related targets or goals?**

Yes

**1.1c**

**Please describe these water-related targets or goals and the progress your company has made against them.**

Country or region	Category of target or goal type	Description of target or goal	Progress against target or goal
Company-wide	Direct operations	Improve water efficiency by 30% in beverage manufacturing operations against baseline year 2008 by 2020.	At the end of 2012 CCA had improved its water efficiency by 28% against the 2008 baseline year.
Australia	Supply chain	Engage with our key agricultural suppliers to assist in improving water use and crop yields whilst minimising excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides.	Since its launch in 2009, Project Catalyst has increased from 19 participating cane growers covering 4,800 hectares of farmland to 78 growers covering over 20,345 hectares of land. In 2012 the activities trialled by the 78 Project Catalyst growers improved the runoff and drainage water quality of 101,725 megalitres and delivered the following annual load reductions to the Great Barrier Reef Lagoon: - 72 tonne/year for particulate nitrogen - 34 tonne/year for particulate phosphorus - 64 tonne/year for dissolved inorganic nitrogen - 13 tonne/year for filterable reactive phosphorus - 551 kg/year for pesticides Through The Coca-Cola Foundation, we have committed \$2.25 million to the project.
Company-wide	Watershed management	Maintain site management plans in accordance with our Quality and Environmental Management Systems for mineral and spring water sources, taking into consideration the hydrogeological aspects of each source, their zones of influence, sustainability and use.	A Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) has been undertaken at each site for municipal water and each offsite water source for mineral and spring water with individual Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP's) developed to manage and mitigate any risks identified in that process. Corrective actions against each risk are in various states of completion dependent upon the site or source and level of risk identified.
Indonesia	Community engagement	Maintain open dialogue with governments, non-government organisations and local communities about water resource management	Several community programs based on improving access to clean water and improved sanitation have been implemented in Indonesia with projects delivering over 800 groundwater replenishment wells near Medan, reforestation of 5 hectares of ground along the Ciliwung river in Jakarta. The Water for Life program in East Bali delivers over 8000L of fresh water to around 1500 households who would otherwise have no

Country or region	Category of target or goal type	Description of target or goal	Progress against target or goal
			access to ground or municipal water supplies.
Indonesia	Public policy	Maintain open dialogue with governments, non-government organisations and local communities about water resource management	CCA has invested close to US\$400k in integrated water and sanitation programs allowing communities of around 3000 households better access to clean, safe water and better sanitation facilities.
Company-wide	Transparency	To maintain open and transparent disclosure of our Water policy and efforts in reducing water use and improving efficiency	CCA publishes its Water policy on the Company website along with progress on a regular basis in the CSR report also published on the CCA website. We will continue to do so into the future.

1.1d

You may explain here why your company does not have a water policy, strategy or plan and if you intend to put one in place.

1.2

Do you wish to report any actions outside your water policy, strategy or management plan that your company has taken to manage water resources or engage stakeholders in water-related issues?

Country or region	Category of action	Description of action and outcome

**Module: Water-RisksOpps**

**Page: Water-2-indicators-op**

2.1

**Are any of your operations located in water-stressed regions?**

Yes

**2.1a**

**Please specify the method(s) you use to characterize water-stressed regions (you may choose more than one method).**

Method used to define water stress	Please add any comments here:
Environmental assessment Internal company knowledge Life Cycle Assessment WBCSD Water Tool	Utilising the WBCSD Water Tool for initial guidance CCA has been able to identify all operations across the Group which are considered to be located in areas of elevated water stress or scarcity based upon the location of the operation and the total water consumed from all sources by it. Additionally CCA utilises the SVA (Source Vulnerability Assessment) to further refine the risks and opportunities associated with each site to ensure each water sources long term sustainability.

**2.1b**

**Please list the water-stressed regions where you have operations and the proportion of your total operations in that area.**

Country or region	River basin	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
Australia	Murray	1 – 10	Water used in this location is by SPC Ardmona in fruit processing operations located within the Goulburn Valley Area of regional Victoria.
Australia		1 – 10	From the application of WBCSD water tool there are two manufacturing sites within Victoria which are considered to be operating in the area under water stress. Facilities in this region manufacture both still and

Country or region	River basin	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
			sparkling beverages including bottled water and juices. A further manufacturing facility in Queensland is considered to operate in an area of water scarcity.

2.1a

Please specify the method(s) you use to characterize water-stressed regions.

Method used to define water stress	Please add any comments here:
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2.1c

You may explain here why you are not able to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water stress and whether you have plans to investigate this in the future.

2.2

**Are there other indicators (besides water stress) which you wish to report that help you to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk?**

Yes

2.2

Are there other indicators (besides water stress) which you wish to report that help you to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk?

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2.2

Are there other indicators (besides water stress) which you wish to report which help you to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk?

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2.2a

Please list the regions at risk where you have operations, the relevant risk indicator and proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or region	River basin	Risk Indicator	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
Australia		Tightening of regulations	1-10	The two production facilities in the Sydney region are subject to increasingly strict regulations of wastewater discharge quality parameters. One is currently operating under these new requirements and the other is likely to be similarly affected within five years.
Australia		Flooding	1-10	The main production facility in S.E. Queensland is located within the area that was affected by flooding in 2011 & 2012. Though not directly impacted, employee and distribution access and egress to the site were.
Indonesia		Inadequate water infrastructure	1-10	Ground water sources in West Java have been heavily exploited in the past and show signs of contamination from farming activities and inefficient sanitation services. Surface water sources suffer from significant seasonal variations in rainfall.

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2.2a

Please list the regions at risk where you have operations, the relevant risk indicator and proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or region	River basin	Risk Indicator	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
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2.2a

Please list the regions at risk where you have operations, the relevant risk indicator and proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or region	River basin	Risk Indicator	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
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2.2b

You may explain here why you do not wish to report or why you do not use other indicators to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk.

2.2b

You may explain here why you do not use or wish to report other indicators to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk.

2.2b

You may explain here why you do not use or wish to report other indicators to identify which of your operations are located in regions subject to water-related risk.

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2.3

Please specify the total proportion of your operations that are located in the regions at risk which you identified in questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

21%

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2.3

Please specify the total proportion of your operations that are located in the regions at risk which you identified in questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

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2.3

Please specify the total proportion of your operations that are located in the regions at risk which you identified in questions 2.1 and /or 2.2.

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2.4

Please specify the basis you use to calculate the proportions used for questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

Basis used to determine proportions	Please add any comments here
Number of facilities	Across the CCA Group there 33 production facilities located in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. For the purposes of this calculation no warehousing or distribution facilities were included in the measure as these sites do not draw significant quantities of water from any municipal or other source.

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2.4

Please specify the basis you use to calculate the proportions used for questions 2.1 and/or 2.2.

Basis used to determine proportions	Please add any comments here
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2.4

Please specify the basis you use to calculate the proportions used for questions 2.1 and/or 2.2

Basis used to determine proportions	Please add any comments here
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**Page: water-indicators-sc**

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2.5

**Do any of your key inputs or raw materials (excluding water) come from regions subject to water-related risk?**

Yes

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2.5a

**Please state or estimate the proportion of your key inputs or raw materials that come from regions subject to water-related risk.**

Country or region	River basin	Input or material	Proportion of key input or raw material that comes from region at risk (%)	Unit used for calculating percentage	Further comments
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Country or region	River basin	Input or material	Proportion of key input or raw material that comes from region at risk (%)	Unit used for calculating percentage	Further comments
Company-wide		Bottlers sugar	71 – 80	Value of material purchased	CCA sources its sugar for bottling operations locally as a global commodity with global pricing and supply. Specifically sugar grown in Australia is sourced from Northern NSW and Queensland.
Australia	Murray	Fruit	71 – 80	Value of material purchased	SPC Ardmona's fruit processing business sources its fruit (typically peaches, pears, apricots) primarily from the Goulburn Valley region and CCA Crusta's juice plant sources fruit for juicing from areas local to the plant in South Australia.

### 2.5b

You may explain here why you are not able to identify if any of your key inputs or raw materials come from regions subject to water-related risk and whether you have plans to explore this issue in the future.

### Page: water-3-riskassess-op

### 3.1

**Is your company exposed to water-related risks (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?**

Yes

### 3.1a

**Please describe (i) the current and/or future risks to your operations, (ii) the ways in which these risks affect or could affect your operations before taking action, (iii) the estimated timescale of these risks, and (iv) your current or proposed strategies for managing them.**

Country or region	River basin	Risk type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale (years)	Risk management strategies
Australia		06. Regulatory: Higher water prices	The introduction of desalination plants in NSW & Victoria in recent years has placed additional upward pressure on water prices in both states	Current	CCA has for the last 5 years been heavily focussed on promoting and implementing water efficiency throughout its operations. Each site within CCA Aust. also develops and implements a water efficiency program which includes capital and non-capital improvements such as internal recycling and can air-rinsing.
Australia		09. Regulatory: Regulation of discharge quality/volumes leading to higher compliance costs	A long term lack of adequate investment in wastewater infrastructure by regulatory and government bodies is also increasing costs for municipal treatment as well as the imposition of more stringent quality limits of discharge.	Current	Strategy for management of wastewater quality discharges varies by facility. The Queensland plant has upgraded on-site treatment to meet local regulatory requirements whereas plants in NSW and WA have implemented wastewater contaminant reduction projects to limit the influx of sugary waste, affecting BOD levels, to their current treatment plants.
Australia		03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Areas of the major metropolitan areas of Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide as well as the Goulburn Valley in Victoria have been defined as suffering from increasing water stress due to drought conditions and urban population growth across Australia. This stress has eased in the last year due to increased rainfall in many declared drought affected areas.	1 – 5	As part of a large scale capital investment in production capacity CCA has now implemented PET blowfill technology production lines in most plants and will continue to rollout these upgrades throughout 2013. In addition CCA has undertaken a major change to its continuous improvement program by implementing Operational Excellence (OE) across the business. This program has delivered significant water savings initiatives with minimal capital investment.
Company-wide		15. Other: Reputational damage	CCA as a high profile, high volume water consumer is subject to scrutiny from the media and the general public over its use of water in production.	Current	CCA's continued focus on water efficiency mandated at the Executive level within the business and regularly reported via the CSR report allows CCA to better manage perception of the business with respect to water management. Business goals and progress toward them are openly reported with case studies outlining particularly noteworthy achievements improving transparency of the efforts made to reduce our impact on water sources.

Country or region	River basin	Risk type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale (years)	Risk management strategies
Indonesia		01. Physical: Declining water quality	CCAI's plants in West Java have identified through the SVA process that ground water quality is declining with increased mineral levels evident and surface waters affected by high dissolved solids from past and present exploitation in the area.	Current	To address quality issues plants have installed ion exchange systems for mineral removal and reverse osmosis (RO) systems in addition to presently installed water treatment and disinfection systems which eliminate other impurities. Additional alternative sources are also presently being sought and implemented, such as rainwater harvesting.

### 3.1b

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to any water-related risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure.

### 3.1c

Please explain why you do not know if your company is exposed to any water-related risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure, and if you have plans to assess this risk in the future.

### 3.2

What methodology and what geographical scale (e.g. country, region, watershed, business unit, facility) do you use to analyze water-related risk across your operations?

Risk methodology	Country or geographical scale
<p>Source Vulnerability Analysis (SVA) has been used across the CCA Group to identify facilities under water stress within their geographical watershed area. The outcome of an SVA is the development of an individual Source Water Protection Plan for the facility or facilities within the watershed in order to minimise water related risk to the business. SVA incorporates both quality and quantity aspects across all water sources used by the facility and accounts for source and sustainability of each supply considering not only CCA but all other users within the watershed community.</p>	<p>Other: Watershed</p>

**Page: water-riskassess-sc**

**3.3**

**Do you require your key suppliers to report on their water use, risks and management?**

Yes

**3.4**

**Is your supply chain exposed to water-related risks (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?**

Yes

**3.4a**

**Please describe (i) the current and/or future risks to your supply chain, (ii) the ways in which these risks affect or could affect your operations before taking action, (iii) the estimated timescale of these risks and, (iv) your current or proposed strategies for managing them.**

Country or region	River basin	Risk type (to supplier)	Potential business impact (to responding company)	Estimate timescale (years)	Risk management strategies (by responding company)
Australia		02. Physical: Flooding	Sugar used in bottling operations, sourced locally within Australia is from regions (northern NSW & QLD) which are subject to flooding and or drought. Either climate related condition can impact the yield of the crop adversely.	> 20	Sugar as a global commodity is available on the international market.
Australia	Murray	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Fruit used in SPC Ardmona packaged fruit production being sourced primarily from the Goulburn Valley region of Victoria has been subjected to drought conditions and this may affect the supply of fruit for packaged fruit production. Similarly fruit for juicing supplies in South Australia has been subject to drought conditions.	11 – 20	Where locally sourced fruit cannot meet demand importation of fruit supplies from international sources.

### 3.4b

Please explain why you do not consider your supply chain to be exposed to any water-related risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure.

### 3.4c

Please explain why you do not know if your supply chain is exposed to any water-related risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure, and if you have plans to assess this risk in the future.

## Page: Water-4-Impacts

### 4.1

Has your business experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the past five years?

Yes

#### 4.1a

Please describe these detrimental impacts including (i) their financial impacts and (ii) whether they have resulted in any changes to company practices.

Country	Impact indicator	Description of impact	Response strategy
Australia	Water Stress	The detrimental impacts to the CCA business with respect to water supply both in terms of quantity and quality of supply have primarily been in the form of various natural disasters over the past five years. Specifically these included: • The Queensland floods of 2011 & 2012 • The Victorian bushfires of 2010 • Drought in regional Victoria affecting the SPC Arsmo business • Fire in a water bottling plant in far north Queensland in 2009	Cross borders supply from interstate operations can and have been used during disruptions such as those listed here. Operations typically hold a number of days of stock on hand and stock levels are constantly monitored to minimise risk to customer supply.
New Zealand	Other: Access to water infrastructure	The detrimental impacts to the CCA business with respect to water supply both in terms of quantity and quality of supply have primarily been in the form of various natural disasters over the past five years. Specifically these included: • The Christchurch earthquake of 2011	Supplies from other CCA operations in non-affected areas of New Zealand were utilised during the period of rebuilding of the Christchurch plant.

#### 4.1b

Please explain why you do not know whether your business has experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the past five years and if you have any plans to explore this in the future?

### Page: Water-5-Opportunities

#### 5.1

Do water-related issues present opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure?

Yes

5.1a

Please describe (i) the current and/or future opportunities, (ii) the ways in which these opportunities affect or could affect your operations (iii) the estimated timescale and (iv) your current or proposed strategies for exploiting them.

Country or region	Opportunity type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale	Strategy to exploit opportunity
Company-wide	Cost savings	The installation of blowfill PET bottle self-manufacture lines across the Group which do not utilise water for bottle rinsing and warming processes is a key contributor to the continued improvement in CCA's water efficiency.	Current	Installation of PET blowfill lines across the Australian New Zealand, Fijian, Indonesian and Papuan businesses. Additional lines continue to be installed and commissioned in 2013.
Company-wide	Other: Alternate sources	Manufacturing and warehousing facilities throughout Australia and Indonesia have installed and are installing rainwater harvesting technology to capture water from buildings to store, treat and then utilise for non-potable requirements.	Current	Infrastructure installed or retrofitted to capture, store and process rainwater from on-site buildings. Current installed capacity is expected to recognise approximately 8ML of rainwater captured per annum.
Company-wide	Increased brand value	Along with the blowfill PET bottle self-manufacture technology being rolled out across CCA's bottling lines, air rinsing has the potential to eliminate additional process water from the canning production lines.	6 – 10	Replacement of traditional water rinsers on all can lines during any proposed upgrade to the lines with air rinsers. Trials of installed air rinsing in WA are continuing and showing good results contributing to a decrease in site consumption.
Australia	Cost savings	Reduced dependency upon municipal water for non-product applications (such as cooling towers) improving site water efficiency and reducing utility costs.	Current	Capture the process water at the point of release to minimise potential contamination, analyse, store and treat (if necessary) before supply to ancillary services.

5.1b

Please explain why you do not consider water-related issues to present opportunities to your company that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure or supply chain.

5.1c

Please explain why you do not know whether water-related issues present opportunities to your company that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operation, revenue or expenditure.

**Page: Water-6-tradeoffs**

6.1

Has your company identified any linkages or trade-offs between water and carbon emissions in its operations or supply chain?

Yes

6.1a

Please describe the linkages or trade-offs and the related management policy or action.

Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
Trade-off	Implementation of blowfill PET bottle self-manufacture production lines across the Group decrease water consumption per line as no container rinsing or warming is required. The technology is also enabling CCA to continue light weighting its bottles , reducing significantly the amount of PET resin per bottle and the carbon footprint of every 600mL beverage the bottle by over 20%. Due to CCA now producing rather than purchasing PET bottles, these lines have contributed to higher consumption of electricity within each plant effectively moving previous scope 3 emissions to scope 2 emissions.
Trade-off	Air rinsing of cans has eliminated water use in this pre-filling step but increased use of compressed air has increased electrical consumption and hence emissions from this process
Linkage	By completing SVA's at manufacturing sites opportunities to bypass some aspects of water treatment have been identified which result not only in water savings but also energy and hence emissions savings from reduced or eliminated pumping of water
Linkage	Optimisation of CIP (Clean In Place) programs for syrup tanks has improved the water efficiency in NSW plants whilst reducing the pumping, wastewater treatment and associated emissions. This pilot project is currently being trialled in other plants throughout Australia.

## Module: Water-Accounting

### Page: Water-7-Withdrawals

7.1

Are you able to provide data, whether measured or estimated, on water withdrawals within your operations?

Yes

7.1a

Please report the water withdrawals within your operations for the reporting year.

Country or region	River basin	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
Australia		Municipal water	3566.3	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered and invoiced by the municipality or metered directly by CCA.
Australia		Groundwater	449.5	76-100	Includes all groundwater whether consumed on-site or off-site and whether from wholly owned CCA sources or third party suppliers and subject to licence limits and conditions at each source.
Australia		Surface	54.2	76-100	Includes all water consumed by CCA beverages & SPC Ardmoma from non-municipal sources.
Australia		Rainwater	12	76-100	Metered on site and used for non-potable applications.
Fiji		Municipal water	65.2	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered and invoiced by the municipality or metered directly by CCA.
Indonesia		Municipal water	297.6	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered and invoiced by the municipality or metered directly by CCA.
Indonesia		Groundwater	1252.8	76-100	Includes all groundwater whether consumed on-site or off-site and

Country or region	River basin	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
					whether from wholly owned CCA sources or third party suppliers and subject to licence limits and conditions at each source.
Indonesia		Surface	766.8	76-100	Includes all water consumed by CCAI from non-municipal sources.
New Zealand		Municipal water	456.0	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered and invoiced by the municipality or metered directly by CCA.
New Zealand		Groundwater	2.6	76-100	Includes all groundwater whether consumed on-site or off-site and whether from wholly owned CCA sources or third party suppliers and subject to licence limits and conditions at each source.
Papua New Guinea		Municipal water	19.9	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered and invoiced by the municipality or metered directly by CCA.
Papua New Guinea		Groundwater	296.2	76-100	Includes all groundwater whether consumed on-site or off-site and whether from wholly owned CCA sources or third party suppliers and subject to licence limits and conditions at each source.

### 7.1b

Please explain why you are not able to provide data for water withdrawals.

### 7.2

Are you able to provide data, whether measured or estimated, on water recycling/reuse within your operations?

Yes

### 7.2

Are you able to provide data, whether measured or estimated, on water recycling/reuse within your operations?

7.2a

Please report the water recycling/reuse within your operations for the reporting year.

Country or region	River basin	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
Australia		57.9	76-100	Inclusive of both recycled water use and potable reuse of water across all operations.
New Zealand		2.4	76-100	Inclusive of potable reuse of water across all operations.

7.2a

Please report the water recycling/reuse within your operations for the reporting year.

Country or region	River basin	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
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7.2b

Please explain why you are not able to provide data for water recycling/reuse within your operations.

7.2b

Please explain why you are not able to provide data for water recycling/reuse within your operations.

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7.3

**Please use this space to describe the methodologies used for questions 7.1 and 7.2 or to report withdrawals or recycling/reuse in a different format to that set out above.**

Methodologies for accounting for water consumption of municipal water are typically through on site metering and invoicing with CCA taking direct measurements in some cases and verifying against invoiced quantities or taking invoiced amounts. Some plants utilise sub-metering within processes to cross check and account for water use by process or production line. Ground water sources are measured through direct metering either at the source or at the point of consumption, or both. Surface water use is typically managed in a similar manner to municipal sources and collected rain water by direct measurement at the point of collection.

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7.3

**Please use this space to describe the methodologies used for questions 7.1 and 7.2 or to report withdrawals or recycling/reuse in a different format to that set out above.**

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7.4

**Are any water sources significantly affected by your company's withdrawal of water?**

No

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7.4a

**Please list any water sources significantly affected by your company's withdrawal of water.**

Country or geographical reach	River basin	Water source	Impact	Company action and outcomes
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**7.4b**

**You may explain here why your company's withdrawal of water does not significantly affect any water sources.**

CCA's use of groundwater for bottling operations is sustainably managed through hydrogeological assessment prior to any withdrawal commencing and continuous monitoring at elevated risk sources during withdrawal. CCA has also been undertaking a comprehensive Source Vulnerability Analysis (SVA) program since 2005 on all its groundwater sources to ensure they are sustainably managed. The outcome of each SVA is a site specific Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) which considers quantity and quality aspects of the source in relation to the entire aquifer recharge area and the local community in which it is located. Through this process CCA can ensure that both its business requirements and community needs can be continuously and sustainably met.

**7.4c**

Please explain why you do not know if any water sources are significantly affected by your company's withdrawal of water.

**Page: Water-8-Discharges**

**8.1**

**Are you able to identify discharges of water from your operations by destination, by treatment method and by quantity and quality using standard effluent parameters?**

Yes

**8.1a**

Please explain why you are not able to identify discharges from your operations by destination, treatment method, quantity and quality, and whether you have any plans to put in place systems that would enable you to do so.

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**8.2**

**Did your company pay any penalties or fines for significant breaches of discharge agreements or regulations in the reporting period?**

No

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**8.2a**

Please describe the location and impact of the discharge that was the subject of the significant breach(es), the associated fines and any actions taken to minimise the risk of future non-compliance.

Country or region	River basin	Impact	Fines and penalties	Company action and outcomes
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**8.3**

**Are any water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by discharges of water or runoff from your operations?**

No

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**8.3a**

Please list any water bodies and associated habitats which are significantly affected by discharge of water or runoff from your operations.

Country or region	River basin	Water body	Impact	Company action and outcomes
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**8.3b**

**You may explain here why your company's discharge of water does not significantly affect any water bodies or associated habitats.**

CCA operations either treat wastewater on site or discharge to a municipal treatment plant that complies with local regulations or Coca-Cola Company limits (whichever is the more stringent) before final discharge to a receiving water body. At a minimum a site will treat effluent to a primary level, solids removal and or pH adjustment, etc. before then discharging to the municipal treatment works. Each facility which utilises the municipal treatment option is licenced and regulated by the receiving facility to do so and is limited in both quantity and quality of effluent so as to not grossly affect the receiving corporations ability to treat the wastewater before final discharge.

**8.3c**

Please explain why you do not know if any water bodies and associated habitats are significantly affected by discharge of water or runoff from your operations.

**Page: Water-9-Intensity**

**9.1**

**Please provide any available financial intensity values for your company's water use across its operations.**

Country or region	River basin	Financial metric	Water use type (megaliters)	Currency	Financial intensity (Currency/mega-liter)	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
Australia		Revenue	Water use in	AUD (\$)	928108	The financial intensity metric here includes SPC Ardmona as part of the

Country or region	River basin	Financial metric	Water use type (megaliters)	Currency	Financial intensity (Currency/mega-liter)	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
			operations			Food Services and Alcohol divisions of CCA Australia. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report
Indonesia		Revenue	Water use in operations	AUD (\$)	360674	The financial metric here also includes revenue and water use for the Papua New Guinean business. CCA does not separately report PNG financial results but includes it as part of the Indonesia and PNG Business Unit. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report
New Zealand		Revenue	Water use in operations	AUD (\$)	786559	The financial metric here also includes revenue and water use for the Fijian business. CCA does not separately report Fiji financial results but includes it as part of the NZ & Fiji Business Unit. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report

## 9.2

Please provide any available water intensity values for your company's products or services across its operations.

Country or region	River basin	Product	Product unit	Water unit	Water intensity (Water unit/product unit)	Water use type	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
Australia		CCA Beverages	liters	liters	1.57	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Australia		SPC Ardmona	kg	liters	9.94	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Fiji		CCA Beverages	liters	liters	2.35	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Indonesia		CCA Beverages	liters	liters	2.92	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
New Zealand		CCA Beverages	liters	liters	1.73	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial

Country or region	River basin	Product	Product unit	Water unit	Water intensity (Water unit/product unit)	Water use type	Please provide any contextual details that you consider relevant to understand the units or figures you have provided.
Papua New Guinea		CCA Beverages	liters	liters	2.88	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial

**Module: Sign Off**

**Page: Sign Off**

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

**CDP**