



CDP 2012 CDP Water Disclosure 2012 Information Request

Module: Introduction - 2012 CDP Water Disclosure

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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 2011 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, solid waste production and waste 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 a large proportion of the Group bottling sites, with certification for the remaining sites planned for the future. All of CCA's major production operations in Australia are also certified to ISO 9001 and FSSC 22000 (ISO22000:PAS220).

In the Australian business, which represents approximately 81% of CCA Group revenue, our continuing focus on environmental targets has helped us achieve an improvement in our plant energy and water use efficiency by 11.8% and 7.3% respectively, and have also reduced waste to landfill by 7.1% since 2008. Our GHG emissions also decreased in both absolute and intensity terms, when comparing the current to previous reporting periods.

The Coca-Cola Amatil Group 2011 Sustainability Report provides further details on our key environmental focus, approach and metrics, and can be found online at <http://cca2011crr.reportonline.com.au/>.

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.

Sat 01 Jan 2011 - Sat 31 Dec 2011

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

**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

**0.4a
List of Exclusions**

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

Exclusion	Please explain why you have made the exclusion
Bluetongue brewery (Pacific Beverages)	CCA's joint venture in the Bluetongue brewery in Australia is under the operational control of partner SAB Miller and hence CCA will not include this facility as part of the CDP- Water report. The Bluetongue brewery assets of the Pacific Beverages business were divested in January 2012.

Module: 2012-Water-Management

Page: 2012-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 geographical reach	Description of policy, strategy or plan	Position of responsible person
Australia	CCA's Water Policy covers all aspects of water related operations activities from both municipal and groundwater sources across the beverage and food businesses.	Board/executive 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 geographical reach	Category of target or goal type	Description of target or goal	Progress against target or goal
Australia	Direct operations	A 20% improvement in plant water efficiency by 2012, compared to baseline year 2004. An end goal of 1.55L/FBL is the target under this commitment, where L/FBL is Litres per Finished Beverage Litre.	At the end of 2011 CCA Aust. achieved a water efficiency of 1.57L/FBL
Australia	Supply chain and watershed management	Undertake Source Vulnerability Analysis and development a Source Water Protection Plan for each ground water source and manufacturing facility by the end of 2012	At the end of 2011 CCA Aust. had completed 78% of all SVA's covering all ground water sources, Neverfail water bottling facilities and four of the nine major manufacturing facilities reliant largely on municipal supply for bottling operations.

Country or geographical reach	Category of target or goal type	Description of target or goal	Progress against target or goal
Australia	Community engagement	Develop CCA's rainwater harvesting ability and utilise reclaimed stormwater from the Northmead facility in NSW to provide irrigation to local community park.	In 2011 CCA brought online a rainwater harvesting system at its Northmead plant capable of capturing and utilising 8ML of water per annum and commissioned the Arthur Philip park irrigation system which by the end of 2011 had delivered over 1ML of water to the park
Australia	Transparency	Maintain a publicly available water policy and complete an 18 monthly Corporate & Social Responsibility report outlining CCA's progress toward sustainability goals with specific reference to water stewardship.	CCA's water policy is available on the CCA website and a updated CSR report was also made available on the same site (www.ccamatil.com) in 2011. the report covers all aspects of CCA's commitment to water stewardship and all progress against those targets
Australia	Collective action	Implement Project: Catalyst a pioneering partnership which reduces the environmental impact that sugar cane production has on the Great Barrier Reef, off the coast of Queensland through innovative farming practices. The project covers runoff of 77.5GL of water over a land area of 15,500ha.	Upon implementation Project Catalyst delivered the following annual load reductions to the Great Barrier Reef Lagoon. • 55 tonne/yr for particulate nitrogen • 26 tonne/yr for particulate phosphorus • 48 tonne/yr for dissolved inorganic nitrogen • 10 tonne/yr for filterable reactive phosphorus • 420 kg/yr for pesticide
Indonesia	Direct operations	A water use ratio (WUR) target is reviewed and set annually measured as L/FBL (Litres per Finished Beverage Litre). For 2011 the Indo. / PNG WUR stretch target was 2.62L/FBL The Indonesian and Papua New Guinea BU's set a combined WUR target and all results here are to be viewed as a single target covering all facilities with Indonesia and PNG.	At the end of 2011 CCAI (a combined Indonesian and PNG figure) achieved a WUR of 2.91L/FBL
Indonesia	Supply chain and watershed management	Undertake Source Vulnerability Analysis and development a Source Water Protection Plan for each manufacturing facility by the end of 2012	At the end of 2011 CCAI had completed 72% of the SVA's covering water supplies to manufacturing facilities from both municipal and ground water sources

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 geographical reach	Category of action	Description of action and outcome
Australia	Public policy	In 2011 CCA Aust. began preliminary discussions with Water Stewardship Australia as to CCA participating in a pilot program of their draft standard

Further Information

A copy of CCA's Water Policy can be viewed at: <http://ccamatil.com/AboutCCA/Pages/CorporateGovernance.aspx> and a copy of the latest CSR report can also be viewed from the CCA website: <http://ccamatil.com> and selecting the Sustainability tab atop the page.

Module: 2012-Water-RisksOps

Page: 2012-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	Through internal Coca-Cola Company analysis it has been determined that the several CCA operations are located in areas of water stress within Australia and Indonesia.

2.1b
Please list the water-stressed regions where you have operations and the proportion of your total operations in that area.

Country or geographical reach	Region within country	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
Australia	Sydney, NSW	1 – 10	Within New South Wales there are two manufacturing sites which are considered to be operating in the area under water stress. Facilities in this region manufacture both still and sparkling beverages including bottled water.
Australia	Melbourne, VIC	1 – 10	Within Victoria there are three manufacturing sites which are considered to be operating in the area under water stress. Facilities in this region manufacture both still and sparkling beverages including bottled water and juices.
Australia	Adelaide, SA	1 – 10	Within South Australia there are two manufacturing sites which are considered to be operating in the area under water stress. Facilities in this region manufacture both still and sparkling beverages including bottled water.
Australia	Perth, WA	1 – 10	Within Western Australia there is one ground water source considered to be operating in the area under water stress. The site is used for ground water extraction only.
Indonesia	West Java	1 – 10	Within West Java there are two manufacturing facilities considered to be operating in the area under water stress. Facilities in this region manufacture both still and sparkling beverages.

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

2.2a
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 geographical reach	Region within country	Risk Indicator	Proportion of operations located in this region (%)	Further comments
Australia	Sydney, NSW	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	Brisbane, QLD	Tightening of regulations	1-10	CCA's main production facility in Queensland is now subject to increased wastewater quality regulations and is upgrading its treatment plant accordingly.
Indonesia	West Java	Poor enforcement of regulations	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

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.

33%

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 30 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.

Page: 2012-water-indicators-sc

2.5

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

Yes

2.5a

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

Input or material	Proportion of key input or raw material that comes from region at risk (%)	Unit used for calculating percentage	Further comments
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. Sugar grown in Australia is sourced from Northern NSW and Queensland.
Fruit	71 – 80	Value of material purchased	SPCA'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

Input or material	Proportion of key input or raw material that comes from region at risk (%)	Unit used for calculating percentage	Further comments
			juicing from areas local to the plant in South Australia.

Page: 2012-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 geographical reach	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 with 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 is upgrading 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 through to 2013. In addition CCA has undertaken a major change to its continuous improvement program by implementing Operational Excellence (OE) across the business. This program whilst business wide has delivered significant water savings initiatives with minimal capital investment.

Country or geographical reach	Risk type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale (years)	Risk management strategies
Australia	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 regular reporting via the CSR (otherwise known as the Sustainability) report allows CCA's to better manage the perception of the business with respect to water management. Business goals and progress toward them is openly reported with case studies outlining particularly noteworthy achievements improve the transparency of the efforts made to reduce our impact on water sources.
Indonesia	01. Physical: Declining water quality	CCA'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 to eliminate other impurities. Additional alternative sources are also presently being sought and implemented, such as rainwater harvesting.

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
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.	Watershed

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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 geographical reach	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	03. Physical: Increased water stress or scarcity	Fruit used in SPCA packaged fruit production being sourced primarily from the Goulburn Valley region of VIC 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 have been subject to drought conditions likewise potentially affecting supplies for production.	11 – 20	Importation of fruit supplies from international sources.

Page: 2012-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.

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
- The Queensland floods of 2011
- The Victorian bushfires of 2010
- Drought in regional Victoria affecting the SPCA business

A fire in CCA's Neverfail water bottling plant in Townsville (Queensland) Australia in 2009 resulted in the loss of manufacturing capability for several months, during this time all production shortfall was made up from the Neverfail bottling plant in Brisbane.

Page: 2012-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 geographical reach	Opportunity type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale	Strategy to exploit opportunity
Australia	Cost savings	The installation of blowfill lines across Australia and New Zealand is currently underway.	Current	Installation of 18 PET blowfill lines across the Australian and

Country or geographical reach	Opportunity type	Potential business impact	Estimated timescale	Strategy to exploit opportunity
Australia	Other: Alternate sources	Two lines are already installed and operational in NSW and these have shown approximately an 8% increase in the sites total water efficiency due to the combined affect of reduced water consumption in ancillary operations and improved line efficiency. Similar results are expected to be replicated across all implementing Australian and NZ bottling operations by the completion of the project in 2013.	Current	New Zealand businesses. In the past reporting year new blowfill lines were installed in Adelaide and Melbourne.
		Manufacturing and warehousing facilities throughout Australia have installed and are installing rainwater harvesting technology to capture water from buildings to store, treat and then utilise for non-potable requirements.		Infrastructure installed or retrofitted to capture, store and process rainwater from on-site buildings, currently installed capacity is expected to recognise approximately 8ML of rainwater captured per annum.
Australia	Increased brand value	Along with the blowfill technology being rolled out across CCA's bottling lines, air rinsing has the potential to eliminate additional process water from the canning production lines.	Current	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.

Page: 2012-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
Implementation of PET blowfill production lines in Australia decrease water consumption per line as no container rinsing or warming is required but these lines use higher quantities of electricity	Whilst the actual production line produces more emissions from electrical consumption than previously the switch to PET self-manufacture (blowfill) has allowed CCA to continue to lightweight PET bottles significantly thereby reducing the embedded carbon within the bottle by up to 22%

Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
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	CCA participates in the Australian governments EEO (Energy Efficiency Opportunities program) which is designed to assist companies in identifying financially viable energy savings opportunities to offset process changes such as a switch to air rinsing.
Alternate CIP technology. CCA NSW is investigating a pilot program in changing its Clean In Place (CIP) technology in syrup batching tanks to a high pressure low flow alternative. In making this change and in addition to saving water significant energy will also be saved from reducing the quantity of cleaning media required to be heated.	As a pilot in NSW the technology will be trialled and evaluated before further implementation around Australia.
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	As SVA's are completed as scheduled sites where there no risk of incoming water quality issues will develop plans through the Operational Excellence (OE) program to divert or bypass parts of the process not vital in order to reduce both water and energy waste.

Module: 2012-Water-Account

Page: 2012-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 geographical reach	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
Australia	Municipal water	3282.6	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered by the municipality or directly by CCA.
Australia	Groundwater	552.7	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	23.7	0	Includes all water consumed by SPCA from non-municipal sources and used in non-potable applications.
Australia	Rainwater	8.0	0	Does not include stormwater collected and used as part of the "Replenish" program
New Zealand	Municipal water	508.8	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered by the

Country or geographical reach	Withdrawal type	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
New Zealand	Groundwater	3.2	76-100	municipality or directly by CCA. 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
Indonesia	Municipal water	634.2	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered by the municipality or directly by CCA.
Indonesia	Groundwater	1214.8	0	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.
Indonesia	Surface	721.0	0	Includes all water consumed by CCAI from non-municipal sources and used in potable and non-potable applications.
Papua New Guinea	Municipal water	17.3	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered by the municipality or directly by CCA.
Papua New Guinea	Groundwater	287.9	0	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.
Fiji	Municipal water	49.8	76-100	Includes all municipal water used for domestic and industrial purposes, whether metered by the municipality or directly by CCA.

7.2

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

Yes

7.2a

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

Country or geographical reach	Quantity (megaliters/year)	Proportion of data that has been verified (%)	Comments
Australia	50	0	This figure is a combined estimate primarily from beverage container rinsing operations in existing lines which is either directly recycled into the process or utilised in ancillary services such as cooling towers.
New Zealand	11.2	0	Inclusive of all New Zealand sites as a combined figure

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 used for municipal water vary from country to country but the primary methods for reporting use are direct metering at the site level (accessed directly or through municipality online systems) or direct invoicing from the utility supplier. Ground, surface and rain water sources are monitored and metered by CCA or the third party supplier in cases where CCA does not own the source.

7.4

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

No

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 the source 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. Where risk is identified CCA is committed to exploring and implementing alternative source supplies including such projects as rainwater harvesting, efficiency improvements and elimination of process water use through new technology such as blowfill PET.

Page: 2012-Water-8-Discharges

8.1

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

Yes

8.2

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

No

8.3

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

No

8.3b

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

All CCA plants throughout the Group either treat wastewater on-site to regulated or to The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) approved levels (whichever is the more stringent) or discharge to a municipal treatment plant that does. In the case where off-site treatment by a municipality occurs on-site treatment is at a minimum primary level prior to discharge. Each facility is licenced by the receiving corporation to discharge wastewater with limitations on both quantity and quality of discharge so as to not affect the receiving corporations' ability to treat the wastewater before final discharge.

Page: 2012-Water-9-Intensity

9.1

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

Country or geographical region	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 operations	AUD (\$)	918677	The financial intensity metric here includes SPC Ardmona as part of the Food Services and Alcohol divisions of CCA Australia. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report
New Zealand	Revenue	Water use in operations	AUD (\$)	758676	The financial metric here also include 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 BU. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report
Indonesia	Revenue	Water use in operations	AUD (\$)	259643	The financial metric here also include 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 BU. This aligns with financial reporting in CCA's annual report

9.2

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

Country or geographical region	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,

Country or geographical region	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	SPC Ardmona	kg	liters	9.28	Water use in operations	commercial and industrial Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
New Zealand	CCA Beverages	liters	liters	1.74	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Indonesia	CCA Beverages	liters	liters	2.96	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Fiji	CCA Beverages	liters	liters	1.95	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial
Papua New Guinea	CCA Beverages	liters	liters	2.57	Water use in operations	Water intensity figures are inclusive of use for all onsite activities domestic, commercial and industrial

CDP