

Northmore Gordon: energy, carbon and environmental certificate services

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/>

Details:

We help industrial businesses, commercial buildings and utilities improve energy performance, reduce emissions and navigate environmental certificate opportunities. Its work connects engineering evidence with the commercial decisions required to move from an idea to an implemented and measured project. The right starting point depends on the decision in front of you. A business trying to explain rising energy costs may need an energy-use investigation or audit. A site planning electrification may need a renewable heat feasibility study and electrical-constraint review. An organisation approaching climate-reporting deadlines may need to establish its reporting boundary, emissions inventory and evidence gaps before developing a transition plan. A project seeking certificates or grant support needs eligibility and evidence reviewed before equipment is ordered or installed. We work across Australia and Singapore. To discuss a project, prepare a short brief covering the site, the decision required, the current project stage, the information already available and any fixed deadline, then contact Northmore Gordon .

Explore services and guidance: [Services](#) · [Technologies](#) · [Carbon advisory](#) · [Environmental certificates](#) · [Government schemes](#) · [Case studies](#) · [Articles](#) · [About us](#)

Choose the right starting point

| Situation | Useful starting scope | Information to prepare | | --- | --- | --- | | Energy bills are high and the cause is unclear | Energy-use investigation or an appropriately scoped energy audit | Bills, interval data, operating hours, production records and known changes | | A boiler, refrigeration plant, compressed-air system or other major utility may be underperforming | Utility benchmarking and targeted measurement | Equipment details, loads, controls, maintenance history and operating constraints | | Gas use needs to fall | Renewable heat, heat-pump or electrification feasibility | Temperature requirements, process profiles, available heat sources and electrical constraints | | Several projects are competing for capital | Feasibility studies, investment cases and a staged implementation plan | Opportunity register, quotes, dependencies, capital assumptions and decision criteria | | Savings need to be demonstrated | Measurement and verification planning | Baseline data, project boundary, implementation dates and operating variables | | Multiple sites need consistent oversight | Energy management, metering and monitoring scope | Site list, existing data systems, responsibilities and performance indicators | | Climate reporting or customer disclosure is approaching | Applicability, inventory and evidence-readiness assessment | Legal entities, facilities, reporting period, current inventories and required framework | | A project may create certificates or qualify for funding | Early scheme and evidence assessment | Location, technology, capacity, project stage, prior incentives and attribute ownership | | Renewable electricity claims are being planned | Procurement strategy and environmental-attribute due diligence | Consumption boundary, markets, reporting period, instrument requirements and proposed claim |

An engagement does not always need to begin with a broad audit. Existing evidence should be used where it is fit for the next decision. If an audit already identifies a credible opportunity, the next useful scope may be feasibility, a measurement plan or an investment case. If construction has begun, the first task is to establish the actual chronology and determine which pathways remain available.

Energy optimisation: find, justify and sustain improvements

Energy optimisation combines technical assessment, commercial evaluation, project delivery and ongoing performance management. The objective is not simply to produce a list of ideas. It is to determine which opportunities are practical for the site, what evidence supports them and what must happen next.

Energy audits matched to the decision

We provide Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 energy audits aligned with Australian Government guidance. The depth should reflect the business question:

Type 1 provides a basic overview and helps identify where further investigation may be worthwhile.

Type 2 provides a more detailed assessment with financial evaluation and is suited to prioritising a broader set of opportunities.

Type 3 examines a major subsystem in greater detail and typically requires additional measurement. A useful audit defines its coverage, assumptions and evidence quality. Its opportunity register should identify the affected system, estimated energy effect, implementation dependencies, financial basis and next decision point. An audit is not a commitment to install equipment, and an estimate from an audit is not the same as a verified operating result.

Benchmarking, diagnostics and metering

Utility benchmarking compares systems such as boilers, refrigeration and compressed air against relevant performance measures. Energy-use investigations can combine bills, interval data, production information and operating history to explain changes in consumption and cost. Where the available data cannot answer the question, a metering and monitoring plan can specify instruments, measurement intervals, quality checks and data ownership. Planning measurement before implementation is especially important when later savings verification or certificate evidence may depend on a reliable baseline.

Feasibility, electrification and renewable heat

Feasibility studies refine an opportunity before a capital commitment. For renewable heat and electrification, the assessment can consider process temperatures, load profiles, available waste heat, heat-pump options, network capacity, electrical upgrades, operating constraints and implementation dependencies. The business case should keep different value streams separate. Energy savings, tariff effects, maintenance benefits, grant support and certificate revenue may all influence a decision, but each has its own assumptions and certainty. A resilient investment case shows the result with and without conditional funding or unconfirmed certificate value.

Measurement and verification

Measurement and verification establishes what changed after implementation. It defines the project boundary, selects a baseline method, accounts for relevant operating variables and reports the calculated savings transparently. The central comparison is between measured post-project use and a credible estimate of what energy use would have been without the project under comparable conditions. This is different from repeating a feasibility forecast. The measurement approach, required data and responsibilities should be agreed before installation whenever possible.

Carbon advisory: turn reporting information into a transition plan

Our carbon advisory work connects emissions data with engineering, procurement and investment decisions. Services include diagnostic workshops, Scope 1, 2 and 3 inventories, reporting support, opportunity assessment, transition planning, climate-risk and scenario inputs, and environmental-attribute due diligence.

Establish the boundary and purpose first

A corporate inventory, facility compliance report and product footprint can use overlapping data while answering different questions. The legal entities, facilities, reporting period, framework, audience and intended claim should be defined before calculations are assembled. An emissions inventory provides a baseline and reporting record. It does not itself reduce emissions. Physical projects, operating changes, renewable electricity procurement and offset decisions require separate action and should remain distinguishable in reporting.

Australian reporting and compliance support

Different reporting frameworks have different tests and deadlines. They should not be combined into one generic obligation.

NGER assesses corporate groups and facilities against greenhouse-gas and energy thresholds, with corporate structure and operational control central to the assessment.

The Safeguard Mechanism is a separate framework for covered facilities and compares relevant net emissions with the applicable baseline.

The National Pollutant Inventory covers specified substances and transfers and has separate applicability and timing.

Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards introduce phased sustainability-reporting duties. Readiness can include entity and period assessment, inventory evidence, transition planning, climate-risk inputs, financial implications and traceable disclosure support.

NSW Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans create specific planning and reporting requirements for applicable licensed premises. Applicability must be confirmed against the current law, reporting period and organisation facts. A useful readiness exercise identifies what evidence exists, where it is held, which estimates are being used and what must be resolved before review or assurance.

Build a transition pathway that can be managed

A transition plan should connect each opportunity to an owner, dependencies, capital requirements, operating assumptions, intended timing and evidence of progress. Physical emissions reductions should remain separate from renewable electricity attributes and carbon offsets so decision-makers can see what each action changes.

Environmental certificates: assess the pathway before the project starts

We support project registration, evidence development, certificate creation and trading, engineering assessment and commercial evaluation. Environmental instruments are governed by different schemes and cannot be treated as interchangeable.

Energy-efficiency certificates

Victoria's VEU program and the NSW Energy Savings Scheme use specific activities and calculation methods. Project-based methods may require baseline measurement, nomination and evidence to be established before implementation. The chosen method determines what records must exist, who can make the claim and how savings are calculated.

Renewable electricity instruments

Small-scale Technology Certificates, Large-scale Generation Certificates and Renewable Electricity Guarantee of Origin certificates apply to different pathways. Technology, capacity, timing, ownership and the intended claim all matter. Announced scheme changes should be checked against enacted rules before they are used in an investment case.

Australian Carbon Credit Units

An ACCU opportunity moves through distinct stages: method assessment, project registration, monitoring and reporting, unit issuance, and transfer or cancellation. An estimate of possible units is not an issuance. Registration timing, newness requirements, rights, consents and monitoring obligations should be examined before a project commitment is made.

Evidence, ownership and claims

Before relying on certificate value, establish the governing activity and document version, calculation basis, evidence responsibilities, ownership of environmental attributes and commercial treatment of any certificates. Gross indicative value should not be presented as the amount a customer will receive after delivery costs and agreed charges. Renewable electricity attributes, carbon credits and physical energy savings answer different accounting questions. A valid public statement depends on the applicable reporting framework, instrument quality, ownership, retirement evidence, beneficiary, period and allocation.

From assessment to sustained performance

Northmore Gordon organises its work into six connected stages. A project can enter at the stage appropriate to the evidence and decision already available.

Assess — identify opportunities and missing evidence through audits, benchmarking, forecasting, metering and investigation.

Build the Case — test technical and commercial viability through strategy, feasibility, renewable heat assessment and investment cases.

Capture Value — assess grants, environmental certificates and financing pathways that may support the project.

Deliver — coordinate approved work and establish how results will be measured and verified.

Procure — make energy, equipment and environmental-attribute purchasing decisions with the necessary evidence and due diligence.

Perform — sustain results through reporting, energy management, performance review and expansion across multiple sites. The stages preserve the evidence behind a decision. Baselines, assumptions, ownership, measurement boundaries and result status should carry forward as work progresses. Capital cost, operating savings, certificate proceeds and emissions outcomes should remain separately visible.

Sectors and operating environments

Our supplied experience covers industrial facilities, commercial buildings, food and beverage manufacturing, animal processing, aquaculture, water and wastewater utilities, and other energy-intensive operations. Industrial work may involve process heat, refrigeration, compressed air, cogeneration, biomass, electrification, solar and metering. Commercial-building work may involve HVAC, chillers, variable-speed drives, controls and building performance. Water-sector work can cover pumping, treatment, aeration, biogas, renewable generation, storage, energy management and staged emissions planning. The technical objective must remain connected to the site's operating requirements. Production, product quality, treatment outcomes, pumping duty, occupancy, reliability and asset availability can all constrain the practical solution.

Data, portfolio planning and renewable procurement

We supply moreData as a platform supporting energy and water data, performance analysis and reporting. Described capabilities include collecting data from meters, retailer bills, portals and control systems; energy and water balance views; performance indicators; opportunity analysis; solar and

emissions-accounting support; procurement analysis; NGER reporting; and portfolio planning. The Net Zero Platform works with moreData for site and portfolio transition planning. The required modules, data integrations and available functionality should be confirmed for each deployment. moREnewable100 supports renewable electricity certificate procurement without requiring a change to existing electricity supply contracts. Procurement should define the consumption and reporting boundary, market, instrument type, generation location, vintage, ownership, retirement evidence, allocation and proposed public claim.

What published projects show

Our case studies illustrate the range of problems it has addressed. The figures below are company-reported project accounts and should be read with their stated measurement basis.

| Project | Work described | Reported outcome or scale | | --- | --- | --- | | Regional Victorian water corporation | Organisation-wide energy management and review of 14 high-energy sites from an estate of more than 250 | More than 65 opportunities; reported 10% organisation-wide energy savings and over \$500,000 in annual opportunities | | GWMWater | Integrated energy strategy involving solar, battery storage and load optimisation across regional facilities | 6.5 MW solar, 6.5 MWh battery storage and approximately \$1.3 million reported annual savings | | Aurora Place | HVAC, chiller and variable-speed-drive upgrades with certificate support | 309,000 kWh reported annual savings and \$46,000 reported certificate value | | 5G Networks | UPS upgrade, BMS and aisle partitioning | \$85,000 reported certificate value, 335 tCO₂-e annual abatement and approximately \$50,000 operating savings | | MainStream Aquaculture | Feasibility work for heat pumps and use of available waste heat | Approximately \$113,000 forecast annual energy-bill savings | | Kalafatis Fresh Produce | Certificate and measurement support for a 400 kW solar installation | Demonstrated the importance of baseline and inverter data when site conditions change | | Greenham | Multi-site industrial decarbonisation work | Energy auditing, biomass, solar and cogeneration investigations with funding and certificate support | | Nomad Coffee | Type 2 audit of a coffee roastery | Energy-use, tariff, short-term metering and production-intensity analysis |

Historical examples demonstrate experience; they do not guarantee the same design, eligibility, savings or payback at another site. Forecast, identified, verified and issued results should always be labelled separately.

How to start an engagement

1. Define the decision

State what the organisation needs to decide and why it is needed now. Examples include selecting an audit scope, testing electrification, preparing a capital request, verifying savings, meeting a reporting deadline or checking a certificate pathway.

2. Identify the site and boundary

Provide the country, state, legal entity, facility or portfolio, relevant equipment and any operating boundary. For reporting work, identify the period and framework. For certificates, identify the project location, technology, capacity and current stage.

3. Share the evidence available

Useful inputs include bills, interval data, production records, equipment lists, previous audits, quotes, drawings, inventories, project schedules and records of prior incentives. Data does not need to be perfect, but estimates should be distinguished from measurements and gaps should be disclosed.

4. Record constraints and deadlines

Explain what the project must maintain, such as throughput, temperature, product quality, treatment performance, occupancy or reliability. Include grant, reporting, procurement or capital-approval

deadlines.

5. Ask for a defined scope

The proposed engagement should state its deliverables, exclusions, evidence requirements, responsibilities and the next decision it is intended to support.

Discuss your project

We can help define the work required to move an energy, carbon or environmental-certificate decision forward. Start with the business problem and the evidence available; the engagement can then be scoped around the next decision rather than a generic service package. Contact Northmore Gordon with your site, project stage, deadline and the outcome you need to decide.

What does Northmore Gordon do?

We help industrial businesses, commercial buildings, utilities and other large energy users improve energy performance, manage carbon and turn technical opportunities into implemented projects. Its work covers energy audits, benchmarking, forecasting, metering plans, feasibility studies, renewable heat assessments, investment cases, project delivery, measurement and verification, procurement, emissions inventories, reporting and environmental certificates. The service model follows a project from the initial evidence review through technical and commercial assessment, funding or certificate pathways, implementation and ongoing performance management. This gives clients one connected process instead of a collection of reports that stop before delivery.

How does Northmore Gordon take an energy or carbon project from assessment to results?

We use a six-stage delivery approach: Assess, Build the Case, Capture Value, Deliver, Procure and Perform. Assessment identifies opportunities, operating constraints and missing evidence. The business-case stage compares technical options, capital cost, operating savings and risk. Capture Value examines grants, environmental certificates and finance as separate pathways with their own eligibility and timing. Delivery covers project management, commissioning and measurement and verification. Procurement addresses energy, renewable instruments and offsets. The Perform stage establishes governance, reporting and regular reviews so savings and emissions outcomes are sustained after implementation. A client can enter at the stage that matches its current evidence and decision.

What is included in Northmore Gordon's energy optimisation service?

Energy optimisation can include Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 energy audits, utility benchmarking, load and cost forecasting, metering and monitoring plans, renewable heat assessments, feasibility studies, investment cases, project management and measurement and verification. The scope is matched to the decision the client needs to make. A site with unexplained high bills may begin with data review and an audit, while a business with a defined upgrade may need feasibility, a measurement plan and funding assessment. The work can continue into an energy management system, opportunity register and regular performance reviews so improvements remain visible and accountable.

How are energy project business cases developed and checked?

A useful business case begins with a clear baseline, operating conditions, measurement boundary and a technically credible description of the proposed change. We compare options on a common basis and keep capital cost, operating savings, certificate proceeds and emissions outcomes separate. Dependencies, evidence quality, delivery risk and ownership are recorded so decision-makers can see what is known, what remains uncertain and what must happen before approval. Funding, certificates and finance are assessed independently because each has different eligibility rules, commercial terms and timing. This prevents an attractive headline saving from obscuring assumptions that may not survive implementation.

Why is measurement and verification important after an upgrade?

Measurement and verification, often called M&V, provides a disciplined way to determine what changed after an energy project. Before implementation, the parties define the baseline period, measurement boundary, relevant operating variables, data sources and calculation method. After commissioning, actual performance is compared with the agreed baseline while accounting for material changes in production, weather, occupancy or other conditions. This supports credible savings claims, helps diagnose underperformance and creates evidence for management, finance or incentive programs. We also carry the baseline and verification method into ongoing reviews so the result is monitored rather than treated as complete when equipment is installed.

How can grants, environmental certificates and finance support a project?

Grants, environmental certificates and finance may improve a project's commercial case, but they should be evaluated as separate value streams. We examine the relevant program rules, project eligibility, evidence requirements, registration steps, timing and commercial conditions before those benefits are relied on. Some schemes require action before equipment is ordered or installed, and certificate creation depends on approved methods and defensible records. The assessment therefore sits alongside the technical design and investment case early in the project. This approach reduces the risk of completing an upgrade and later discovering that a grant or certificate pathway is unavailable.

What environmental certificate services are available?

We support the environmental certificate lifecycle from engineering and commercial assessment through project registration, certificate creation, trading and procurement. For efficiency or renewable projects, the work can include checking scheme eligibility, selecting the applicable method, defining the evidence required and maintaining the records needed to substantiate certificate creation. For buyers, the team can assess certificate types, sourcing claims, commercial terms and retirement requirements. Its moREnewable100 service is designed to help organisations procure renewable energy certificates without replacing their existing electricity contracts, including support for multi-site coverage, RE100-aligned sourcing and due diligence.

How does Northmore Gordon support energy procurement and renewable electricity goals?

Procurement support connects a client's demand profile, contract position, risk appetite and carbon objectives. We can review retailer offers and tariffs, analyse consumption and demand data, develop a procurement strategy and assess renewable instruments or offsets. Renewable electricity claims require attention to the certificate type, ownership, retirement and the reporting framework the organisation follows. The work keeps the electricity contract, environmental attributes and emissions accounting clear so each decision can be assessed on its own terms. For multi-site organisations, portfolio data and common assumptions can be used to compare options consistently across locations.

What carbon advisory and reporting support does Northmore Gordon provide?

Carbon advisory services include diagnostic workshops, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions inventories, product carbon footprints, transition planning and environmental-attribute due diligence. Reporting support can cover frameworks and obligations such as NGER, NPI, Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards and NSW Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans, depending on the organisation and project. The work links emissions information with engineering, procurement and investment decisions. A transition plan can then assign owners, dependencies, financial implications and an implementation sequence instead of presenting a list of disconnected reduction ideas.

How do moreData and the Net Zero Platform support ongoing performance?

moreData brings together information from meters, retailer bills, portals and site control systems. It can support energy and water balances, consumption tracking, energy performance indicators, baseline comparisons, opportunity analysis, abatement cost curves, solar generation, emissions accounting,

tariff analysis, NGER reporting and portfolio planning. The Net Zero Platform works with this information to support site management and transition planning. These tools help teams move from a periodic audit to regular review: data gaps and abnormal behaviour can be identified, project outcomes can be checked, assigned actions can be followed, and management can revisit priorities as operating conditions change.

Which sectors and facility types can Northmore Gordon work with?

We work with industrial facilities, commercial buildings, water and wastewater utilities and other organisations with significant energy use, emissions or reporting needs. The technical focus changes with the site. Industrial work may examine process heat, compressed air, refrigeration, motors, boilers and production constraints. Commercial work may focus on HVAC, controls, lighting, metering and tenancy or occupancy patterns. Water-sector work can cover pumping and distribution, aeration, wastewater treatment, biogas or biomethane opportunities, staged emissions roadmaps and energy management systems. In each case, the assessment is tied to the facility's operating context and the decision the client needs to make.

What information is useful when starting an engagement?

The most useful starting information is the decision the organisation needs to make, the sites and systems in scope, operating constraints, recent electricity and fuel data, production or occupancy records, existing metering, previous studies and any target or reporting deadline. Complete data is not required before work begins; identifying gaps is part of the assessment. We can use the available evidence to recommend a practical starting scope, such as an audit, metering plan, feasibility study, M&V; plan, reporting-readiness review or procurement assessment. Early clarity about decision ownership, timing and intended funding or certificate pathways helps avoid rework later.