

# National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program Public Disclosure Summary



An Australian Government Initiative



Moreland City Council

## 1. Organisation and Product Information

Table 1: Organisation and Product Information

Organisation Name	Moreland City Council	
Name of the subject(s) of certification	Moreland City Council Corporate Operations 2013-14	
Type of certification (tick all applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Product/service <input type="checkbox"/> Part of organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Event	
Reporting year period	From 1/07/2013	To 30/06/2014
Emissions in this reporting year	20,485 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	
Base year period	From 1/07/2011	To 30/06/2012
Emissions in the base year	21,254 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	



Australian Government

Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change,  
Science, Research and Tertiary Education

## 2. Description of Organisation Activities

### City of Moreland

The City of Moreland covers the inner and mid-northern suburbs of Melbourne. It lies between 4 and 14km north of central Melbourne and covers a diverse range of communities. Centrally located on the northern doorstep of Melbourne's CBD, Moreland is undergoing a sustained period of urban regeneration. Moreland has housing choices ranging from restored heritage cottages, modern family homes and stylish inner-urban apartments to recycled industrial buildings.

Moreland's population of 156,953 is forecast to grow to 182,000 by 2031. Significant growth has occurred in last five years (the biggest increase for two decades). The City of Moreland covers the suburbs of Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Pascoe Vale, Pascoe Vale South, Coburg, Coburg North, Hadfield, Fawkner, Glenroy, Oak Park and Gowanbrae. Small sections of the suburbs of Fitzroy North and Tullamarine are also located in the City. Key features of Moreland's regional context include:

- Proximity to Melbourne's Central Business District (CBD); and
- Good transport links to the CBD, ports, airport and industrial areas.

### Moreland City Council

Moreland City Council (Council) provides services to the community within the City of Moreland. Council provides these services through our buildings and facilities (see below), fleet, use of contractors for waste collection services and the provision of public (street) lighting. These services are the primary business activities that result in carbon emissions.

Moreland City Council currently has over 300 buildings within its portfolio including civic centres, aquatic and sports leisure centres, community centres, pavilions, maternal/child care centres, kindergartens, libraries and depots, as well as other facilities including public lighting and parks and reserves. The majority of these buildings/facilities are used by Council, however some are leased by a third party. Council also leases some third party buildings/facilities to provide various community services.

Council spent \$42.3 million on capital works during 2014-15, with aquatic and leisure centres and parks and reserves among the main beneficiaries. Some key statistics that relate to Council's service delivery in 2013-14 that contributed to our greenhouse gas inventory:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| • Street sweeping                       | 35,790.5 km's |
| • Waste sent to landfill (total tonnes) | 29,856 tonnes |
| • Tonnes of green waste collected       | 8,867 tonnes  |
| • Total home care service hours         | 144,000       |
| • Delivered meals total                 | 202,202       |
| • Trees and shrubs planted              | 17,985        |

### 3. Organisational & Geographic Boundary/ Scope & system Boundary

Boundary consolidation approach:	Financial control
Description of the boundary of the subject of certification (also describe exclusions from the boundary):	The organisational boundary is depicted in Figure and a detailed description is included below.

#### Defining the scope of emissions

Defining the scope of emissions is an important step in understanding responsibility and control, establishing a baseline, and monitoring performance. Council aligns with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act), as well as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol’s Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Council’s emissions boundary has been established by consideration of the following:

**Scope 1** Emissions released directly at a facility e.g. emissions from a gas boiler.

**Scope 2** Emissions released offsite due to energy consumption at the facility e.g. emissions from electricity.

**Scope 3** Emissions generated in the wider economy as a consequence of the corporation’s activities e.g. waste disposal, air travel.

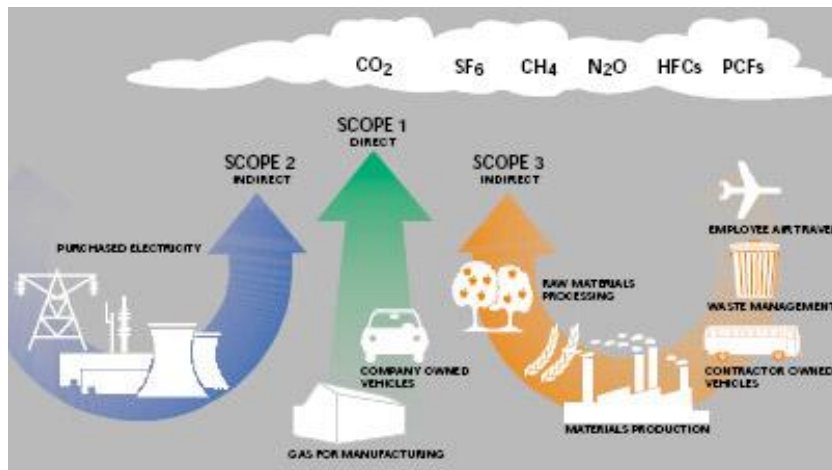


Figure 1: Emissions Scope

#### Boundary overview

Council calculated its facility-level GHG emissions based on financial control. However, operational control was also assessed to derive a better understanding of Council’s broader responsibilities outside its financial control. Financial and operational control was assessed at all Council facilities and buildings which included those:

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- Council owned and operated facilities
  - Council facilities leased out to third party
  - Facilities Council leased from a third party

### **Financial verses operational control**

Financial control was defined as whether Council was paying the utility costs for the facility.

Operational control was defined as whether Council has the ability to set operating policies, health and safety policies and environmental policies (as defined by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act). An analysis of Council's building stock confirmed that all sites that are owned and operated by Council or are leased from 3<sup>rd</sup> parties and operated by Council are under Council's operational control.

Council's inventory included GHG emissions and removals from facilities for which Council has financial control (*AS ISO 14064.1-2006*). All facilities where Council was deemed to have financial control were included in the scope of this greenhouse gas inventory.

All facilities where Council was not deemed to have financial control were not included in the scope of this greenhouse gas inventory.

All sites where Council facilities were leased to third parties were assigned operational control based on their ability to set operating policies, health and safety policies and environmental policies (as defined by NGER). Only those facilities however, where Council has financial control were included in the scope of this inventory. The operational boundary is depicted in Figures 2 and 3.

As per Figure 3 the direct and indirect emissions included in the boundary of this inventory are as follows:

#### **Scope 1 emissions**

- Transport Fuels
- Natural Gas
- Stationary Fuels
- Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)
- Lubricants

#### **Scope 2 emissions**

- Electricity: grid electricity from facilities where Council has financial and operational control (buildings, public/minor and unmetered lighting), and all unidentified electricity accounts (5 out of 171 accounts).

#### **Scope 3 emissions**

- Street Lighting
- Contractor Fuels
- Water
- Electricity: transmission & distribution losses associated with electricity purchased by Council (excluding street lighting)
- Electricity: grid electricity from facilities where Council does not have

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- operational control but has financial control (including unmetered lighting)
- Transport Fuels: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels
  - Natural gas: emissions associated with the extraction, production and distribution of natural gas
  - Natural gas: facilities where Council does not have operational control but pays bill
  - Waste disposal
  - Stationary fuels: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels
  - Employee business travel (public transport, flights, hire cars, taxis)
  - Paper consumption
  - Employee business public transport travel
  - Lubricants: emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of lubricants

### **Emissions not quantified**

In line with the NCOS the following sources have not been quantified and are not expected to make a material difference to the total emissions:

- Some outdoor events
- Embodied emissions of purchased products and services
- Transport emissions from purchased products and materials such as emissions from building roads.

### **Emissions outside of the inventory boundary**

All emissions not listed above are outside of the boundary of this inventory. A specific example of this is domestic waste from the community in the form of emissions from waste disposal to landfill from domestic kerbside waste. Whilst the emissions from Council operations and contractors to collect the waste is considered within the inventory boundary, the emissions from community waste disposal to landfill is not considered to be Council's responsibility as Council has no financial or operational control over this action.

Similarly, emissions generated by the community or businesses located within the Moreland municipality are also excluded from this inventory, as are emissions generated by Council employees commuting to/from work at Council.

#### 4. Diagram of the Boundary of the Subject of Certification

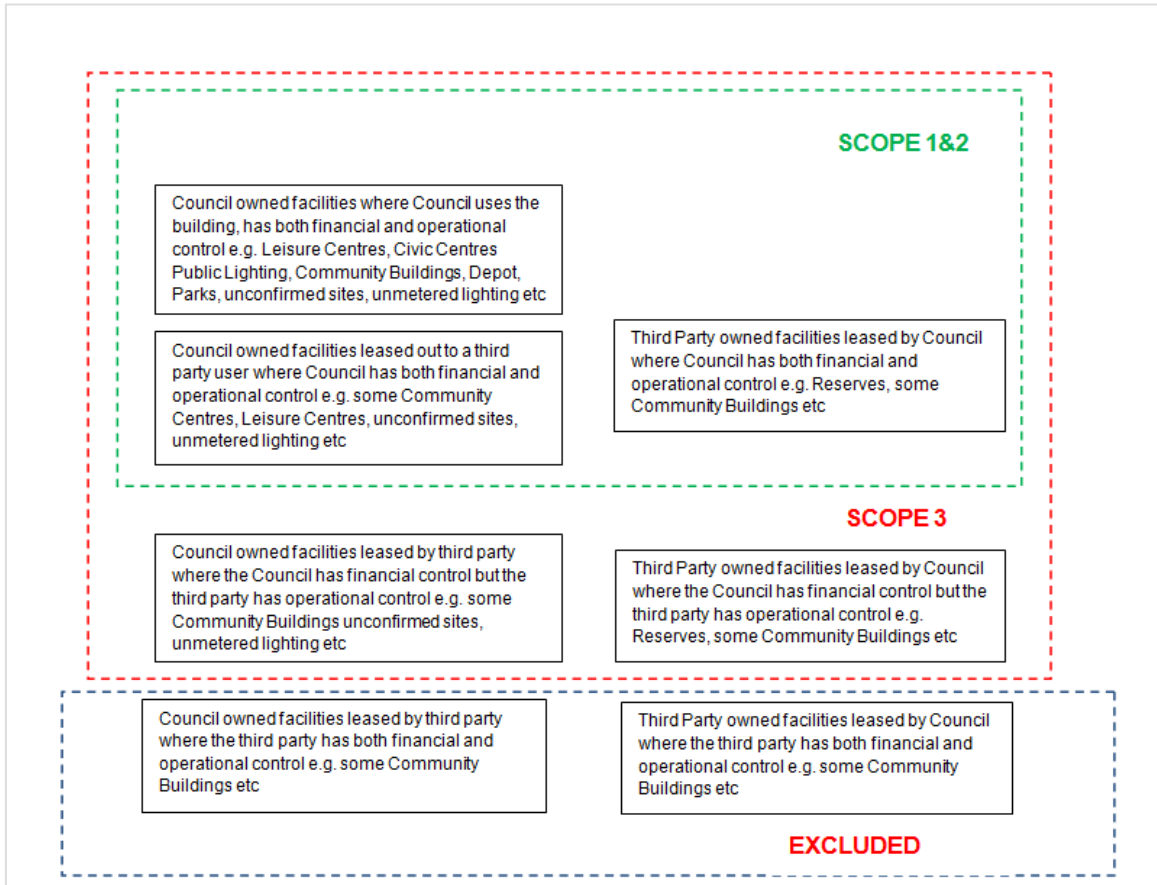


Figure 2: Diagram of the Boundary of the Subject of Certification

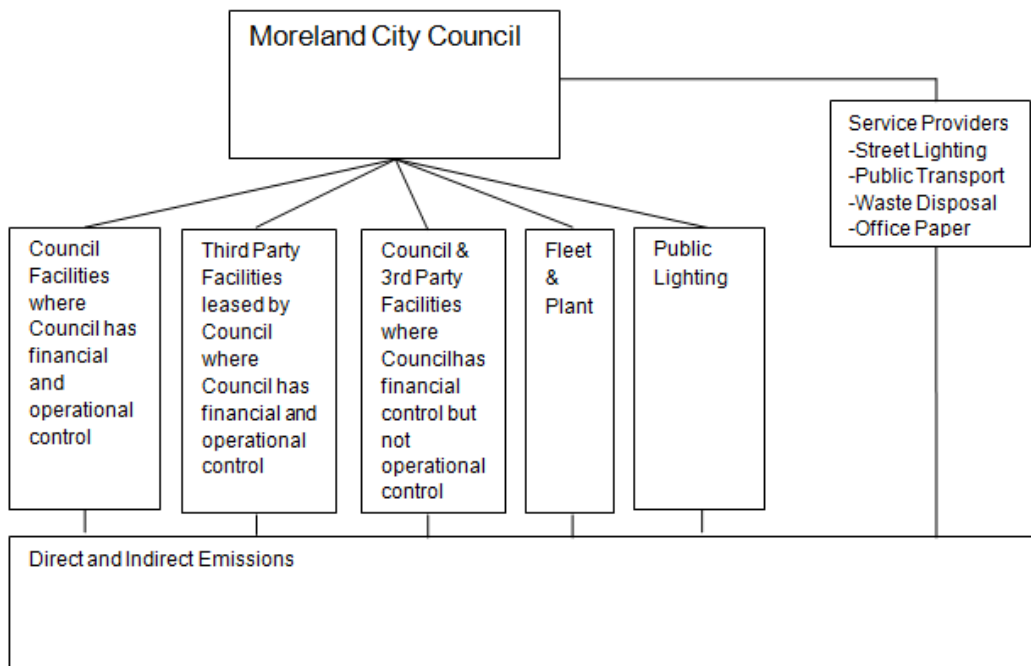


Figure 3: Diagram of emission sources

## 5. Purchase of GreenPower and Retirement of GreenPower Eligible Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCS)

Table 2: GreenPower

Type	Volume	Unit	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e	Status
GreenPower	765399	kWh	1017.98	Purchased

Table 3: LGCs

Details of LGCs Voluntarily Surrendered	
Quantity	Serial No.
None	N/A

## 6. Purchase of NCOS Carbon Neutral Products

Table 4: Carbon Neutral Products

Product	Company	Quantity	Units	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e (if known)
A4 paper recycled, domestic	Australian Paper-Reflex brand	3327500	Sheets	25.24
A3 paper recycled, domestic	Australian Paper-Reflex brand	153000	Sheets	2.32
Total				27.56

## 7. Total Carbon Footprint

This greenhouse gas inventory covers all of the greenhouse gases defined by NCOS to be: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous dioxide, synthetic gases including HFCs, PFCs, SF6, CFCs and HCFCs.

Table 5: Emission sources, scopes and quantities

Scope	Emission source	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e <sup>1</sup>
1	Transport Fuels	2101.32
	Natural Gas	2075.89
	Stationary Fuels	57.27
	Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	99.71
	Lubricants	2.36
2	Electricity	5467.20
3	Street Lighting	7053.23
	Contractor Fuels	1623.03
	Water	496.59
	Electricity (scope 3 emissions)	694.98
	Electricity (no operational control)	412.69
	Transport Fuels	160.94
	Natural Gas (scope 3 emissions)	157.72
	Waste Disposal	52.40
	Stationary Fuels	4.52
	Flights	16.62
	Natural Gas (no operational control)	3.18
	Hire Cars and Taxis	1.94

<sup>1</sup> = Activity data x energy content factor (if applicable) x emission factor converted to tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e



Scope	Emission source	t CO <sub>2</sub> -e <sup>1</sup>
	Office Paper	1.14
	Public Transport	1.90
	Lubricants	0.45
Total gross carbon footprint in tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e		20,485

## 8. Carbon Offset Purchases and Retirement for this Reporting Period

Council seeks to position itself as a carbon neutral organisation and to recognise this through an accreditation process. Accreditation requires the purchase of verified carbon offsets. In June 2012 Council endorsed its Carbon Offset policy which outlines Council's approach and criteria to the purchase of carbon offsets. This policy establishes a framework for purchasing carbon offsets, which includes procurement process and criteria for offset selection.

In July 2012 Council established a panel of preferred suppliers for carbon offsets to ensure that Council can purchase NCOS accredited offsets to meet its carbon neutral commitment. Council have confirmed two offset providers as preferred suppliers for the years 2012 to 2015. Once total greenhouse figures are audited each year, Council will purchase and retire/cancel the required credits through one of the preferred suppliers as required by NCOS.

In October 2014, Council purchased 19,648 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of offsets from ACXArgyle (Australian Co2 Exchange Pty Ltd) who have subsequently retired the total of 19,648 credits through the APX registry. Retiring of these offsets consists of the 19,467 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e of offsets required in order to meet Council's NCOS obligations for 2013-14 as well as 180 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e retired on behalf of members of Moreland residents and staff.

Table 6: Council's offsets for 2013/14 year

Offset Type	Offset Credits Purchased	Offset Register
Bundled wind power projects, Tamil Nadu India	19,648 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e (19,468 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e on behalf of Council operations) (180 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e on behalf of Moreland residents and staff)	Project Database ID: VCSPD250 Registry ID: VCSR136 Serial numbers: 3584-159110085-159129732-VCU-009-APX-IN-1-250-01012007-31122007-0

Table 7: Offset cancellations for 2013-14 year

Offset type	Registry	Serial number	Quantity (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
VCU	APX VCS Registry	3584-159110085-159129732-VCU-009-APX-IN-1-250-01012007-31122007-0	19,468 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total			19,468 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e

## 9. Achieving net zero emissions

Net zero emissions, or carbon neutral, has been achieved through purchasing accredited Greenpower (section 5) and retiring offsets through the APX register (section 8) to offset Council's gross emissions (section 7).

Table 8: Net zero emissions

Gross emissions		Quantity
Total gross carbon footprint for 2013-14	Section 7	20,485 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total offsets		Quantity
Greenpower offsets	Section 5	1,017.98 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
Retired offsets	Section 8	19,468 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
Net total emissions		<b>-0.98 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e</b>

## 10. Emission Reduction Measures

Moreland City Council is currently undertaking a number of key actions to reduce existing emissions. The table below outlines some of the major projects implemented in 2013-14 and proposed for 2014-15.

Table 9: Emission reduction measures

Emission source	Reduction Measure	Scope	Status	Reduction t CO <sub>2</sub> -e (annual)
Scope 2 – electricity consumption	Fawkner Precinct – Leisure Centre – Double Glazing & outdoor lighting upgrade	2	Implemented this reporting period	25
Scope 2 – electricity consumption	Fawkner Precinct – Senior Citizens– HVAC upgrade	2	Implemented this reporting period	19
Scope 2 – electricity consumption	Brunswick Town Hall – HVAC upgrade	2	Implemented this reporting period	150
Scope 2 – electricity consumption	Brunswick Town Hall – Building Management System Installation	2	Implemented this reporting period	85
	Review / update of Council’s carbon management strategy	All	Planned for future reporting period	0
	Coburg Civic Centre - Solar PV system (circa 85kW)	2	Planned for future reporting period	TBD
	Coburg Leisure Centre – Solar Hybrid PV system (circa 57kW)	2	Planned for future reporting period	TBD
	Oxygen Youth Centre – Solar PV system (circa 9kW)	2	Planned for future reporting period	TBD
Total emission reductions implemented in this reporting period				279
Total expected emission reductions in future reporting periods				TBD

## 10. Declaration

To the best of my knowledge and having implemented the quality controls and standards required under the NCOS Carbon Neutral Program and made all appropriate inquiries, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct.

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Kirsten Coster, Director Planning & Economic Development

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24/10/2014