Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Woollahra Municipal Council

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Just Z	Date - 17/06/2020
Signature	
Name of Signatory – Jimmy Thomas	
Position of Signatory – Sustainability Projects Officer	



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1. Carbon neutral information

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the financial year from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

The operational boundary has been defined based on an operational control test, in accordance with the principles of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. This includes all operations which are controlled by Woollahra Municipal Council.

The methods used for collating data, performing calculations and presenting the carbon account are in accordance with the following standards:

- Climate Active Standards
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008

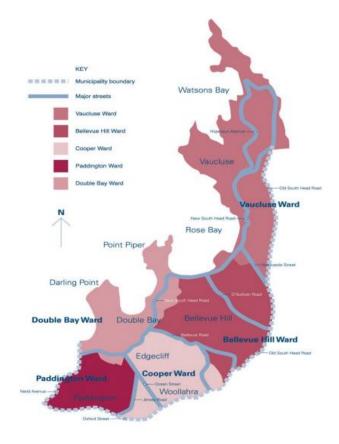
Where possible, the calculation methodologies and emission factors used in this inventory are derived from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors in accordance with "Method 1" from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

The greenhouse gases considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2 -e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

Organisation description

The Woollahra Municipality is located in Sydney's eastern suburbs, about 5 kilometres from the Sydney GPO. The Municipality is bounded by Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) in the north, the Waverley Council area in the east, Randwick City in the south and the City of Sydney in the west. The original inhabitants of the Woollahra area were the Cadigal and Birrabirragal Aboriginal people and Woollahra is thought to be named from an Aboriginal word meaning "meeting ground".

The Woollahra Municipality includes the suburbs of Bellevue Hill, Darling Point, Double Bay, Edgecliff, Paddington (part), Point Piper, Rose Bay (part), Vaucluse (part), Watsons Bay and Woollahra. The Municipality encompasses a total land area of 12 square kilometres, including harbour foreshore and



beaches. The area is predominantly residential, with some commercial land use, parklands and a military reserve. Natural features of the Municipality include 16 kilometres of harbour foreshore consisting of rocky headlands, coastal cliffs and beaches, approximately 30 hectares of bushland containing over 300 plant species including a number of threatened species. Other prominent features include Sydney Harbour National Park, the Macquarie Lighthouse, Gap Park and the Rose Bay Promenade.



Emissions reduction strategy

In 2010, Woollahra Municipal Council set a 30% emissions reduction target as part of its Carbon Reduction Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2025. Council has been steadily decreasing emissions through the implementation of a number of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives including:

- Solar hot water systems installed at 6 Council sites.
- Solar photovoltaic systems installed at 5 Council sites.
- Lighting upgrades for all Council large sites.
- Lighting upgrades and sensor installation in all public amenities' blocks
- Purchasing of GreenPower as part of Council's electricity contracts.

Commencing July 1st 2019, 30% of electricity supplied to Council's five large sites will be supplied by the Mooree Solar Farm as part of a power purchase agreement. Further, Council has committed significant resources over the next three years to fund a street lighting upgrade program to replace inefficient streetlights with new, energy efficient light fixtures. As electricity accounts for roughly 50% of Council's total emissions, with street lighting being the largest individual contributor, these two initiatives will significantly reduce Council's emissions.

In September 2019, Council passed a Climate Emergency Declaration and is committed to taking action to reduce emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change. Accordingly, Council will continue to explore emission reduction opportunities such as energy efficiency projects, installation of renewable energy systems and investigating transitioning the fleet to electric vehicles.

2. Emission Boundary

Diagram of the certification boundary

Quantified

Electricity (including street

lighting)

Natural Gas

Telecommunications

Water

IT Equipment

Paper

Staff Clothing

Office Furniture

Asphalt

Employee Commute

Business Flights

Transport Fuel

Cleaning Services

Food & Catering

Postage & Couriers

Printing & Stationery

Hotel Accommodation

Advertising

Taxis

Refrigerants

Waste - Landfill

Non-Quantified

N/A

Excluded

N/A

Non-quantified sources

N/A

Data management Plan

N/A

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

N/A

3. Emissions summary

Table 3. Emissions Summary	
Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	0.860
Business Flights	2.510
Cleaning and Chemicals	52.325
Construction Materials and Services	89.409
Electricity	4488.182
Food	50.065
ICT services and equipment	43.070
Land and Sea Transport (fuel)	1316.631
Land and Sea Transport (km)	177.750
Office equipment & supplies	137.162
Postage, courier and freight	249.499
Products	11.926
Professional Services	64.440
Refrigerants	7.345
Stationary Energy	409.982
Waste	223.645
Water	86.661
Taxis	0.676
Total Net Emissions	7412.139

Uplift factors

Table 4. Uplift factors	
Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO₂-e
N/A	
Total Footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)	7412.139

Carbon Neutral products

N/A

Electricity Summary

Electricity was calculated using a Location-based approach.

The Climate Active team are consulting on the use of a market vs location-based approach for electricity accounting with a view to finalising a policy decision for the carbon neutral certification by July 2020. Given a decision is still pending on the accounting way forward, a summary of emissions using both measures have been provided for full disclosure and to ensure year on year comparisons can be made.

Table 5: Market-based approach Electricity summary

Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Emissions
		tonnes CO2e)
Electricity Renewables	927,558	0.00
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.00
Electricity Remaining	4,059,311	4,388.52
Renewable electricity percentage	19%	
Net emissions (Market based approach)		4389

Table 6 Location-based summary

State/ Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
ACT/NSW	Electricity Renewables	-	-0.90	0.00
ACT/NSW	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	-	-0.90	0.00
ACT/NSW	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	-	-0.81	0.00
ACT/NSW	Electricity Total	4,986,869	0.90	4,488.18
	Total net electricity emissions (Location based)		0.00	4,488.18

4. Carbon offsets

Offset purchasing strategy: in arrears

Table 4 Offsets Summary

Total offse Coffsets retinate reports and used Net offsets re	this repo red in previou d in this repo	7413 0 ort 7413							
Project description	Eligible offset units type	Registry unit retired in	Date retired	Serial number (including hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO2-e)	Quantity used for previous report	Quantity to be banked for future years	Quantity to be used this report
Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Power Project in Gujarat	VCU	Verra	28/05/2020	5049-210692094-210699506-VCU-030-APX-IN-1- 1413-01012014-31122014-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.a sp?r=206&h=16673	2014	1413	0.00	0.00	1413
				Total offsets retired this report a	nd used in t	this report			1413
	Total offsets retired this report and banked for future report			re reports			0.00		

Co-benefits

The solar project in India has numerous co benefits. These include social and economic benefits for the local community.

The solar project has increased employment and infrastructure in the region. The increase in employment enables greater socioeconomic outcomes for those, including greater access to social goods which improve quality of life. With India's demand for energy increasing diverting from coal is mitigating pollution from coal energy, providing greener options.

5. Use of trademark

Table 5

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Community Strategic Plan	[Certified organisation]
Annual report	[Certified organisation]
Environment and Sustainability Action Plan	[Certified organisation]
Social media	[Certified organisation]
Council newsletter	[Certified organisation]

Appendix 1: Excluded emissions

To be deemed relevant an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Excluded emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

	Relevance Test				
Excluded Emission	The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions	The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.	Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.	The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.	The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.
N/A					