



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MAROONDAH CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION

2020-21 (PROJECTED)

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Maroondah City Council

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 (projected) (includes 2019/20 true up)

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steve Kozlowski'.

Signature

31.03.2021

Date

Name of Signatory

Steve Kozlowski

Position of Signatory

Chief Executive Officer



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

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1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This carbon neutral certification applies to the Maroondah City Council organisational corporate emissions. An operational control approach has been used when determining the emissions sources in the emissions boundary.

Organisation description

City of Maroondah

The City of Maroondah covers a land area of 61.4 square kilometres in Melbourne's outer east, 22 kilometres from the Central Business District (CBD). The area is a substantially developed peri-urban residential municipality, with an estimated population of 118,558 residents and 46,324 households with an average of 2.56 people per household (at 30 June 2020).

The City of Maroondah (Figure 1) includes the suburbs of Bayswater North, Croydon, Croydon Hills, Croydon North, Croydon South, Heathmont, Kilsyth South, Ringwood, Ringwood East, Ringwood North and Waranwood. The City also includes small sections of Kilsyth, Park Orchards, Vermont and Wonga Park.

Maroondah City Council

Maroondah City Council (Council) provides services to the community within the City of Maroondah. The role of a Council is defined in the *Local Government Act 1989* which formalises a Council's legal status, purpose and objectives; delegates Council with specific functions and powers; and imposes Council with various duties.

The municipality is divided into nine wards: Barneong, Bungalook, Jubilee, McAlpin, Tarralla, Wicklow, Wonga, Wombalano and Yarrunga. Each ward is represented by 1 Councillor, giving a total of 9 Councillors. Councillors are responsible for the stewardship and governance of Council.

Within the framework of strategic leadership and representative government, a position of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is established by the *Local Government Act 1989* to oversee the day-to-day management of Council operations in accordance with the strategic directions of the Council Plan. The CEO together with four Directors form the Corporate Management Team (CMT) that leads the organisation. CMT is supported by Service Area Managers and employees with specialist skills to develop, implement, manage and deliver the operational, service and administrative activities required to meet the needs and expectations of the community. Figure 2 describes the CMT organisational structure. There are 14 service area managers and 1,154 employees (337 full-time, 301 part-time and 516 casual employees that work to deliver outcomes for the local community (as at 30 June 2020).

"Our Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification provides a basis for continuous improvement and to drive future actions across the organisation."

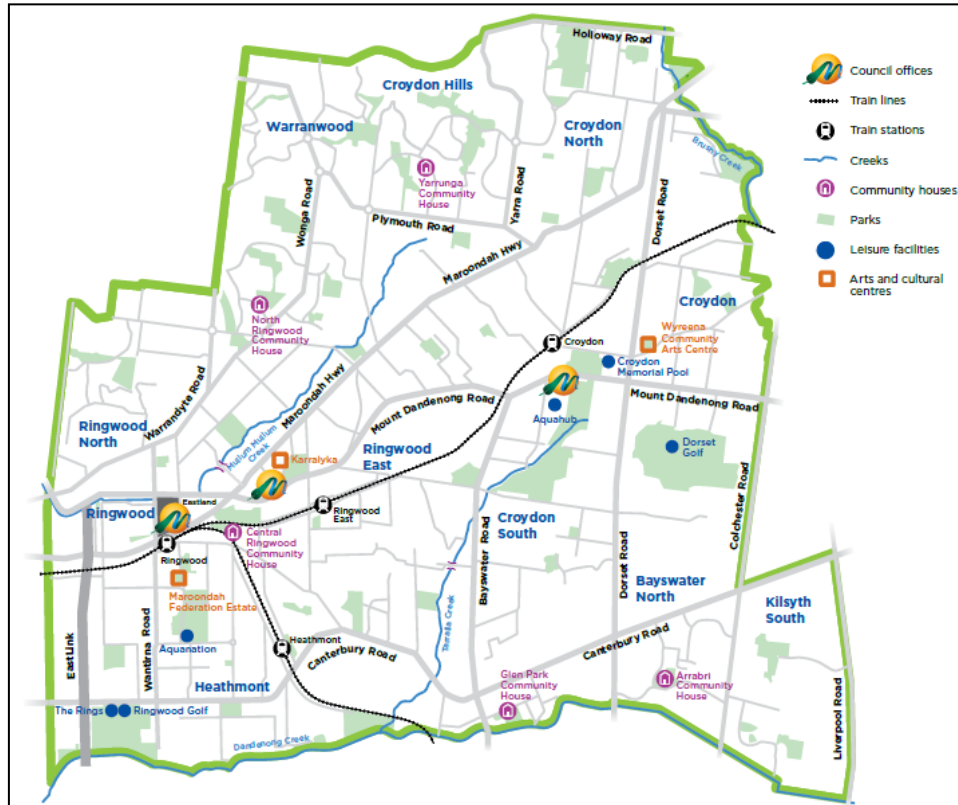


Figure 1: Boundary map of the City of Maroondah

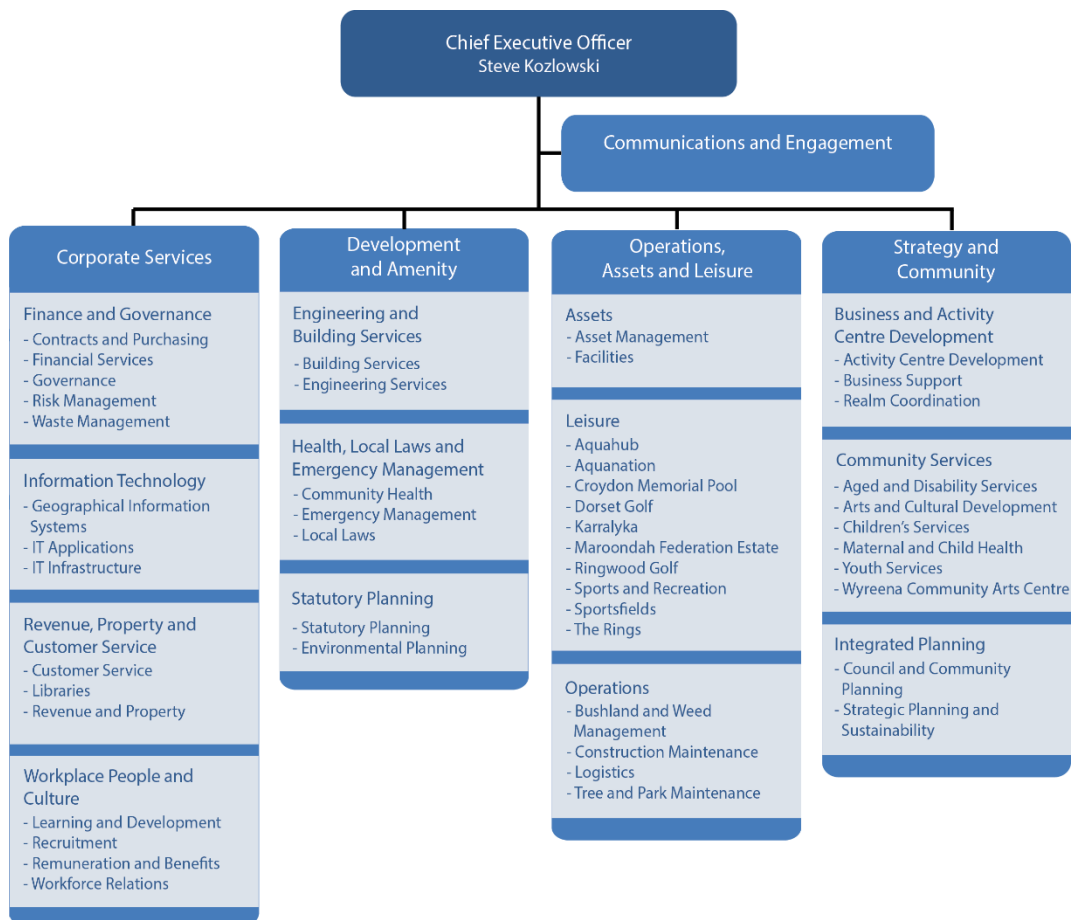


Figure 2: Maroondah City Council Corporate Management Team Organisational Structure

Council operates administrative functions from the following main locations:

- Realm - 179 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood
- Operations Centre - 24-28 Lincoln Road, Croydon
- Croydon Service Centre - Croydon Library, Civic Square, Croydon

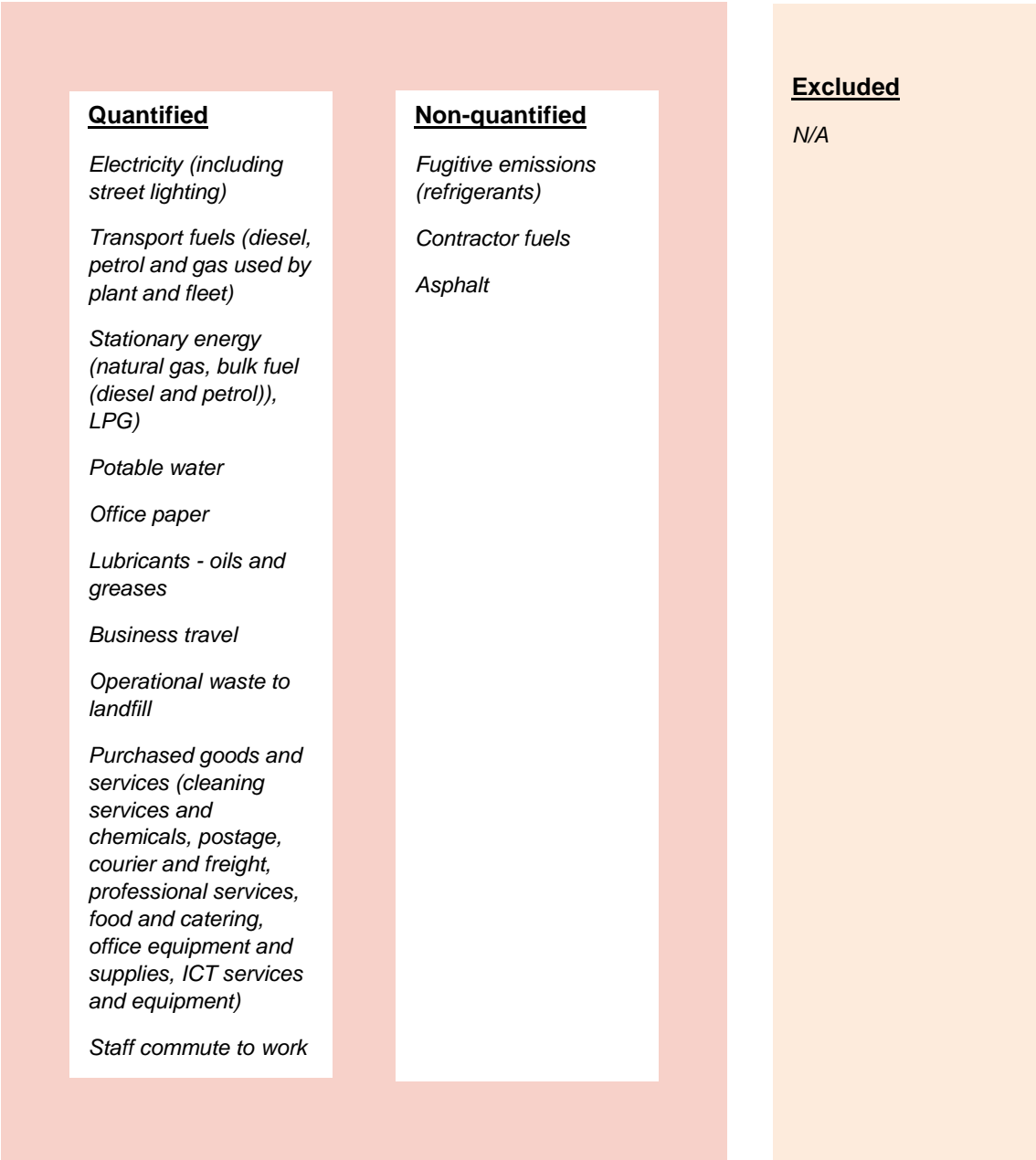
In July 2020, Council completed construction on a new 5 star GreenStar office at the Realm location which is now the primary office building for most of the administrative staff members, including housing the Council Chambers.

Maroondah has 557 parks and reserves which includes 51 sports ovals, 44 bushland reserves, two golf courses, 129 public playgrounds, three skate areas, and five outdoor exercise equipment locations. In addition, Council runs five major aquatic and leisure centres, two libraries, and three arts and cultural centres.

Over 120 different services are provided by Council including: aged and disability support services, business support, community planning and development, children and youth services, infrastructure maintenance and renewal, leisure and sporting facilities, maternal and child health, parks and reserves, planning and building, drainage, roads and footpaths, and waste and recycling.

2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary



Non-quantified sources

These emissions sources have been assessed in line with Section 2.3.1 of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations. The impact of excluding these sources does not materially effect Council's total greenhouse gas emissions. An uplift factor has been applied to account for non-quantified sources to mitigate the risk of emissions being underestimated in the carbon inventory.

Fugitive emissions - Refrigerants: Hydrofluoro carbon (HFC) and perfluorocarbon (PFC) leakage over the operational life of the equipment. Data is unavailable for this emissions source currently however it is expected that this emissions source will be immaterial to Council's inventory. Until preliminary assessment of the emissions source can be undertaken an uplift factor has been applied to the inventory to account for this.

Contractor Fuels: contractor emissions from fuel use are outside Council's operational control however have been included on the basis that they are providing core local government services that would otherwise be undertaken by Council. As data is unavailable for this emissions source currently, an uplift factor has been applied. Further quantification of other major contracts including the provision of waste collection services, horticulture services, and minor works contracts is required. Contract services for cleaning, and some professional services have been included in other emissions sources.

Asphalt: The scope 3 embodied emissions associated with the use of asphalt in the construction and maintenance of roads. Data is unavailable for this emissions source currently, but an uplift factor has been applied. Until preliminary assessment of the materiality of this emissions source can be undertaken an uplift factor has been applied to the inventory to account for this.

“By demonstrating leadership through our carbon management program, Council also hopes to inspire the community to lead more sustainable lifestyles.”

Data management plan

While a data management plan may not be required for all quantified sources, Council intends to continuously improve data quality for all emissions sources overtime. This may include refinement of data collection methods, and recalculation if new emissions sources are included.

For the following non-quantified sources where an uplift has been applied, the following data collection processes will be refined in the 2020/21 or 2021/22 reporting periods:

Fugitive emissions - refrigerants: further refinement of Council's Asset Management Register will allow the collection of refrigeration equipment information, including model information which currently lacking in the register for most of the equipment listed. The refrigerant type can then be assessed from manufacturer's websites, and emissions factors determined. It is expected that at least a preliminary assessment of this emissions source can be undertaken to determine materiality.

Contractor Fuel Use: data for this emissions source is not yet available. In order to collect this data in the

future, major contractors (such as the provision of waste collection services, horticulture services, and minor works contracts) is required will be requested to provide activity data related to annual fuel use for the provision of contract services. It may take a number of reporting periods to allow for accurate, complete emissions data from this source. These emissions will be reported as Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Asphalt: accurate data for this emissions source is not yet available. The data management plan will include assessing the materiality of the emissions source and collection of expenditure data in relation to asphalt used and consideration of the embodied emissions from these materials.

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

There have been no emissions sources that have excluded.

3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

Council's emissions reduction strategy is driven from a number of key strategic documents including the *Maroondah 2040 Community Vision* to be Clean, Green and Sustainable Community, and the *Maroondah Sustainability Strategy 2016 to 2020*, which includes key directions strive to become a carbon neutral Council by implementing energy efficient initiatives and embracing clean energy solutions, mitigate and adapt to the effects and impacts of climate change, and to work in partnership to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Council's *Carbon Neutral Strategy and Action Plan 2014/15 to 2020/21* seeks to achieve planned, systematic and supported approach to carbon management by fostering collaboration and ownership of its principles and actions across Council departments, mapping a path to carbon neutrality. The Strategy aims to embed low carbon considerations into decision-making processes and provides a process for a carbon reduction program built on continual review and improvement, following the carbon reduction hierarchy of avoid, reduce, replace and offset.

The Strategy also sets the following relevant targets:

- 20% emissions reduction below 2010/11 levels by 2020/21 (excluding Aquanation)
- 20% emissions reduction below 2010/11 levels by 2025/26 (all emissions)

The Carbon Neutral Strategy is planned to be reviewed in 2021 at the conclusion of the current Strategy period, and will include a review of the targets and actions with a view to update and further Council's emissions reduction activities. Projects delivered over the last four years of the Strategy implementation have reduced Council's operational greenhouse gas emissions by more than 4,000 T CO₂-e. The emissions reduction measures implemented during the current reporting period (2019/20) are described under section "Emissions reduction actions". Table 1 below describes planned emission reduction measures to be implemented in future reporting years.

Table 1: Planned emissions reduction measures to be implemented in future reporting periods.

Year	Emission source	Reduction measure	Status
2020/21	Electricity and water	Extension to the Realm administration building to be 5-star Green Star Certified. Credits towards certification includes solar PV, rainwater tank, building design to reduce energy consumption.	Completed
2020/21	Electricity and stationary energy	Energy efficiency upgrades to the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, removal of gas boilers, and roof upgrade with improved insulative properties at Karralyka.	In progress

Year	Emission source	Reduction measure	Status
2020/21	Staff commute	Staff behavior change program "Alternative ways to work" encouraging staff to catch public transport, ride to work, and to car-pool.	Planned
2020/21 to 2021/22	Street lighting	Decorative street light change-over to LED lighting and development of a business case for cost-shared Category P and V street lights.	Planned
2020/21 to 2022/23	Electricity	Supporting Community Solar project - increase the uptake of solar PV on Council buildings leased by community groups through Council's Capital Works for Community Groups funding program. Project boosts the budget available for roof-top solar PV through this funding source and will feature targeted communications to groups to encourage uptake. 3-year project from 2020/21 to 2022/23.	Commenced
2020/21 to 2021/22	Electricity	Rooftop solar PV systems are proposed to be installed on the following facilities (some of which as leased facilities) in the future - Realm extension, HE Parker Sporting Pavilion, Springfield Multipurpose Pavilion, RO Spencer Multipurpose Pavilion, Croydon Civic, Karralyka, North Ringwood Scout Hall, and Heathmont Pre-School.	In progress
2021/22	Electricity	Local Government Power Purchasing Agreement - project to procure 100% renewable energy (through LGC purchase) for Large Market Electricity Sites (contracts to commence from July 2021).	Procurement process commenced

Emissions over time

Table 2 below compares the total emissions (reported as gross total CO₂-e) between the base year data (2018/19) and Year 1: 2019/20 data. Total emissions have decreased by 13% in 2019/20 from the base year 2018/19.

Table 2

Emissions since base year		
	Base year: 2018-19	Current year Year 1: 2019-20
Total tCO ₂ e	18,866	16,368

Major changes to the operational environment which have affected the emissions include:

- Construction and redevelopment of some of the main administration buildings meant that staff were transitioned into temporary accommodation locations during 2019/20. Changes to the administration buildings included:
 - The construction of the new 5 star GreenStar administration building adjacent to the existing Realm library and customer service building was under construction during 2019/20, and was completed in July 2020.
 - Closure of the Operations Centre between July 2019 and October 2019 for renovation.
 - Closure of the Croydon Customer Service Centre, located in the Croydon Civic Precinct, from October 2019 to facilitate the planning and redevelopment of the Croydon Community Precinct with stage 1 expected to commence around 2021/22.
 - A new temporary office located in the old Ringwood Library site which housed some staff from the Braeside and Croydon administration buildings between October 2019 and May 2020.
- Implementation of Council's Environmentally Sustainable Design Policy for Council Buildings and Infrastructure, including energy efficiency upgrades to buildings and street lighting, such as solar PV panel installation, LED lighting, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system upgrades.
- Significant major capital works projects were commenced or completed during 2019/20 including the construction of the Realm extension, and redevelopment of the Operations Centre, Maroondah Nets multi-sports complex and Heathmont Sporting Pavilion.
- Impacts from the Covid-19 global pandemic meant that between March and June 2020, some council facilities were closed, or running at reduced capacity, resulting in less energy and water consumption for some buildings, fleet fuel use was reduced, office equipment and supplies such as paper was reduced, and there was no business travel during this time. In subsequent certification years, we expect that some emissions, including those associated with working from home, will be deemed relevant, or require methodology changes to the carbon inventory due to the ongoing nature of the Covid-19 global pandemic and associated restrictions. These will continue to be reassessed for relevance and advice sought from Climate Active as required.

Emissions reduction actions

Electricity

Emissions from purchased electricity decreased by 20% (using the location-based method) in 2019/20 from the baseline 2018/19. In 2019/20, electricity accounted for 48% of Maroondah City Council's carbon inventory and is our largest single emissions source. The reason for the reduction in emissions from this source include the implementation of energy efficiency measures (which are further detailed below) and

changing electricity consumption patterns during March to June 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions. Many facilities were impacted by a reduction in opening hours and capacity, with some completely closed for some of this period including the leisure centres, arts and cultural centres and libraries. This resulted in reduced energy consumption of these facilities during this period. It is expected that the ongoing nature of the Covid-19 restrictions will have a more significant impact on the 2020/21 reporting period.

Rooftop solar PV systems - during 2019/20 solar PV systems were installed to a total of 421 kW on the following Council owned community facilities:

- The Rings - 99 kW system installed in July 2019
- Federation Estate - 97 kW system installed in July 2019
- Operations Centre - 99 kW system installed July 2019
- Ringwood Golf - 17 kW system installed July 2019
- Kerrabee - 10 kW system installed July 2019
- Aquanation - 99 kW system installed in August 2019

In terms of the proportion of electricity produced by on-site renewables, this has increased by 6% in 2019/20 due to the increase in number of solar PV systems, reduction in consumption from building energy efficiency measures implemented and reduction in facility use during Covid-19 restrictions.

Energy Performance Contract - Since 2016, Maroondah City Council has been participating in the Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA) joint Energy Performance Contract program. Providing additional economies of scale through a joint procurement approach, with the project facilitated by a shared staff resource, the program aimed to reduce electricity and gas consumption, and operational costs by approximately 30% in council owned buildings and facilities. It is estimated that annually the project captures \$200,000 in energy costs and maintenance savings and 1,500 tonnes of greenhouse gas abatement from energy conservation measures implemented through the project life. During the duration of the project, energy efficiency works such as LED lighting, boiler replacements, variable speed drives, building management systems, solar PV, and pool blankets were undertaken at Aquahub, Aquanation, Croydon Memorial Pool, The Rings, Federation Estate and Realm. The project was in the final stages of project works implementation in 2019/20. These final project works included the installation of LED lighting at The Rings and Federation Estate, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system modification at Aquanation.

Street Lighting

Emissions from street lighting decreased by 5% in 2019/20 from the baseline of 2018/19. In 2019/20, street lighting accounted for 12% of Maroondah City Council's carbon inventory.

Maroondah City Council has been implementing the Changing the Globe Maroondah Street Light Energy Efficiency Project since 2015. During this time, 5,390 high-performance and energy efficient LED street lights were installed on residential roads, replacing inefficient mercury vapour and high-pressure sodium lights. The

outcomes of this program include reduced greenhouse gas emissions, reduced energy and maintenance costs and more consistent light levels across Maroondah. The project will reduce energy consumption and associated costs by around 77% and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by around 15,411 tonnes over 20 years.

During 2019/20 this project was expanded to target Major Road Lights (Category V lights). 930 high-pressure sodium and mercury vapour lights were replaced, saving approximately 500 T CO₂-e annually in greenhouse gas emissions, and over a 60% reduction in energy consumption and associated maintenance costs.

Transport Fuel - Diesel

Emissions from transport fuel (diesel oil) increased by 5% in 2019/20 from the baseline of 2018/19. In 2019/20, this emissions source accounted for 5% of Maroondah City Council's carbon inventory. The reason for the change is a result of organic growth of the emissions source related to changes in the fleet structure and type of fuel used due to Council's fleet replacement procedures. On balance, the other Transport Fuel emissions sources, petrol and LPG decreased by 12% and 2% respectively, however these each equate to <5% of the total carbon inventory.

Emissions summary (inventory)

For the 2020/21 reporting year (this public disclosure statement) 2019/20 actual data was used to project the emissions summary (Table 3). As the 2019/20 public disclosure statement (year 1, previous report) was projected using 2018/19 actual data, a true-up was undertaken during this reporting period based on the actual 2019/20 data (Table 3) (see page 16 for this true-up).

Table 3 Emissions Summary 2019/20 actual data (projected for 2020/21)

Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Cleaning services and chemicals	395.29
ICT services and equipment	103.50
Food and catering	288.49
Office equipment and supplies	120.54
Professional services	236.94
Street lighting	1,851.34
Postage, courier and freight	338.62
Potable water	116.26
Business travel	10.40
Transport fuel	1,179.18
Stationary Energy	3,107.86
Lubricants	2.01
Operational waste and recycling	35.46
Staff commute	324.63
Electricity (location-based)	7,477.65
<i>Total Net Emissions</i>	15,588.17

Uplift factors

Table 4

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Fugitive emissions - refrigerants (uplift 0.5%)	77.94
Contractor fuels (uplift 3.5%)	545.59
Asphalt (uplift 1%)	155.88
<i>Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)</i>	16,367.58

Carbon neutral products

Nil.

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 has been provided for full disclosure and to ensure year on year comparisons can be made.

Market-based approach electricity summary

Table 5

Electricity inventory items	kWh	Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Electricity Renewables	2,218,838	0.00
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.00
Electricity Remaining	5,409,410	5,848.11
Renewable electricity percentage	n/a	28%
<i>Net emissions (Market based approach)</i>		5,848.11

Location-based summary

Table 6

State/ Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Vic	Electricity Renewables	870,485	-1.12	-974.94
Vic	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	-	-1.12	0.00
Vic	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	97,576	-1.02	-99.53
Vic	Electricity Total	7,635,824	1.12	8,552.12
	<i>Total net electricity emissions</i>		0.00	7,477.65

4. CARBON OFFSETS

Offset purchasing strategy: forward purchasing

Offset units are forward purchased and retired at the beginning of the reporting period, based on the final carbon accounts for the previous year. For the 2020/21 reporting year (this public disclosure statement) 2019/20 actual data was used to project the emissions summary (Table 3). Adjustments will be included to

account for any projected changes in the emissions profile during the reporting year. A true-up of the carbon account figures will be undertaken in the subsequent years' public disclosure report to ensure the number of cancelled offsets are equal to actual emissions, as per Climate Active requirements. Any surplus offsets will be carried over for use in the subsequent reporting period.

In accordance with Council's Carbon Neutral Offsets Policy, the following criteria are used to guide offset purchasing decisions:

- Procurement will follow the principles of best practice procurement as set out in Council's Procurement Guidelines,
- Only Climate Active accredited and eligible offset units will be purchased,
- Local or Australian generated offsets will be included when available. Purchasing a mix of Australian and international units may help to achieve our national emission reduction commitments at lower cost,
- Economic, social or environmental co-benefits will be evaluated at the time of procurement beyond greenhouse gas mitigation, and any offset projects with negative economic, social, or environmental impacts will be avoided, and
- Investment in activities and offsets which deliver a high level of confidence in the resulting emissions reductions

For the 2019/20 reporting period, 2018/19 actual data was used to project the 2019/20 emissions summary. A true-up was undertaken during this reporting period for 2019/20 using the actual 2019/20 data. The actual 2019/20 carbon inventory was 2,498 less than the projected 2018/19 data (2018/19 projected carbon inventory was 18,866. 2019/20 actual carbon inventory was 16,368).

Table 7

Forward purchasing summary	
1. Total offsets previously forward purchased for this reporting period (2020/21)	6,742 (4,244 plus 2,498 true-up)
2. Total offsets required for this reporting period (2020/21)	16,368
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period (2020/21)	9,626
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased for next reporting period (2021/22)	6,874

Offsets summary

Table 8

1. Total offsets required for this report (2020/21)				16,368					
2. Offsets retired in previous reports and used in this report				6,742 (4,244 banked from 2019/20 reporting period and 2,498 from true-up)					
3. Net offsets required for this report (2020/21)				9,626					
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
Bundled Wind Power Project in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala by D.J. Malpani	VCU	Verra	19 June 2020	8076-453239735-453243113-VCU-034-APX-IN-1-1679-01012017-23122017-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=114776	01/01/2017 to 23/12/2017	3,379	137	0	3,242
Bundled Wind Power Project in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala by D.J. Malpani	VCU	Verra	19 June 2020	8304-7414979-7429209-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1679-01012019-31032019-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=114945	01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019	14,231	14,231	0	0

CECIC HKC Gansu Changma Wind Power project	VCU	Verra	1 July 2020	7822-430600181-430600680-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-717-01012019-28092019-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=115657	01/01/2019 to 28/09/2019	500	500	0	0
CECIC HKC Gansu Changma Wind Power project	VCU	Verra	1 July 2020	7822-430595181-430596680-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-717-01012019-28092019-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=114887	01/01/2019 to 28/09/2019	1,500	1,500	0	0
CECIC HKC Gansu Changma Wind Power project	VCU	Verra	1 July 2020	7822-430596681-430600180-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-717-01012019-28092019-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=115696	01/01/2019 to 28/09/2019	3,500	0	0	3,500
Bundled Wind Power Project in Tamilnadu, India, co-ordinated by Tamilnadu Spinning Mills Association (TASMA-V2)	VCU	Verra	6 Jan 2021	9064-64981020-64997519-VCS-VCU-508-VER-IN-1-1353-01012017-31122017-0 https://registry.verra.org/myModule/rpt/myrpt.asp?r=206&h=122698	01/01/2017 to 31/12/2017	16,500	0	6,874	9,626
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report								16,368	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports								6,874	

Co-benefits

A portion of the carbon offsets purchased support co-benefits through the creation and allocation of Mt Rothwell Natural Capital units. The Natural Capital Units are stapled with an international verified carbon credit (CECIC HKC Gansu Changma Wind Power project) to ensure it meets all requirements under the Climate Active program. Units have been recorded and allocated from the Orana Park Natural Capital Project which promote regenerative agricultural practices to regenerate soil biodiversity and protect threatened species. The ongoing work at Orana Park sees the restoration of riparian vegetation along the Loddon River as well as the establishment of Open Grassy Woodland predator-proof sanctuary which will incubate and re-establish endangered species. One Natural Capital Unit represents the permanent protection of one square metre of very high conservation significance native habitat in Serpentine, Victoria. This project relates to 21% of the total amount of offsets purchased and retired for this reporting period.

5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 9

Description where trademark used	Logo type
N/A - Trademark has not yet been used	[Certified organisation]

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

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.

Table 10

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	<i>The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions</i>	<i>The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</i>	<i>Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.</i>	<i>The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.</i>	<i>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.</i>

N/A

APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Please advise which of the reasons applies to each of your non-quantified emissions. You may add rows if required.

Table 11

Non-quantification test				
Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	<i>Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively</i>	<i>Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.</i>	<i>Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.</i>	<i>Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified</i>
Fugitive emissions	No	No	Yes	No
Contractor fuels	No	No	Yes	No
Asphalt	No	No	Yes	No