



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MAROONDAH CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION


FY2022-23 (TRUE-UP)

FY2023–24 (PROJECTED)

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Maroondah City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 [Projected] [included 2022/23 True-up]
DECLARATION	<p><i>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.</i></p>  <p>Steve Kozlowski Chief Executive Officer 10/01/2024</p>



Australian Government
**Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water**

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Version August 2023.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	7,575 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	90.92%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Maroondah City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date: 7/12/2022 Organisation: Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY 2025/26

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2. 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. This Public Disclosure Summary is a projection for the 2023/24 period including true up from the 2022/23 period.

Organisation description

The City of Maroondah covers a land area of 61.4 square kilometres in Melbourne's outer east and is located 22 kilometres from the Central Business District. The area is a developed residential municipality, with an estimated population of 115,645 residents and 44,167 households, with an average of 2.62 people per household ([Maroondah City Council-Annual Report 2022-23](#)).

Maroondah 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 (Figure 1).

Maroondah City Council (Council) (ABN 98 606 522 719) provides services to the community within the City of Maroondah. The role of a Council is defined in the Local Government Act 2020, 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': Barnggeong, Bungalook, Jubilee, McAlpin, Tarralla, Wicklow, Wombolano, Wonga and Yarrunga. Each ward is represented by one Councillor. Councillors are responsible for the stewardship and governance of Council. The nine Councillors are the selected representatives of residents and ratepayers across Maroondah. Within the framework of strong strategic leadership, the position of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is established by the Local Government Act 2020, to oversee the day-to-day management of Council operations.

At Maroondah City Council, the CEO, together with four Directors (Assets & Leisure, Chief Financial Officer, People & Places, Strategy & Development), form the Corporate Management Team (CMT) lead the organisation. CMT is supported by Service Area Managers and employees with specialist skills to develop, implement, manage, and deliver the operational and administrative activities required to meet the needs, priorities and expectations of the community. There was a total of 1,212 employees (504.53 EFT) at Maroondah City Council as of 30 June 2023.

There are 15 service area Managers that work to deliver high quality outcomes that respond to the priorities of the local community at Maroondah City Council. The following chart details the organisational structure of Maroondah City Council as of 30 June 2023.

"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: Organisational structure of Maroondah City Council

Council operates administrative functions from the following main locations:

- Realm (including Council Chambers) - 179 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood
- Operations Centre - 24-28 Lincoln Road, Croydon
- Croydon Service Centre - Croydon Library, Civic Square, Croydon

Maroondah is home to 653 hectares of open space in the form of reserves, conservation areas, regional.

parks, trails, sporting fields, neighbourhood parks, recreational open space and more. The city has 578 parks and reserves with 53 sporting ovals, two golf courses, 134 public playgrounds, three skate areas, and five outdoor exercise equipment locations. In addition, Council runs three major aquatic and leisure centres, two libraries, three arts and cultural centres, seven maternal and child health 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, waste and recycling and many more.

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's or a precinct's (delete whichever does not apply) operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and facilities

Air Transport

Cleaning and Chemicals

Electricity (including street lighting)

Food, catering, and drinks

ICT services and equipment

Land and Sea Transport
(transport fuels used by plant and fleet, business travel, and staff commute)

Office equipment & supplies

Postage, courier, and freight

Professional Services

Stationary energy (natural gas, liquid fuels)

Operational waste to landfill

Potable water

Working from home

Non-quantified

Refrigerants

Contractor fuels

Asphalt

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

N/A

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Maroondah has been certified “Carbon Neutral Organisation” for its operations by Climate Active since 2019, as one of the outcomes of the Council “Carbon Neutral Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2021”.

Council’s Carbon Neutral Strategy sought to achieve a planned, systematic and supported approach to carbon management by fostering collaboration and ownership of its principles and actions across Council departments, and mapping a path to carbon neutrality. The Strategy aimed to embed low carbon considerations into decision-making processes. Further it provided 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 set 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)

Council will continue to reduce the carbon intensity of its services and operations. This commitment to act on climate change and the development and implementation of a new Climate Change Plan aligns with the Maroondah 2040 Community Vision: Working toward a clean green and sustainable community, priorities articulated in the Council Plan 2021-2025 and Council’s new Sustainability Strategy 2022-2031.

Council achieved a 65% reduction in carbon emissions in 2022-23. However, Council is currently working on a new Climate Change Plan to guide Council on its journey of carbon neutrality until 2025-26. The new plan will replace our existing Carbon Neutral Strategy and Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Strategy. Providing a holistic approach to both maintaining our carbon neutrality and reducing our reliance on carbon offsets, as well as managing the predicted impacts of climate change. The Climate Change Plan will provide guidance on climate adaptation and mitigation priorities and provide a roadmap to keep Council on track to carbon neutrality over the coming years, in partnership with the Maroondah community.

In August 2022, Council adopted its new [Sustainability Strategy 2022-2031](#) that detailed a vision for an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable Maroondah. The Strategy included six outcome areas and associated key directions to lead Council’s actions towards a more sustainable Council and Maroondah community. One of the outcome areas is Climate Change, with key directions including:

- 2.1. Undertake measures to reduce Council’s carbon inventory to ensure continued carbon neutrality status
- 2.2. Undertake advocacy and climate action through continued participation and hosting of the Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA)
- 2.3. Adapt Council’s practices to future climate scenarios
- 2.4. Further embed climate change thinking into Council projects, operations, planning and strategies, using climate science to act with urgency
- 2.5. Improve climate education across Council staff and community

Emissions reduction actions

Council implemented the following emissions reductions actions in 2022/23 to reduce its carbon footprint:

- The Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO) project: Maroondah is one of 51 councils that have switched to renewable energy through VECO. This project allows Councils to source clean renewable energy generated from Victorian wind farms. VECO is the largest emissions reduction project ever undertaken by the local government sector in Australia. Starting from July 2022, all of the Council's electricity (excluding streetlighting) will be supplied from 100% renewable energy. As part of VECO, Maroondah will retire 1 LGC (Large-scale Generation Certificate) for every MWh of energy consumed under the contract, including the mandatory surrendering to meet the Renewable Energy Target obligations. This commitment ensures that the electricity used by Council-owned facilities will be 100% carbon neutral under the market-based methodology.
- Solar on Council facilities: Over 1200 kW of solar has been installed on Council facilities to supply electricity from renewable clean energy. During this reporting period, an additional 65 kW of solar capacity was installed across municipality. Maroondah Sustainable Fund has been also used to support community solar projects and increase the uptake of solar PV on Council buildings leased by community groups.
- Utility Management Platform: Council successfully procured and implemented utility management software to monitor and manage utility data usage (electricity, natural gas, water and fuel) as well as related carbon emissions. The platform has been live since early 2023 and aims to enhance utility data capture, availability, and accessibility for use in Council projects and reporting. It also supports evidence-based decision-making.
- Replacement of inefficient streetlights with energy-efficient LED lighting is still in progress. This project aims to reduce carbon emissions, energy use and minimise the impacts of lighting on the environment.
- The Carbon Neutral Revolving Energy Fund: The ongoing internal Fund enables Council to improving sustainability in Council's capital works. The CNRE fund is a sustainable financing mechanism to resource carbon reduction projects. The fund provides up-front capital and will oversee the potential savings, demonstrate growth, success and long-term sustainability over time.
- A range of initiatives have been undertaken as part of the Waste, Litter and Resource Recovery Strategy 2020-2030, including rolling out the new Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) service. The FOGO service was successfully commenced in May 2023, along with delivery of a comprehensive education, communication, and engagement plan. FOGO is one of the biggest opportunities to reduce carbon emissions, support sustainable food production and achieve Maroondah's strategic aim of halving waste to landfill by 2030.
- Implementation of the working policy enables staff to have flexible working arrangements leading to reduction in transport emissions.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Table below compares emissions over time between the base year (2018/19) and current year (2023/24).

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base Year/Year 1:	2019-20	17,968	18,866
Year 2:	2020-21	15,588	16,368
Year 3:	2021-22	15,267	16,031
Year 4:	2022-23	6,372	6,691
Year 5:	2023-24	7,214	7,575

Significant changes in emissions

The most significant changes in emissions have been a result of removing COVID-19 restrictions in Victoria. Emissions from using gas and diesel have increased due to Post COVID changes in Council activities and more staff working in the office. Council's aquatic centres were back to the normal operation that have impacted the increase in emissions.

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Natural Gas VIC (metro)	2,813.32	3,237.78	Changes to usage patterns, Council's aquatic centres were in operation more post Covid
Diesel oil post-2004	665.47	858.65	Changes to usage patterns, more staff in the office post Covid, more commute to work, increases in Council's operation

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

N/A.

Emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a market-based approach.

The previous report was a projection report using representative data to estimate the emissions for the reporting year. This table shows the differences between the projected emissions and the actual emissions recorded. It is assumed that emissions for the 2023/24 period will be consistent with the 2022/23 period as

no significant operational changes are currently forecasted. This will be updated accordingly during 2023/24 reporting.

Emission category	Projected emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 1 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02
Cleaning and Chemicals	178.31	0.00	0.00	132.45	132.45
Electricity	750.45	0.00	791.62	104.77	896.39
Food	68.09	0.00	0.00	274.36	274.36
ICT services and equipment	165.69	0.00	0.00	156.44	156.44
Office equipment & supplies	47.33	0.00	0.00	82.84	82.84
Postage, courier and freight	57.86	0.00	0.00	46.40	46.40
Professional Services	390.18	0.00	0.00	180.36	180.36
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	2,813.32	3,004.56	0.00	233.23	3,237.78
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	98.93	86.31	0.00	22.97	109.28
Transport (Air)	2.28	0.00	0.00	2.95	2.95
Transport (Land and Sea)	1,376.39	1,007.24	0.00	760.45	1,767.70
Waste	51.77	0.00	0.00	39.28	39.28
Water	421.33	0.00	0.00	349.47	349.47
Working from home	-50.31	0.00	0.00	-62.39	-62.39
Total emissions	6,372.20	4,098.12	791.62	2,324.61	7,214.34
Difference between projected and actual emissions		842.14 tCO₂-e			

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Refrigerants	36.07
Contractor's fuel	252.50
Asphalt	72.14
Total of all uplift factors	360.72
Total emissions footprint to offset (total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)	7,575.06

6.CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken a forward offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 7,575 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 7,575. Of the total eligible offsets used, 7,575 were previously banked and retired. 13,781 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Council has purchased some of its offsets from the Praktijkcentrum Sterksel, a methane recovery project in Netherlands. The project activity is a Combined Heat and Power Plant that will utilise biogas produced by efficiently managing and upgrading the existing manure system. Co-benefits of the project include sharing the knowledge gained in the operation of a biogas plant with interested farmers, emissions reduction that will improve the local air quality, enhancing diversification of the electricity generation and encouraging using of new and efficient technologies.

A portion of offsets purchased were for electricity generation through the Wind Power project in Tamil Nadu, India. The project involves installation of 396 wind turbines with total capacity of 236 MW that will result in the reduction of GHG emissions and promoting renewable energy generation. Co-benefits of this project include emissions reductions, promoting sustainable development by use of renewable energy, supporting the local economy with additional employment opportunities and increased local investment in clean technologies.

Council has also purchased offsets for a hydroelectric project in India. This project involves an underground power station with an installed capacity of 400 MW, utilizing water from the Alaknanda River. As the project generates electricity from renewable sources, it will reduce GHG emissions that would have been produced by supplying power to the grid using fossil fuels. It is important to note that currently, over 70% of the power in the northern grid of India is derived from fossil fuels.

Council has also made additional carbon offsets purchases to support biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and ecosystem restoration for this reporting period.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity (tCO ₂ e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
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	2017		16,500	15,980	0	520	6.9%
Wind based power generation by Panama Wind Energy Private Limited in Maharashtra, India	VCU	Verra	25 Nov 2021	4984-206576065-206576279-VCU-029-MER-IN-1-1671-02042016-31122016-0	2016		215	0	215	0	0%
Greenfleet, Forest Conversation, Australia Stapled to Methane Recovery Project Praktijkcentrum Sterksel, North Brabant, The Netherlands	VCU	Verra	1 May 2023 25 Nov 2021	11594-344344289-344350702-VCS-VCU-290-VER-NL-1-338-01012013-31122013-0	2013		6,414	0	0	6,414	84.7%
Vishnuprayag Hydro-electric Project (VHEP) by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.(JPVL)	VCU	Verra	25 Nov 2021	10789-248616513-248618349-VCS-VCU-259-VER-IN-1-173-01012014-31122014-0	2014		1,837	0	1,196	641	8.5%

Bundled Solar Power Project by D.J. Malpani and Giriraj Enterprises	VCU	Verra	25 Nov 2021	5079-211271784-211271943-VCU-029-MER-IN-1-1670-01012017-25022017-0	2017		160	0	160	0	0%
Wind based power generation by Panama Wind Energy Private Limited in Maharashtra, India	VCU	Verra	25 Nov 2021	4984-206576280-206576489-VCU-029-MER-IN-1-1671-02042016-31122016-0	2016		210	0	210	0	0%
Electricity Generation through Wind Power by SRHHL in Tamil Nadu, India	VCU	Verra	16 Sept 2022	13618-518312579-518317976-VCS-VCU-290-VER-IN-1-1217-10082016-31122016-0	2016		5,398	0	5,398	0	0%
Electricity Generation through Wind Power by SRHHL in Tamil Nadu, India	VCU	Verra	16 Sept 2022	13619-518317977-518324578-VCS-VCU-290-VER-IN-1-1217-01012017-31122017-0	2017		6,602	0	6,602	0	0%
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										7,575	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports										13,781	

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	7,575	100%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	6,680
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* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements) and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	7 Aug 2023	WD00VC37	973275-977330	2022	Wind	4,056
Wind Farm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	21 Feb 2023	WD00VC37	847696-850319	2022	Wind	2,624
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									6,680

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Screenshot of certificate surrender from Renewable Energy Certificate Registry

Account: Red Energy Pty. Limited

Offer ID: 7355

Surrender type: Voluntary

Number of certificates: 4,056 LGC(s)

Date of offer: 07/08/2023

Date of acceptance: 11/08/2023

Reason for voluntary surrender: Altruistic purposes

Surrender note: 4056 certificates sourced from Dundonnell Wind Farm surrendered on behalf of VECO MAROONDAH CITY COUNCIL for H1 2023

Clean Energy Regulator note: " Offer of voluntary surrender (Offer ID:7243-7248, 7327-7375,7377) has been accepted by the Clean Energy Regulator on 11/8/23"

Certificates:

Accreditation code	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Generator name	Generation state	Serial number range	Certificate quantity
WD00VC37	Wind	2022	2022	Dundonnell Wind Farm - VIC	VIC	973275-977330	4056

Screenshot of certificate surrender from Renewable Energy Certificate Registry

Account: Red Energy Pty. Limited

Offer ID: 7355

Surrender type: Voluntary

Number of certificates: 4,056 LGC(s)

Date of offer: 07/08/2023

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Certificates:

Accreditation code	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Generator name	Generation state	Serial number range	Certificate quantity
WD00VC37	Wind	2022	2022	Dundonnell Wind Farm - VIC	VIC	973275-977330	4056



The Clean Energy Regulator has accepted the following voluntary surrender offer:

Account: Demand Manager Pty Ltd

Offer ID: 7635

Surrender type: Voluntary

Number of certificates: 200 LGC(s)

Date of offer: 25/09/2023

Date of acceptance: 29/09/2023

Reason for voluntary surrender: Altruistic purposes

Surrender note: Surrendered on behalf of Maroondah City Council for FY 22/23

Clean Energy Regulator note: Offer of voluntary surrender (Offer ID: 7635) has been accepted by the Clean Energy Regulator on 29/09/2023

Certificates:

Accreditation code	Fuel source	Generation year	Creation year	Generator name	Generation state	Serial number range	Certificate quantity
SRPVWAE6	Solar	2021	2022	Secret harbour - Solar - WA	WA	205-404	200

These certificates have been accepted for voluntary surrender and permanently removed from the market under section 28A of the [Renewable Energy \(Electricity\) Act 2000](#).



This is to certify

Maroondah City Council

offset 984.18 tonnes of CO₂-e with Greenfleet.

Your support will help us restore native forests and ecosystems, which provide crucial habitat for endangered wildlife, help counter the devastating impact of the bushfires, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Greenfleet will plant enough biodiverse native trees on your behalf to offset these emissions.

Thank you for helping us grow our forests and grow climate hope.

Wayne Wescott | Greenfleet CEO

01/05/2023

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **market-based approach**.

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	956,344	0	9%
Total non-grid electricity	956,344	0	9%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	6,680,000	0	65%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	1,763,919	0	17%
Residual Electricity	938,630	896,392	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	9,400,263	0	91%
Total grid electricity	9,382,549	896,392	82%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	10,338,893	896,392	91%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	938,630	896,392	
Scope 2	828,920	791,619	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	109,710	104,773	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	90.92%
Mandatory	17.06%
Voluntary	64.61%
Behind the meter	9.25%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	791.62
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	104.77
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	791.62
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	104.77
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	896.39

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location-based approach summary						
Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	9,382,549	9,382,549	7,975,167	656,778	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	9,382,549	9,382,549	7,975,167	656,778	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	956,344	956,344	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	956,344	956,344	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	10,338,893					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	7,975.17
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	656.78
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	7,975.17
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	656.78
Total emissions liability	8,631.95

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the building/precinct under the market based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Refrigerants	Data unavailable but uplift applied
Contractor's fuel	Data unavailable but uplift applied
Asphalt	Data unavailable but uplift applied

Data management plan for non-quantified sources 1196

The data management plan below outlines how more rigorous quantification can be achieved for material (greater than 1%) non-quantified emission sources.

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 manufacture'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. To collect this data in the future, major contractors (such as the provision of waste collection services, horticulture, and minor works contracts) is required and 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.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

N/A



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