PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

MERRI-BEK CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2023–24

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Merri-bek City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 Arrears report
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.*  Robyn Mitchell Unit Manager Sustainable Built Environment 20 November 2024

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

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Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	7,675 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	6.27% ACCUs, 93.73% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	99.93%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Merri-bek City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	30/1/2023 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY 2024-2025 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of Merri-bek City Council, ABN 46 202 010 737.

Merri-bek City Council (Council) changed its name from Moreland City Council in 2022. Council has been certified carbon neutral for its organisational corporate emissions since 2012, and works hard to continually reduce emissions. This ambition is demonstrated by Council's Zero Carbon Merri-bek – Climate Emergency 2040 Framework, adopted in 2018. The Framework combines three previous strategies, the Zero Carbon Evolution Strategy (2014) (ZCE), the ZCE – Refresh to 2020, and the Corporate Carbon Reduction Strategy.

Council is seeking carbon neutral certification for its operations for the financial year 2023/24, with the baseline year 2011/12. To be certified carbon neutral, Merri-bek City Council must measure and offset all remaining emissions.

Council's carbon neutral certification includes the following Council entities and activities:

- Administration buildings
- Community facilities
- Childcare centres
- Theatre and art galleries
- Kindergartens
- Libraries
- Parks
- Leisure/recreation centres
- Public (street) lighting
- Unmetered electricity supplies
- Vehicle fleet
- Contractor fleet, including waste collection

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for the FY2023-24 reporting period.

Organisation description

Merri-bek City Council covers the inner and mid-northern suburbs of Melbourne. It lies between 4 and 14km north of central Melbourne and encompasses a diverse range of communities. Council covers the suburbs of Brunswick, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Pascoe Vale, Pascoe Vale South, Coburg, Coburg North, Hadfield, Fawkner, Glenroy, Oak Park and Gowanbrae, as well as small sections of Fitzroy North and Tullamarine.

Centrally located on the northern doorstep of Melbourne's CBD, Merri-bek is undergoing a sustained period of urban regeneration. Merri-bek has housing choices ranging from restored heritage cottages, modern family homes, stylish inner-urban apartments to recycled industrial buildings.

Merri-bek's current population is approximately 180,000 and this is forecast to grow to 235,200 by 2036.

Key features of Merri-bek's regional context:

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

Merri-bek City Council provides services to the community within its geographic area. Council provides these services through its buildings and facilities (which include six aquatic centres), vehicle fleet, as well as contracted waste collection services. These services are the primary business activities that result in carbon emissions.

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

This inventory has been prepared based on the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations. The standard is aligned with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act), as well as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The inventory uses the operational control approach. Council does not have any subsidiaries.

This submission considers the following greenhouse gases:

- carbon dioxide
- methane
- nitrous dioxide
- synthetic gases (HCFC-22, HFC-32, HFC-410a, HFC-134a)

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 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

- Council fleet fuel (diesel, unleaded, LPG)
- Stationary energy (gas, oils, greases)
- Contractor fuels (diesel, unleaded, LPG)
- Water (both for irrigation and sent to wastewater treatment)
- Construction materials (asphalt)
- Refrigerants
- Electricity (facilities, street lighting and unmetered supplies)
- Waste (office)
- Accommodation and facilities (business travel)
- Business travel (air transport, taxis and hire cars)
- Office equipment & supplies (paper)
- ICT equipment and services
- Arborist services
- Cleaning equipment and services

Non-quantified

- Some outdoor events
- Leased sites where Council does not pay the energy bills

Excluded

- Community emissions and other emission sources outside of Council's operational control

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Merri-bek City Council has always been a leader in environmental initiatives, including action on climate change. Council's three previous strategies, the Climate Action Plan, Carbon Management Strategy and Corporate Carbon Reduction Strategy, were combined into the Zero Carbon Merri-bek (ZCM) – Climate Emergency 2040 Framework in 2018 (link).

The Merri-bek Zero Carbon – 2040 Framework provides a pathway for Council to maintain its commitment of corporate carbon neutrality and for Council to aim for a zero-carbon municipality by 2040. The Framework defines priorities for driving emissions reductions across three target areas: energy transition, sustainable transport and waste and consumption. The Framework informs 5-yearly action plans which set medium-term targets and map out priority projects and programs (including advocacy). The initial Zero Carbon Climate Emergency Action Plan (2020 – 2025) (link) has been adopted by Merri-bek City Council and the next action plan is currently being developed. It is intended that this will include specific targets for Council's fleet and gas-consuming sites.

In 2021 Council increased the ambition of its community and corporate carbon targets. The updated target for the Merri-bek community is to achieve 75% emissions reduction by 2030 (against 2011/12 baseline), net zero by 2035 and drawdown ('negative emissions') by 2040. For Council (corporate/operational) emissions we have a highly ambitious target range of between 80% and 100% reduction by 2030 (precluding offsets, against 2011/12 baseline) (https://zerocarbonmerri-bek.org.au/about/). Council achieved a 70% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020/21, however achieving the remaining reductions will be very challenging.

To meet its corporate carbon target, Council plans a number of initiatives:

- **Electrification of aquatic centres**: Council is conscious that its gas-heated aquatic centres account for 80% of its gas consumption. The ZCM Action Plan (ref. 2.6) commits Council to "consider outcomes of an investigation (during 2019/20) into the feasibility and timing of an accelerated 'phase out' of fossil gas from Council facilities (including aquatic centres), with particular consideration in the planned refurbishment of the Fawkner Leisure Centre".

- **Electrification of small sites**: Following an audit of all gas-consuming equipment across Council buildings in 2022/23, Council has developed a multi-year plan to electrify its sites. Ideally works will be integrated into Council's Capital Works Plan or opportunities that arise (e.g., if a gas boiler fails and needs to be replaced). Even if such opportunities do not arise, Council will proactively replace gas equipment with electric. In the first instance the plan focusses on smaller sites which are more straightforward, however an electrification feasibility study has also been prepared for Brunswick Town Hall.

- **Electrification of fleet**: In accordance with Council's Light Vehicle Policy, currently being updated and strengthened, Council will purchase electric vehicles (EVs) where models are available that meet operational requirements. Chargers have been installed at Council's depot to

support the future purchase of electric heavy vehicles. Council currently manages a fleet of 30 electric vehicles (link – video prepared in collaboration with the Climate Council).

- **Solar photovoltaic (PV)**: Council will continue to install solar PV systems on its buildings. A strategic review of Council-owned and operated buildings found that a further 1.3MW solar could be installed. Council also continues to operate its Solar on Leased program (link), whereby Council pays for the up-front cost of installing solar on leased buildings, with tenants repaying this cost from the savings made on electricity invoices.

Emissions reduction actions

Council implemented the following initiatives in 2023/24 to reduce its corporate carbon emissions:

- **Electrification of Fawkner Leisure Centre**: This aquatic centre was heated by gas but closed in April 2023 for refurbishment and redevelopment. As part of the works, gas boilers were replaced by air-source electric heat pumps both for pool-heating and domestic hot water. This will be the first aquatic centre in Victoria to become all-electric through refurbishment. The site is due to reopen in summer 2024/25.

- **Electrification of Oak Park Sports and Aquatic Precinct (OPSAP)**: Council has carried out a feasibility study on the electrification of OPSAP, covering both the leisure centre and the adjoining sports pavilion. On the basis of this study Council applied for grant funding from the Community Energy Upgrade Fund to complete the project. A detailed design is currently being prepared, while waiting on the grant funding decision.

- **Electrification of small sites**: Council brought the following six small sites off gas - Turner St Preschool, Allard Park Community Hall, Lygon St Maternal and Child Health Centre, West Coburg Tennis Club, Richard Lynch Senior Citizens' Centre and Pascoe Vale Neighbourhood Facility. The work involved installation of split systems, instantaneous electric hot water systems and electric ovens.

- **Fleet electrification**: Council manages a fleet of over 130 medium and heavy vehicles, including waste trucks, tipper trucks, street-cleaners and community buses. Many of these will need to be replaced by zero-carbon equivalents if Council is to meet our corporate carbon target. However, currently our main Depot has insufficient electrical capacity to support additional electric vehicle charging. An application has therefore been submitted to the electricity distributor to expand the electrical capacity at Walter St Depot by 3MW. Council has also purchased an electric ride-on mower, and placed orders for two electric trucks and an electric street-sweeper.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	**Total tCO_2-e** (with uplift)
Base year:	2011 / 2012	21,253	N/A
Year 1:	2012 / 2013	19,481	N/A
Year 2:	2013 / 2014	20,485	N/A
Year 3:	2014 / 2015	19,770	N/A
Year 4:	2015 / 2016	17,869	N/A
Year 5:	2016 / 2017	15,503	N/A
Year 6:	2017 / 2018	15,282	N/A
Year 7:	2018 / 2019	16,327	N/A
Year 8:	2019 / 2020	6,562	N/A
Year 9:	2020 / 2021	6,302	N/A
Year 10:	2021 / 2022	6,597	N/A
Year 11:	2022 / 2023	7,388	N/A
Year 12:	2023 / 2024	7,675	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

Emissions increased in FY23/24 by 5.5% (+407 tCO2e) largely due to a higher number of road-construction projects in this year (+309 tCO2e). A secondary factor was slightly higher diesel consumption by Council's waste contractor. Finally, emissions associated with arborist services increased substantially.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	N/A

Council has switched to an Indigenous-owned supplier, but their paper product is not currently Climate Active certified.

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Transport (land and sea)	1,837.17	0	465.19	2,302.36
Machinery and vehicles (Contractor fuels - vehicles)	0	0	2,078.98	2,078.98
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	1,683.96	0	130.72	1,814.67
Construction materials and services	0	0	757.76	757.76
Horticulture and agriculture	0	0	257.66	257.66
Water	0	0	233.77	233.77
Refrigerants	80.15	0	0	80.15
Cleaning and chemicals	0	0	72.70	72.70
ICT services and equipment	0	0	42.78	42.78
Waste	0	0	11.37	11.37
Office equipment and supplies	0	0	9.62	9.62
Electricity	0	4.76	0.59	5.34
Transport (air)	0	0	4.18	4.18
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	1.46	0	0.66	2.12
Accommodation and facilities	0	0	0.63	0.63
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**3,602.73**	**4.76**	**4,066.60**	**7,674.09**

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
N/A	
Total of all uplift factors (tCO_2-e)	0
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO_2-e) *(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**7,675**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	481	6%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	7,194	94%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
200 MW Wind Power Project in Tamil Nadu by Orange Sironj	VER	GSR	25 Feb 2024	GS1-1-IN-GS6290-12-2021-23974-400710-407809	2021	7,100	6,912	0	188	2.45%
200 MW Wind Power Project in Tamil Nadu by Orange Sironj	VER	GSR	4 May, 2024	GS1-1-IN-GS6290-12-2021-23974-407810-410210	2021	2,401	0	0	2,401	31.28%
Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning for Greenhouse Gas Abatement	ACCU	ANREU	16 Dec, 2024	3,773,011,840 – 3,773,012,320	2018-19	481	0	0	481	6.27%
SSE1 Solar PV 1 – 10 Power Plant Project	VER	GSR	16 Dec, 2024	GS1-1-TH-GS4273-2-2016-6019-65437-65652	2016	216	0	0	216	2.81%
SSE1 Solar PV 1 – 10 Power Plant Project	VER	GSR	16 Dec, 2024	GS1-1-TH-GS4273-2-2016-18820-20909-21267	2016	359	0	0	359	4.68%

SSE1 Solar PV 1 – 10 Power Plant Project	VER	GSR	16 Dec, 2024	GS1-1-TH-GS4273-2-2018-18822-47441-48965	2018	1,525	0	0	1,525	19.87%
GS5658 VPA 5: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Somali Regional State (Ethiopia)	VER	GSR	16 Dec 2024	GS1-1-ET-GS6750-16-2021-23189-3743-3904	2021	162	0	0	162	2.11%
GS5658 VPA 5: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Somali Regional State (Ethiopia)	VER	GSR	16 Dec 2024	GS1-1-ET-GS6750-16-2021-27517-1021-3316	2021	2,296	0	1,514	782	10.19%
GS5658 VPA 5: Resilience with Safe drinking water in Somali Regional State (Ethiopia)	VER	GSR	16 Dec 2024	GS1-1-ET-GS6750-16-2022-27518-318-1878	2022	1,561	0	0	1,561	20.34%

Co-benefits

200 MW wind project in Tamil Nadu, India: The project has provided permanent and temporary employment opportunities for an estimated 1,500 local people in both technical and non-technical areas during construction, commissioning and maintenance phases. The project proponent has provided health camps, distributed furniture and sports kits to the community. They have also improved toilet and drinking water facilities at local government schools.

Solar PV project in Thailand: Aside from meeting the energy demands of regional Thai communities, the project provides employment opportunities for local skilled and unskilled workers in manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance of equipment.

Safe drinking water project in Ethiopia: The project involves installation of solar-powered safe drinking water systems in the Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. Since clean water is available, local households no longer need to cut down trees to burn for boiling water. In this manner the project provides hygiene, social and economic co-benefits.

Savanna burning project in Tiwi Islands: This project involves strategic and planned burning of savanna areas during the early dry season, to reduce the risk of late dry season wild-fires. The project is managed by traditional owners and provides employment for those living in the area.

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)*	6,496

* 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)
Crowlands Windfarm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 February 2024	WD00VC32	133329-134985	2023	Wind	1,657
Crowlands Windfarm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 February 2024	WD00VC32	177328-178898	2023	Wind	1,571
Crowlands Windfarm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 February 2024	WD00VC32	20668-22173	2024	Wind	1,506
Crowlands Windfarm	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	14 February 2024	WD00VC32	42179-43940	2024	Wind	1,762
								Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report	**6,496**

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Transaction ID	AU38176
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	16/12/2024 18:06:03 (AEDT) 16/12/2024 07:06:03 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Nathalia, Griselda
Transaction Approver	Doan-Lockyer, Jenny
Comment	

Retired on behalf of Merri-Bek City Council to support its carbon neutral claim against the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for FY2023-24. Any excess retired units will be banked to support future carbon neutral claims against the standard.

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2977
Account Name	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd
Account Holder	South Pole Australia Financial Services Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1068
Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia

Transaction Blocks

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			ERF105045					2018-19		3,773,011,840 - 3,773,012,320	481

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 calculated 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	748,491	0	9%
Total non-grid electricity	**748,491**	**0**	**9%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	6,496,000	0	74%
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)	1,497,479	0	17%
Residual Electricity	5,873	5,345	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**8,741,970**	**0**	**100%**
Total grid electricity	**7,999,352**	**5,345**	**91%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**8,747,843**	**5,345**	**100%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**5,873**	**5,345**	
Scope 2	5,228	4,757	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	645	587	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**99.93%**
Mandatory	**17.12%**
Voluntary	**74.26%**
Behind the meter	**8.56%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**4.76**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**0.59**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**4.76**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.59**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**5.34**

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)**
VIC	7,999,352	7,999,352	6,319,488	559,955	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**7,399,352**	**7,399,352**	**6,319,488**	**559,955**	**0**	**0**
VIC	748,491	748,491	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**748,491**	**748,491**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**8,747,943**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**6,319.49**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**559.95**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**6,319.49**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**559.95**
Total emissions liability	**6,879.44**

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.		

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (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 electricity product 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 electricity product 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
Some outdoor events	Immaterial
Leased sites where Council does not pay the energy bills	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.

2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.

3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.

4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.

5. **Outsourcing** 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.

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Community waste	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions from this source are likely to be large relative to our electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions. **Influence**: Council does not manage waste disposal sites and does not exert significant control over the generation of community waste. **Risk**: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. **Stakeholders**: Key stakeholders are unlikely to consider this a source of emissions Council can control. **Outsourcing**: We have not previously included this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this source within their boundary.
Community energy	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions from this source are likely to be large relative to our electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions. **Influence**: Council does not exert significant control over the consumption of energy by the community. **Risk**: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. **Stakeholders**: Key stakeholders are unlikely to consider this a source of emissions our business can control. **Outsourcing**: We have not previously included this source within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically include this source within their boundary.

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