PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

WYNDHAM CITY COUNCIL

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2023–24

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Wyndham City Council
REPORTING PERIOD	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.*  Eric Braslis Director Planning & Liveability 24 October 2024

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

Version 9.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	12,202 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	2.05% ACCUs, 91.39% VCUs, 6.56% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Wyndham City Council
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: FY 2025 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This carbon neutral certification is for the business operations of Wyndham City Council, ABN 38 393 903 860. It encompasses emissions sources within Wyndham City Council's operational control where it can introduce and implement operating policies, including from the following key sources:

- Electricity, water, and stationary energy usage associated with the operation of Council-managed buildings, facilities and assets.
- Mobile and stationary combustion of fuels.
- Employees working from home.
- Construction materials used in Council's capital works building program, facilities management, roads and maintenance, parks and maintenance and asset rehabilitation.
- Waste produced by Council operations.
- Purchased goods and services.

It excludes emissions associated with the management of landfill gas at Wyndham City Council's Refuse Disposal Facility, as these are managed by a commercial entity that operates independently of Wyndham City Council (refer to **Appendix D: Outside emissions boundary** for further details).

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

Organisation description

Wyndham City Council (ABN 38 393 903 860) serves as the local government authority for the City of Wyndham, situated in the outer western region of Melbourne and encompassing approximately 542 square kilometres. The municipality is located between 11.5 and 45 kilometres to the west and southwest of Melbourne's central business district and is recognised as one of the key growth areas within the metropolitan region.

Wyndham is distinguished by its diverse landscapes, which include residential, commercial and industrial urban zones, open farmland, agriculture and horticulture, natural waterways, coastlines, wetlands, and some of the most significant remnant native grasslands in Australia. The area comprises well-established suburbs such as Werribee, Hoppers Crossing, and Point Cook; developing suburbs including Manor Lakes, Tarneit, Truganina, Williams Landing, and Wyndham Vale; as well as rural and agricultural townships such as Little River, Cocoroc, Eynesbury, Mambourin, Mount Cottrell, Werribee South, and Quandong. Additionally, it features commercial and industrial zones in Laverton and Laverton North (refer to **Figure 1** below).

Figure 1 - Map of Wyndham

As of 2023, the population of Wyndham was recorded at 324,087, with projections indicating growth to 488,601 by 2046, thereby establishing Wyndham as one of the fastest-growing municipalities in Australia.

The key responsibilities of Wyndham City Council encompass (but are not limited to) the provision of the following services and infrastructure:

- Maintenance of local roads and footpaths
- Libraries, art galleries
- Some community centres and kindergarten services
- Parks, playgrounds and sports fields
- Collection of household waste and recycling
- Town planning, building permits and inspections
- Pet registration and local law enforcement

The delivery and operation of these assets and services contribute to the corporate carbon emissions of Wyndham City Council.

A representation of Wyndham City Council's organisational structure is illustrated in **Figure 2** below.

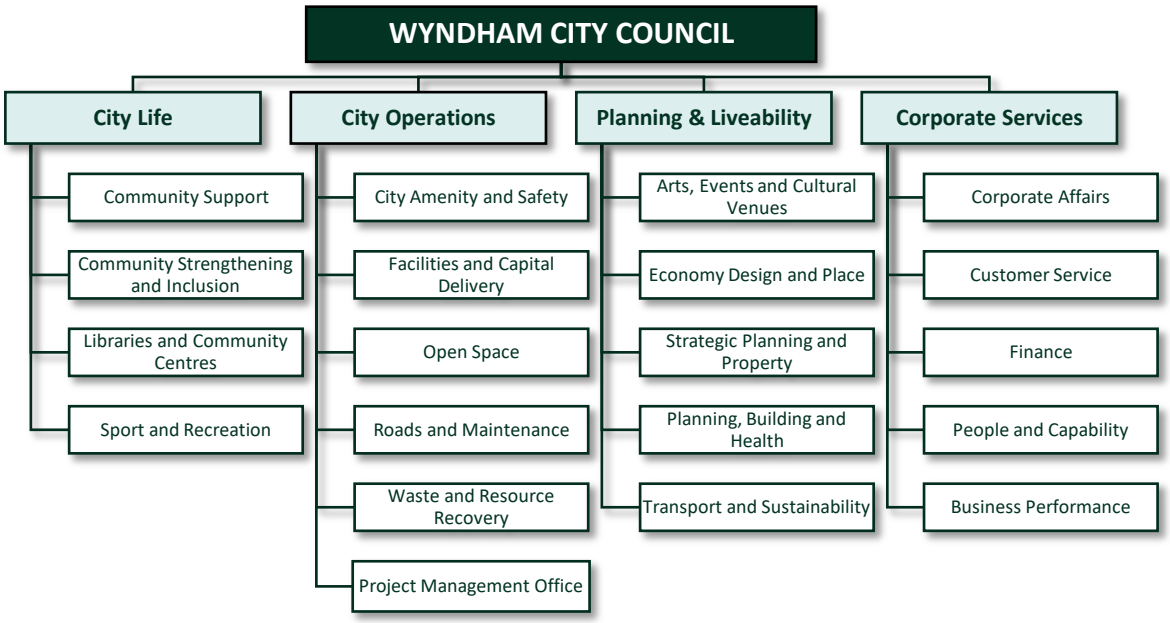


Figure 2 - Wyndham Organisation Chart

The primary office-based operations of Wyndham City Council are conducted at the Wyndham Civic Centre, located at 45 Princes Highway in Werribee, and the Wyndham City Depot situated at 241-253 Old Geelong Road in Hoppers Crossing. City-wide services, also operate out of Wyndham City Depot. In addition, Wyndham Council owns several other buildings and facilities throughout the municipality, including community centres, maternal and child health centres, kindergartens, sports pavilions, leisure centres, and more. In total, Wyndham City Council manages over 100 buildings and facilities, alongside more than 200 parks and reserves. While some of these assets fall under the Council's operational control, many facilities are leased to various commercial entities, community groups, or sporting clubs.

Wyndham City Council also owns and operates the Wyndham Refuse Disposal Facility (RDF), a landfill and transfer station that accepts putrescible waste from Wyndham and other local government areas, businesses, and waste management companies in greater Melbourne. The management of landfill gas at the Refuse Disposal Facility (RDF) is conducted by a separate commercial entity. This entity generates Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) by capturing and converting landfill gas into electricity. This entity operates independently to and without influence from Wyndham City Council.

The organisational boundary approach adopted for this certification considers emissions sources that fall within Wyndham City Council's operational control (i.e. where Wyndham City Council can introduce and implement the operating policies). As such it excludes emissions sources from Wyndham City Council owned assets that are leased to, and managed by separate commercial entities who operate independently of Wyndham City Council.

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 Wyndham City Council'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

- Climate Active products and services
- Construction materials and services (asphalt and concrete)
- Electricity
- Food
- Horticulture and agriculture (constructions materials)
- ICT services and equipment
- Office equipment and supplies (paper, furniture, stationary)
- Postage, courier, and freight
- Products (clothing)
- Professional services (outsourced)
- Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)
- Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
- Transport (land and sea)
- Waste
- Water
- Working from home

Non-quantified

- Accommodation and facilities
- Construction materials and services (building construction)
- Refrigerants
- Horticulture and agriculture (other)
- Machinery and vehicles
- Office equipment and supplies (fridges and freezes)
- Products (others)
- Stationary energy and fuels (LPG)
- Transport (land and sea) (public/active)
- Transport (Air)
- Waste (construction and demolition)

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

- Cleaning and chemicals
- Construction materials and services (other)
- Electricity (community, sub-leased facilities)
- ICT services and equipment (technical services)
- Professional services (other)
- Fugitive emissions from Wyndham's Refuse Disposal Facility (municipal landfill)
- Stationary energy and fuels (community, sub-leased facilities)

3.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Wyndham City Council is committed to taking strong action on climate change by demonstrating leadership and working with the community to transition Wyndham to a zero-carbon city. This is reflected in Council's past and future commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through the introduction of Council's first Greenhouse Action Plan in 2004 and most recently the adoption of Resilient Wyndham 2021-2025.

Resilient Wyndham sets out a framework for transitioning Wyndham's community to a zero-carbon municipality by 2040. It encompasses short- (2023-2025), medium- (2030) and long-term (2040) actions and targets to holistically reduce both Council's operational carbon emissions, and those of the community.

The Resilient Wyndham strategy will conclude in 2025, after which a revised or new strategy will be developed in alignment with Council Plan processes. The next framework for continued emissions reductions by the organisation will consider the following targets and actions:

- Reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 75% by 2030, compared to a 2005 reference year; and
- Setting an emission reduction plan or addressing Scope 3 emissions based on the FY2022-23 baseline year for scope 3 emissions calculations.

Emissions reduction actions

During this reporting period, Wyndham City Council took the following key actions to reduce its corporate carbon emissions:

- Installing renewable energy at Council-owned facilities, including a total of six new solar PV systems with a capacity of 288.15 kWp, saving approximately 317t CO2-e per year of operation (based on Victorian electricity grid emission intensity)
- Upgrading Wyndham Street lighting with energy efficient LED lights, saving approximately 323 CO2-e per year.
- Trialing heat pump hot water technology at one of Council's sport pavilions as a proof of concept for further roll-out across Council's sport and recreation building portfolio.
- Electrifying Council buildings, including replacing gas equipment with electric equivalents wherever possible.
- Replacing petrol-powered equipment including lawn mowers, whipper snippers and other power tools with electric equivalents.
- Replacing council fleet vehicles with low or zero carbon emission technologies, including four electric vehicles and 20 hybrid electric vehicles.

- Implementing sustainable design principles into Council's capital works building program with a Life Cycle Analysis for one of Council's new buildings in FY23-24 (Truganina Community Centre) demonstrating 109% reduction in whole-of-life emissions compared to a Greenstar reference building.
- Commissioning energy audits at four Council-owned buildings to identify energy efficiency and electrification opportunities.
- Commissioning a review of energy efficiency at Council's kindergarten facilities.
- Onboarding of a new Council utility monitoring system for improved oversight and reporting of energy usage across Council's asset portfolio to aid in identifying energy efficiency and electrification opportunities.

4. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

The following table details Wyndham City Council's emissions over time from its base year of 2005 to the current reporting year, including the first year of Climate Active certification in **FY22-23**.

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	**Total tCO_2-e** (with uplift)
Base year:	2005-06	21,825.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 1:	2006-07	21,724.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 2:	2007-08	21,574.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 3:	2008-09	22,873.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 3:	2009-10	22,920.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 4:	2010-11	23,030.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 5:	2011-12	23,866.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 6:	2012-13	24,440.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 7:	2013-14	22,390.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 8:	2014-15	26,196.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 9:	2015-16	27,715.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 10:	2016-17	24,900.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 11:	2017-18	24,766.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 12:	2018-19	20,069.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 13:	2019-20	19,877.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 14:	2020-21	18,634.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
Year 15:	2021-22	9,525.00 (Scope 1 and 2)	N/A
First year of Climate Active certification: Year 16:	2022-23	11,098.13 (Scope 1, 2 and 3)	11,875.00 (Scope 1, 2 and 3)
Year 17:	2023-24	11,492.92 (Scope 1, 2 and 3)	12,202.00 (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

Significant changes in emissions

Overall emissions in FY23-24 have remained relatively similar to FY22-23. While there was a significant increase in emissions from concrete in comparison to FY22-23, these were generally offset by a reduction in emissions from waste (from improved reporting) and natural gas.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	**Previous year emissions** ($t CO_2$-e)	**Current year emissions** ($t CO_2$-e)	**Reason for change**
Concrete	1397.69	2978.63	There was an increase in the number of roads and maintenance projects reported and completed in FY23/24 in comparison to FY22/23.
Natural Gas VIC (metro) (GJ)	2385.46	1996.86	There has been a reduction in usage across the asset portfolio, including at Council's aquatic centre. However, this reduction remains within historical ranges and the decrease is primarily due to an unusually high gas usage in FY22-23, rather than a consistent decline over the past ten financial years.

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

The following Climate Active carbon neutral products were purchased in the reporting year.

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Opal Australian Paper	Winc Premium Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
	Mandura 100% Recycled Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
	Winc Earth Carbon Neutral 100% Recycled Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
	Winc Premium Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Carton 3 Reams
	Mandura 100% Recycled Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Carton 3 Reams
	HP Multipurpose Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A4 80gsm White Carton 5 Reams
	Winc Ultra White Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A4 80gsm Carton5 Reams
	HP Multipurpose Carbon Neutral Copy Paper A3 80gsm White Carton 3 Reams
	Reflex Coloured Copy Paper A4 80gsm Sand Ream 500
	Reflex Coloured Copy Paper A4 80gsm Yellow Ream 500

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)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	4060.68	4060.68
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	157.75	157.75
Horticulture and Agriculture	0.00	0.00	4.31	4.31
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	218.22	218.22
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	81.09	81.09
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	166.34	166.34
Products	0.00	0.00	14.54	14.54
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	465.02	465.02
Refrigerants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roads and landscape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	1,853.02	0.00	143.84	1996.86
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	2.18	0.00	2.82	4.99
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Land and Sea)	1,838.81	0.00	453.85	2292.66
Waste	0.00	0.00	1031.18	1031.18
Water	0.00	0.00	344.56	344.56
Working from home	0.00	0.00	654.70	654.70
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**3,694.01**	**0.00**	**7798.91**	**11492.92**

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
5% - Construction materials and services Uplift for construction materials used in Councils capital works program (e.g. from concrete, asphalt, metal, bricks and prefabricated structures). Assumes 25% of all construction costs could be attributed to construction materials. This would equate to approximately 5% of all of Council's expenditure for FY23/24.	535.83
5% - Machinery and vehicles Uplift for purchase of light and heavy fleet vehicles. Based on recorded vehicle expenditure as a percentage of all council expenditure for FY23/24 (~1.5%).	172.39
Total of all uplift factors (tCO_2-e)	708.22
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO_2-e) *(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)*	**12,202**

5. 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)	250	2.05%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	11152	91.39%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	800	6.56%

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
Jawoyn Fire Project (Indigenous)	ACCU	ANREU	31/01/2024	8,333,848,057 - 8,333,849,556	2021-22	1500	500	750	250	2.05%
EcoAustralia - Foresters Spring (ABU) stapled to: My Son - Hoan Loc Viet Solar Energy Project (VCU)	VCU	Verra Registry	1/02/2024	2501 - 7000 (for ABUs) 16162-743744753-743749252-VCS-VCU- 264-VER-VN-1-1958-01022022-31122022-0 (for VCUs)	2022	4500	1500	1500	1500	12.29%
Srepok 1 Solar Power Project	VCU	Verra Registry	1/02/2024	16165-743764815-743784187-VCS-VCU- 842-VER-VN-1-1974-01022022-31122022-0	2022	19373	8875	846	9652	79.10%
Bundling of household biogas plants for thermal energy applications	VER	Gold Standard Impact Registry	1/02/2024	GS1-1-IN-GS11539-4-2023-25440-10265-11764	2023	1500	500	200	800	6.56%
					Total	**26873**	**11375**	**3296**	**12202**	**100%**

Co-benefits

Offsets portfolio co-benefits			
Project Name	**Type**	**SDG Co-benefits**	**Project Description**
Jawoyn Fire Project (Indigenous)	Savanna Fire Management	11, 13,15, 16	This project uses controlled fire management across savannas in the fire prone tropical north of Australia to: • reduce the area that is burnt each year • shift the seasonality of burning from the late dry season to the early dry season to reduce wildfires and refresh country. The reduction in late dry season wildfire helps protect significant fire sensitive ecosystems and the many threatened species in our region. We are seeing important birds, mammals and reptiles return to country. The employment of old and young people is facilitating reconnection with cultural values and protection of important cultural sites.
EcoAustralia - Foresters Spring + My Son Solar	Biodiversity + Solar	4, 7, 8, 13	EcoAustralia Foresters Spring - Protecting the Ridged Plains Mallee not only safeguards the delicate balance of this fragile ecosystem but also improves the survival of threatened species like the malleefowl. The efforts from this project will promote a thriving habitat, fostering the resurgence of vulnerable fauna and flora. My Son Solar - This project reduces Vietnam's reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources, displacing fossil fuels and reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions. It drives Vietnam toward growth and economic development, fulfilled by green and reliable power. It also boosts local economies and curbs poverty, by creating training and stable and well-paid employment for local workers.
Srepok 1 Solar	Solar	1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13	This project reduces Vietnam's reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources, displacing fossil fuels and reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions. It drives Vietnam toward growth and economic development, fulfilled by green and reliable power.
Biogas India	Cookstoves	1, 7, 13	By using household cow dung to feed biogas digesters, families generate clean, renewable biogas for their cooking and heating needs. The bundled biogas plants replace firewood, minimising harmful greenhouse gas emissions and paving the way for a cleaner, greener future. The project also improves hygiene practices through proper waste management, while the nutrient-rich residue from the digesters can be used as organic fertiliser, revitalising the soil in rural areas.

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)*	15,181

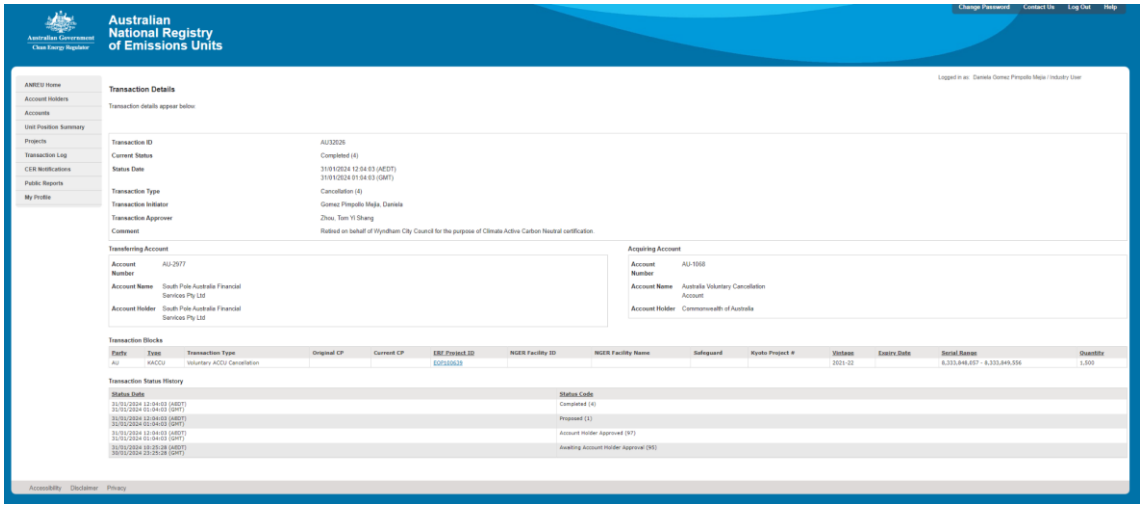
* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 2 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	2023	WD00VC46	354943-358803 337658-339578	2023	Wind	3,861 1,921 In total 5,765*
Dundonnell Wind Farms - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	2024	SRPVNSB0	45235-54650	2024	Wind	9,416
								Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report	**15,181**

***Total number of LGC's surrendered here is 5,782, however 17 of these are attributed to a data adjustment from the previous reporting period.**

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Retirement evidence for ACCUs and ABUs.
Screenshot from ANREU Registry



Screenshot from Victorian Offset Register

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	2,112,388	0	11%
Total non-grid electricity	**2,112,388**	**0**	**11%**
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	15,181,000	0	76%
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)	3,337,329	0	17%
Residual Electricity	-690,716	-628,552	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**20,630,717**	**0**	**103%**
Total grid electricity	**17,827,613**	**0**	**93%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**19,940,001**	**0**	**103%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**-690,716**	**-628,552**	
Scope 2	-614,813	-559,480	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-75,903	-69,072	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**103.46%**
Mandatory	**16.74%**
Voluntary	**76.13%**
Behind the meter	**10.59%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-559.48**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-69.07**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**

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	17,827,613	17,827,613	14,083,814	1,247,933	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**17,827,613**	**17,827,613**	**14,083,814**	**1,247,933**	**0**	**0**
VIC	2,112,388	2,112,388	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**2,112,388**	**2,112,388**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**19,940,001**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**14,083.81**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**1,247.93**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**14,083.81**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**1,247.93**
Total emissions liability	**15,331.75**

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
Accommodation and facilities	Immaterial
Construction materials and services (fabricated metal products, prefabricated buildings and structures, asphalt, bricks, concrete)	Data unavailable but uplift applied
Horticulture and agriculture (other)	Immaterial
Machinery and vehicles (light and heavy fleet vehicles)	Data unavailable but uplift applied
Office and equipment (fridges and freezes)	Immaterial
Products (other)	Immaterial
Refrigerants	Immaterial
Stationary energy and fuels (LPG)	Immaterial
Transport (land and sea) (public/active transport)	Immaterial
Transport (air)	Immaterial
Waste (construction and demolition waste)	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

Non-quantified emission sources	Data management plan to quantify emission sources
Construction materials	Emissions from construction materials used in the development of new Council buildings and capital works projects were non-quantified due to this data being unavailable for this reporting period. Council's intention is to address this under its draft Sustainable Infrastructure Framework, where all capital buildings projects will be required to address council's objectives for embodied carbon reduction. Major buildings projects will demonstrate a minimum 10% reduction in embodied carbon through a whole-of-life life cycle assessment (LCA). Sports pavilions and smaller community centres under $15m will measure and report on the quantities of the typical top 5 highest-emitting materials. Concrete used in all building's projects will meet minimum requirements for embodied carbon. The framework is anticipated to be adopted in 2024/2025 and further work over the coming two years will identify the best approach for collecting and quantifying emissions data for Climate Active certification purposes. Council's goal is to be able to quantify construction materials by FY26-27.
Machinery and vehicles (light and heavy fleet vehicles)	Emissions from the purchase of fleet vehicles were non-quantified due to this data being unavailable for this reporting period. There is also further assessment needed to identify/determine an appropriate emission factor for calculating emissions from Council fleet vehicles which takes into account Council's vehicle lifecycle and replacement program timeframes. Council will work to collect the data and assess appropriate emission factors/calculations for fleet vehicle purchases with the aim of being able to quantify this data within the next 2 years.

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
Cleaning and chemicals	N	N	N	N	Y	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be <250 t-CO_2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO_2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, as products and services used are at the discretion of the cleaning company. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The services provided have been consistently carried out by contractors (not Council staff) in the past and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.
Construction materials and services (services provided by contractors)	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be >3000 t-CO2-e, which is similar to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, as products and services used are at the discretion of the contracting company. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The services are outside of the technical expertise and qualifications of Council staff and have been consistently carried out by contractors (not Council staff) in the past and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Electricity (community, sub-leased facilities)	N	N	N	N	Y	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be <500 t-CO_2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO_2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, as electricity consumption and sources are within the control of the third-party leasing Council's buildings. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The services provided have been consistently carried out by contractors (not Council staff) in the past and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.
ICT services and equipment (technical services)	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be <100 t-CO_2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO_2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as the emissions sources are considered to be within the operational control of the service provider. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The services provided are outside the technical expertise of Council staff and have been consistently carried out by contractors/consultants in the past and will continue to be for the foreseeable future.
Fugitive emissions from Wyndham's Refuse Disposal	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** Council is not provided with emissions data, as the landfill gas capture at the facility is managed by a third party who generates ACCUs from converting landfill gas into electricity. However, emissions source is likely to be large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO2 -e).

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Facility (municipal landfill)						**Influence:** Council do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as the landfill gas capture at the facility is managed by a third party who generates ACCUs from converting landfill gas into electricity. All emissions associated with operating the facility (including electricity and fuel usage) are included within Council's emissions boundary and inventory. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to Council to limit emissions specifically from this source (these relate to the third party managing landfill gas at the site) and the source does not create supply chain risks. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business as the emissions are from deposited waste generated by Greater Melbourne residents, municipalities and businesses. Emissions associated with their waste would be accounted for in their Scope 3 emissions boundary (as is Council's operational waste emissions) and including them within Wyndham City Council's emissions boundary could/would account to double counting. **Outsourcing:** The services provided are outside the technical expertise of Council staff and have been consistently carried out by a third party in the past and will continue to be for the foreseeable future.
Professional services (all services not generally undertaken by Council in-house)	Y	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be <500 t-CO2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source as the emissions sources are considered to be within the operational control of the service provider. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcing:** The services provided are outside the technical expertise of Council staff and have been consistently carried out by contractors/consultants in the past and will continue to be for the foreseeable future.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Stationary energy and fuels (community, sub-leased facilities)	N	N	N	N	Y	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be <500 t-CO_2-e, which is not large compared to the total emissions from electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions (~4,000 t-CO_2 -e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, as stationary energy fuel consumption and sources are within the control of the third-party leasing Council's buildings. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business. **Outsourcin**g: The services provided have been consistently carried out by third party operators (not Council staff) in the past and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active