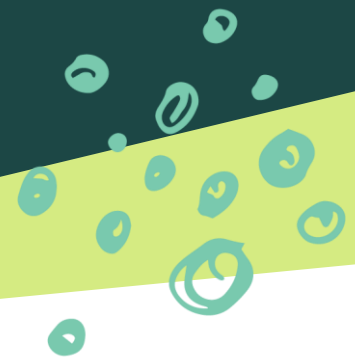




TOWN OF
Bassendean

Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy 2022-2024



Sustainability & Environment
Approved by Corporate Management Committee
20 June 2022

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INTRODUCTION

The Town of Bassendean is located approximately 12km northeast of Perth’s CBD with a total area of 10km², the Town is bounded by the Swan River, the City of Swan to the north and the City of Bayswater to the west. It has substantial parklands and a river frontage of 7km. According to the latest 2016 census data, the Town of Bassendean is estimated to have a population of 15,090. The Town of Bassendean has a ‘Mediterranean’ climate with hot dry summers and mild, wet winters, with an average of 765mm of annual rainfall.

The natural environment, built environment, and communities of the Town are at risk from the impacts of climate change. The goal of the Paris Agreement is limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. The infographic to the right demonstrates the difference in predicted impacts between these two levels of warming.

The Western Australian Climate Projections Summary (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, September 2021) indicates that the Southwestern Flatlands Region, including the Town of Bassendean, will be affected by:

- Higher temperatures
- Hotter and more frequent hot days
- Less rainfall in winter and spring
- Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events
- Increased drought
- Increased evaporation rates, reduced soil moisture and runoff
- Harsher fire weather climate
- Higher sea levels and more frequent sea level extremes.



CLIMATECOUNCIL.ORG.AU | crowd-funded science information

Climate change mitigation is a key commitment of the Town, and the Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy 2022 – 2024 outlines the Town’s approach to measure, reduce and offset emissions associated with its operations. Future steps involving validation and reporting will be considered in 2024 to align with the major review of the Town’s Strategic Community Plan.

GOAL FOR BASSENDEAN’S CARBON NEUTRALITY BY 2030

The Town of Bassendean’s Strategic Community Plan 2020-2030 (Town of Bassendean, 2020) includes a direction to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, as outlined under Priority Area 2: Leading environmental sustainability. This target follows from a previous resolution of the Town’s Sustainability Committee for the Town to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 (Resolution SC 1/06/19).

As outlined in the Natural Environment and Sustainability Statement (Town of Bassendean, March 2022), the Town has identified several actions and strategies to achieve its goal for carbon neutrality by 2030, in relation to the One Planet Living Sustainability Framework principle of “Zero Carbon Energy”.

ZERO CARBON ENERGY: Carbon neutrality and climate resilience	
Goals	Actions/ Strategies based on WALGA’s Climate Change Action Framework
Carbon Neutrality by 2030	<p>Primary commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signatory to the WALGA Climate Change Declaration • Participation in the Cities Power Partnership Program <p>Secondary core actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2011 • Waste Plan 2021 • Development of an Emissions Reduction Strategy for the organisation in 2021/22 • Development of an Emissions Reduction Strategy for the community in 2022/23- 23/24 <p>Tertiary- special actions and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil fuel divestment- Council Investment Policy • Purchase of 100% renewable energy (electricity) for Town facilities since October 2021 • Flood Risk Adaptation Plan 2021 • Target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 identified in the Strategic Community Plan 2020-2030 • Participation in the WALGA Energy and Renewables Project • Development of a climate change risk register in 2021/22

The strategies identified in the Corporate Business Plan 2021-2025 (Town of Bassendean, 2021) to achieve carbon neutrality include development of an Emissions Reduction Strategy for the organisation in 2021/22 and for the community in 2022/23.

Details on the emission scopes to be included in the 2030 carbon neutrality target and the emissions boundary are discussed in this Strategy.

WHAT IS CARBON NEUTRALITY / NET ZERO?

To achieve carbon neutrality, or to be carbon neutral, means that the net emissions associated with an organisation's activities are equal to zero. The process of carbon neutrality involves a carbon reduction hierarchy of first implementing energy efficiency improvements, onsite renewable energy generation and purchase of offsite renewable energy, then using eligible offset units to compensate for emissions that cannot be eliminated (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).

Net-zero means making changes to reduce carbon emissions to the lowest amount – and offsetting as a last resort. The offsetting is used only for essential emissions that remain after all available reduction initiatives have been implemented (Bigg, 2021).

The purchase of offset units supports projects that reduce or remove emissions from the atmosphere, such as through reforestation, renewable energy or energy efficiency. Many of these projects also deliver other environmental, social and economic benefits.

Offsets projects are verified under different international standards, to ensure the credits they generate represent real and actual emissions sequestered or avoided. When using a carbon credit to make a carbon neutral claim, that unit must be cancelled or retired in a public registry at the time of the claim (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).

RELEVANT STANDARDS

Climate Active – Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations

The National Carbon Offset Standard and Carbon Neutral Program were launched by the Australian Government in 2010 to provide a credible framework for managing emissions and achieving carbon neutrality. The initiative was rebranded under the Climate Active name in 2019.

The Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations (Organisation Standard) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020) is a voluntary standard for organisations to manage greenhouse gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality. The Organisation Standard is developed and administered by the Australian Government Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources. Further information is available at www.climateactive.org.au.

The Organisation Standard provides guidance to organisations in understanding and managing carbon emissions and to credibly claim carbon neutrality, and also allows for organisations to seek carbon neutral certification. The Organisation Standard provides best-practice guidance on how to measure, reduce and report emissions data, and identifies principles for carbon accounting and offsets integrity, and is the key reference document used in development of this Strategy.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol- Corporate Standard

The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD and WRI, 2004) is an international standard that provides requirements and guidance for companies and other organisations preparing a GHG emissions inventory.

The three types of emissions sources (refer Figure 1), as defined by the GHG Protocol comprise of:

- Scope 1 are direct greenhouse gas emissions from combustion of fuel sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation e.g. emissions from combustion in owned or controlled vehicles and plant, and gas combusted onsite for heating or cooking.
- Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of purchased electricity that are used by the organisation
- Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the organisation but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organisation. E.g. Western Power streetlighting, waste from operations, purchase and transport of goods, staff commuter travel.

Climate Active is consistent with and incorporates many elements of the GHG Protocol.

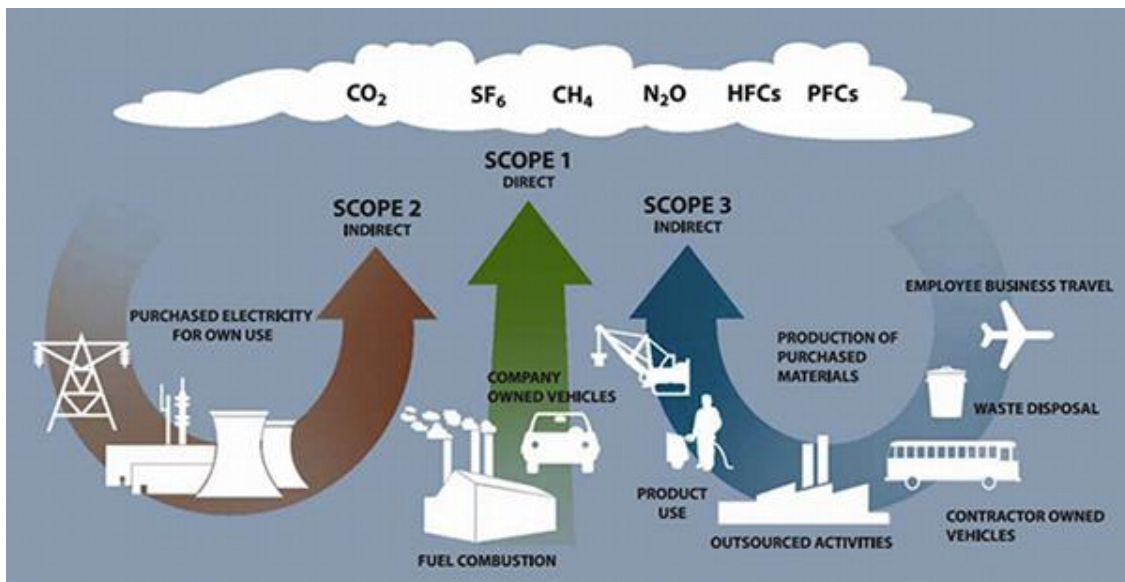


Figure 1: Scope 1, 2 and 3 Greenhouse Gas Emission Categories (Original Source GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Image sourced from Carbon Guerilla.)

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

The Town of Bassendean has a history of climate action and emission reduction, participating in the Cities for Climate Protection Program (CPP) from 2000 to 2009 and progressing through the five milestones including completing the final phase of the program, Milestone 5, in June 2004. Following the Australian Government's defunding of the CPP Program in June 2009, the Town joined the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council's (EMRC) Achieving Carbon Emission Reduction (ACER) program in 2009 which continues and builds upon the work done under CPP.

The Town is a signatory to the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) Climate Change Declaration (May 2012) and developed a Local Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan in 2011 and Carbon Reduction Strategy in 2012. To ensure the Town is well positioned to respond to the predicted impacts of climate change, a risk assessment was completed in 2022 using the Town's adopted Risk Assessment and Acceptance Criteria and updated climate projections for 2030 and 2090 (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, September 2021).

The 2012 Carbon Reduction Strategy was supported by several Carbon Reduction Plans that have since concluded, with some of the key achievements/ outcomes to date including:

- Installation of Solar PV systems at:
 - Alf Faulkner Hall: 5kW
 - Ashfield Community Centre: 20kW
 - Bassendean Memorial Library: 30kW
 - Customer Service Centre: 10kW
 - Depot: 15kW
 - Wind in the Willows Childcare Centre: 12kW
- LED internal lighting retrofits of all Town buildings and facilities
- Installation of solar LED park lighting at Success Hill Reserve, Jubilee Reserve, Broadway Reserve and Point Reserve
- Retrofit of park lighting to LED at Sandy Beach Reserve and Mary Crescent Reserve
- Reduction in the light passenger vehicle (non-operational) fleet numbers from 19 internal combustion engines in 2017/18 to five in 2021/22, three of which are hybrid electric vehicles
- Installation of a public electric vehicle charging station (BIC Reserve)
- Purchase of 100% renewable energy (electricity) for Town buildings/ facilities from October 2021 (excludes Western Power streetlighting)
- Achieving carbon neutrality for 2021/22 Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Western Power streetlighting

In terms of solar uptake throughout the local government area, based on data sourced from the Australian Photovoltaic Institute on 22 December 2021, the Town of Bassendean contains:

- 2311 solar PV installations, or 32% of all dwellings, with more than 10.6 MW of installed capacity
- 2 installations over 100kW, 51 installations over 10kW and under 100kW, and 2,258 installations of less than 10Kw

METHODOLOGY

Development of the Town's Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy has involved progressing through the following steps, guided by the corresponding sections of the Organisation Standard.

- **MEASURE:** Calculate emissions (Section 2.3)
 - Step 1: Establish the emissions boundary
 - Step 2: Set a base year
 - Step 3: Collect data on emissions sources
 - Step 4: Calculate the carbon account
- **REDUCE:** Develop and implement an emissions reduction strategy (Section 2.4)
- **OFFSET:** Purchase offsets to compensate for remaining emissions (Section 2.5)

The Town has not progressed with the VALIDATE or REPORT subsequent steps outlined in the Organisation Standard or claimed certification for carbon neutrality, however this will be reviewed within two years of Strategy adoption and is dependent on budget and resource availability. The implications and requirements associated with these steps are documented under Potential Future Actions.

MEASURE: CALCULATE EMISSIONS (SECTION 2.3)

Step 1: Establish the emissions boundary

The emissions boundary for carbon accounting comprises the Town of Bassendean as an organisation and operations over which the Town has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies (GHG Protocol – Corporate Standard (WBCSD and WRI, 2004)).

Emissions deemed to be relevant to all organisations under the Organisation Standard include:

- All stationary energy and fuels used in buildings, equipment, machinery or vehicles in the organisation's control (e.g. natural gas, fuels used in generators or vehicles).
- All electricity consumed by buildings, equipment, machinery or vehicles in the organisation's control.

The Organisation Standard specifies that additional emissions sources are relevant when **any two of the following conditions** are met (adapted from the GHG Protocol – Corporate Standard (WBCSD and WRI, 2004)):

- the emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions
- the emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure (i.e. will the impacts of climate change pose a serious risk to the viability of this emission source over a timeframe suitable to the organisation)
- the emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders
- the responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source
- the emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

Figure 2 below summarises the application of the above relevance test to the Town's emissions, and resultant carbon accounting inclusions/ exclusions. The Town of Bassendean's carbon account encompasses all emissions from operations and electricity and gas consumption. The GHG Protocol also provides guidance on Scope 3 emissions associated with goods purchased and sold (value chain emissions). At this time these emissions are not accounted for by the Town of Bassendean in part due to difficulty and cost in quantification. Based on experiences of other local governments, inclusion of these emissions could add ~40% to the total emissions (City of Bayswater, July 2021).

Included emission sources		Excluded emission sources
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Quantified	Non-quantified	
Electricity use - Streetlighting	Electricity yield from solar	Community and operational waste
Petrol use- Town fleet/ plant		Staff commute to work
Diesel use- Town fleet/ plant		Freight
Electricity use – Town public lighting		Purchased goods and services
Natural gas - Town managed facilities, partially leased facilities		Investments
Electricity use- Town managed facilities, partially leased facilities		Business travel
		Working from home
		Contractor fuel
		Electricity use – *100% leased facilities
		Natural gas – *100% leased facilities

Figure 2. Town of Bassendean’s Emissions Boundary for carbon accounting
**100% leased facilities involve those where the energy connection is managed directly by the lessee.*

Step 2: Set a base year

The Organisation Standard recommends use of the most recent year for which verifiable emissions data is available. For this reason, the selected base year is 2020/21.

In the event of significant changes to the organisation resulting in a >10% change in emissions, it may be necessary to re-calculate the base year.

Step 3: Collect data on identified emissions sources

The Town manages data on emission sources through an online data management platform. The emission sources managed through the platform include:

- Purchased electricity and natural gas for Town facilities, parks and buildings
 - Bills from electricity retailers (automated)
 - Bills from gas retailers (manually added)
- Fuel use in Town fleet/ plant (manually added)
 - Bulk fuel delivery
 - Fuel purchased from service stations using credit cards
- Electricity use for public lighting (automated)
- Electricity use for Western Power streetlighting (manually added)
 - Bills from retailers

Step 4: Calculate the total carbon account attributable to the organisation

A summary of the total carbon account for the Town of Bassendean for the baseline year of 2020/21 is outlined in Table 1. For details on the methodology of calculation please refer to Appendix 1.

Table 1. Town of Bassendean Baseline Carbon Account (2020/21 Emissions)

Category	Quantity	Units	Scope 1 emissions	Scope 2 emissions	Scope 3 emissions	Total emissions	% total	NGERS
Diesel for fleet/ plant*	54,299	kL	147.55	0	0	147.55	11.81	2.2
Petrol for fleet/ plant*	21,427	kL	51.00	0	0	49.55	3.96	2.2
Natural gas used in Town managed/ partially leased facilities	61,415	MJ	3.16	0	0	3.16	0.25	2.1.2
Electricity use, Town managed / partially leased facilities	638,619	kWh	0	434.26	0	434.26	34.75	2.3.2
Electricity use, streetlighting	Unmetered (Estimated 884,551)	kWh	0	0	610.34	610.34	48.84	2.3.2**
Electricity use, Town public lighting	7113	kWh	0	4.84	0	4.84	0.39	2.3.2

*No data for stationary use, Transport use only

**EF from NGERS Table 46 (Scope 2 + 3), latest estimate

REDUCE: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN EMISSIONS REDUCTION STRATEGY (SECTION 2.4)

Emission reduction will be achieved through the following hierarchy of actions:

1. Avoidance of emissions/ improvements in energy efficiency

	Action	Responsible Area	Timeframe	Estimated Budget cost
1.1	Undertake an annual carbon emission profile and review changes against the baseline year of 2020/21	Sustainability & Environment, EMRC	Annually (December)	Officer time
1.2	Investigate ability to automate utility bill incorporation into data monitoring platform (gas, streetlighting)	Corporate Services	2022/23	Officer time
1.3	Develop a staff induction/ education program on the Town's commitments to the Natural Environment, Sustainability and Climate Action, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of public transport and active travel (fleet bikes and Smart Riders) • efficient vehicle driving techniques • use of lights, electrical equipment, A/C 	Sustainability & Environment	2022/23	Officer time
1.4	Conduct a basic audit of high consuming facilities excluded from EMRC's Benchmarking Building Efficiency Project, to identify any potential improvements in energy efficiency.	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure, EMRC	2022/23	Officer time
1.5	Investigate options to reduce emissions from bore pumps (e.g. increase efficiencies, alternative technologies or energy sources)	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	2022/23	Officer time
1.6	Conduct audit of existing sports lighting and determine feasibility and cost benefit analysis of retrofitting to more efficient options	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	2022/23	\$5000
1.7	Conduct annual assessment for transition of the Town's light passenger and commercial vehicle fleet to alternative 'fit for purpose' Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs), and investigate electric options for plant	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	Annually (prior to Budget)	Officer time

1.8	<p>Determine feasibility and cost benefit analysis of the following emission reduction initiatives in Town managed facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and monitoring of sub meters at high consuming sites • installing timers, motion sensors / PE cells on indoor and outdoor lighting • conversion of gas appliances to electric or more efficient options • conversion of gas HWS to Solar heat pump or other more efficient options • Review and upgrade of insulation, window treatments, and external shading • Review and upgrade of HVAC systems 	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	2023/24	Officer time
1.9	Support lessees of Town owned buildings to implement energy efficiency upgrades and source funding, where a cost benefit analysis is favourable	Sustainability & Environment, Corporate Services	2023/24	Officer time
1.10	Pursue funding opportunities to retrofit streetlighting to LED and advocate to the State and Federal Government for support.	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	Ongoing	Officer time
1.11	<p>All new Town facilities to be designed / assessed against a compatible sustainability framework commensurate to the construction value such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic eTool assessment • EnviroDevelopment • Green Star • One Planet Living recognition • Living Community Challenge • Infrastructure Sustainability tool developed by the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) 	Project manager	Ongoing	To be assessed for each project
	<p>Business as Usual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the Cities Power Partnership Program • Review utility bills when received and undertake Quarterly Performance Reviews to identify and investigate anomalies in electricity and gas consumption • Subscription to emissions, energy and water data management platform • Manage groundwater use to optimise water efficiency and minimise energy use 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote working arrangements and virtual meeting capability • Provision of pool bikes and SmartRiders for work trips • Incorporation of energy efficiency/ low carbon considerations into asset management plans (Facilities & Fleet/ Plant) and Motor Vehicle and Purchasing policies. • Collate and report on electricity use for the public electric vehicle charging station
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2. On-site renewable energy generation

	Action	Responsible Area	Timeframe	Estimated Budget cost
2.1	Identify options to support lessees of Town owned buildings to install renewable energy technology, where a cost benefit analysis is favourable	Sustainability & Environment, Corporate Services	2022/23	Officer time
2.2	Investigate options to connect all existing solar PV systems to web based monitoring to enable monitoring /reporting of energy generation	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	2022/23	Officer time
2.3	Investigate the feasibility and cost benefit analysis of installing/ expanding solar PV systems (and/ or other renewable energy generation systems including battery storage, and integration with future EV fleet as additional storage) at Town managed facilities	Sustainability & Environment, Infrastructure	2023/24	\$10,000
	Business as Usual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing solar PV systems on Town buildings 			

3. Purchase of renewable energy

	Action	Responsible Area	Timeframe	Estimated Budget cost
	Business as Usual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 100% renewable energy (electricity) for Town facilities (excludes streetlighting) • Participate in the WALGA Energy and Renewables Project 	Sustainability & Environment	Ongoing	\$20,000 annually

4. General

	Action	Responsible Area	Timeframe	Estimated Budget cost
4.1	Undertake third party verification of emissions boundary and carbon account	Sustainability & Environment	December 2022	\$6000
4.2	Include key outcomes relating to emission reduction activities and offsetting in the Town's Annual Report.	Sustainability & Environment	Annually (December)	Officer time
4.3	Review progress against the Emissions Reduction Strategy, considering potential amendments to actions / new actions for inclusion in future budgets	Sustainability & Environment	Annually (February)	Officer time
4.4	Review divestment clauses as part of the next review of the Council Investment Policy	Corporate Services	2022/23	Officer time
4.4	Undertake major review of Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy and consider progressing with "Potential Future Steps"	Sustainability & Environment	2024	Officer time
4.5	Review deliverables and recommendations of the WALGA Carbon Accounting Committee and other relevant network groups for inclusion in the Town's Emissions Reduction Strategy	Sustainability & Environment	Ongoing	Officer time
	Business as Usual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Waste Plan to reduce waste to landfill and emissions • Minimise investments in financial institutions that invest in or finance the fossil fuel industry, as per Council Investment Policy 		Ongoing	As outlined in Waste Plan

OFFSET: PURCHASE OFFSETS TO COMPENSATE FOR REMAINING EMISSIONS (SECTION 2.5)

Two potential approaches to offsetting are allowed under the Organisation Standard; forward offsetting (based on estimated emissions) or offsetting in arrears. The Town's strategy for offsetting involves purchasing and cancelling eligible offset units for the claim period (financial year) in arrears.

Current eligible carbon credits under the Organisation Standard (Based on [Participate in the Market | Australia's Carbon Marketplace \(carbonmarketinstitute.org\)](https://carbonmarketinstitute.org)- last accessed 5/01/2021) include:

- Clean Energy Regulator Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)
- Gold Standard Voluntary Emission Reductions (VER) units
- Verified Carbon Standard Verified (VEC) Carbon Units
- Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism- Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) Units

The Town will offset all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and those associated with Western Power streetlighting in arrears on an annual basis, with a preference for either ACCUs or VERs. Remaining Scope 3 emissions will not be offset.

	Action	Responsible Area	Timeframe	Estimated Budget cost
5.1	Offset all Scope 1 and 2 emissions and those associated with Western Power streetlighting in arrears	Sustainability & Environment	Annually (September)	\$20,000 annually

NEXT STEPS

The Town will review progress against the Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy on an annual basis, considering potential amendments to actions and include key outcomes relating to emission reduction and offsetting in the Annual Report. In addition, consideration will be given to progressing with the below steps in 2024, to align with the major review of the Town's Strategic Community Plan.

POTENTIAL FUTURE STEPS

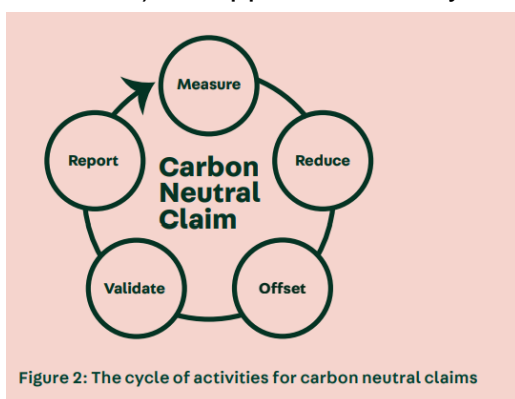
VALIDATE: Arrange independent validation (Section 2.6)

REPORT: Publish a public statement of the carbon neutral claim (Section 2.7)

Should the Town decide to claim carbon neutrality against the Organisation Standard or seek certification for carbon neutrality from the Australian Government, additional requirements apply requiring an additional budget and resources.

These include:

- Independent third party validation by an environmental auditor or carbon consultant to ensure accuracy and completion, including appropriateness of emissions boundaries, methodologies and calculations:
 - o The carbon account, emissions over time and carbon offsets must be reported and independently audited or verified on a regular basis
 - o The first review (of the base year) must include assessment of the adequacy and appropriateness of the emissions boundary setting, emissions methodologies and emission factors
 - o A carbon neutral claim against the Organisation Standard must be subject to independent validation at least once every three years
- Completion of each of the stages below annually (excluding independent validation) to support the validity and transparency of the carbon neutral claim



- Maintenance of records for an audit trail of how the carbon account was created, with retention of records for seven years after the end of the carbon neutral period
- Proof of cancellation of offset units via an offsets registry including a note indicating that the units have been “cancelled on behalf of the Town of

Bassendean to meet its carbon neutral claim against the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for FY20xx-xx”.

- Annual public report signed off by senior management and published on the Town’s website, to communicate progress on emissions reduction activities and offsetting, containing:
 - the total gross and net greenhouse gas emissions of the organisation for the base year and current reporting period (taking into account any renewable energy and certified carbon neutral activities) and an explanation of any significant changes that are not attributed to emissions reduction actions
 - disclosure of significant errors discovered over time, and their impact on the carbon accounts of the affected years
 - an emissions summary table showing high level emissions sources and total emissions for each source type
 - disclosure of any non-quantified emissions within the emissions boundary and any plans to improve the consistency and completeness of the carbon account in the future
 - disclosure of any excluded emission sources from the emissions boundary that stakeholders would expect to be included and the justification for the exclusion
 - a summary of the emissions reduction strategy and of the activities undertaken in accordance with the strategy.
 - proof of cancellation of offset units including:
 - the publicly viewable registry in which the units were cancelled
 - the name and type of the abatement project
 - the serial numbers of the units; and
 - the vintage year of the units.
 - With recommended inclusion of a hyperlink/ screenshots of the cancellation in the public registry, and the date the cancellation was completed

Carbon neutral certification against the Organisation Standard can be sought through the Australian Government.

This is subject to payment of a licence fee, agreement with Terms and Conditions of a licence agreement for use of the trademark, and approval of an application for carbon neutral certification assessing compliance with the requirements of the Organisation Standard.

CONCLUSION

The Town of Bassendean's Corporate Emissions Reduction Strategy 2022 – 2024 is the first step in the Town's journey to achieve its goal for carbon neutrality in 2030 and is intended to be a living document that is regularly updated based on new information, technologies and methods of reducing emissions as they become available.

The Town aims to achieve continuous improvement in emissions reduction by taking a "Plan-Do-Check-Act" approach, following recognised standards for carbon neutrality.

This Strategy for the organisation will be complemented by a Community Emissions Reduction Strategy, to be developed in 2022/23.

Through implementation and regular review of these Strategies, the Town will achieve its commitments relating to the One Planet Living Sustainability Framework principle of "Zero Carbon Energy", as set out in the Town's Natural Environment and Sustainability Statement.

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APPENDIX 1.



NGERS factors tables
2021 - TOB emissions.



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