



HUNTER JO

FRAMEWORK FOR USING

THE NGER SOLID WASTE

CALCULATOR



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1 Introduction

In line with the commitment to environmental stewardship, decarbonisation, and sustainable waste management practices, the councils within the Hunter region of NSW, through the Hunter JO and the NSW EPA, have joined forces to adopt a standardised approach to the estimation of landfill emissions. To facilitate this process, this Framework has been established to enable and guide the utilisation of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Solid Waste Calculator (also herein referred to as “the Calculator”).

2 Purpose

This Framework aims to ensure consistency, accuracy, and efficiency in estimating landfill emissions across all participating councils and will serve as a foundational guide for councils across NSW and nationally.

The document achieves its purpose of supporting fair and effective utilisation of the Calculator by providing clear guidance in line with relevant industry and regulatory instruments¹, and as refined in consultation with project stakeholders.

By adhering to these outlined principles and procedures, councils can contribute significantly to the accurate and consistent measurement of greenhouse gas emissions associated with landfill activities, thus promoting a more sustainable environment for current and future generations while aligning themselves with best practice policy landscape.

3 Scope

This Framework outlines the principles and guidelines for the appropriate and effective utilisation of the Calculator within the jurisdiction of local councils in New South Wales (NSW). The scope of this document is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the key principles and settings governing the use of the Calculator while refraining from detailing the step-by-step process of filling out the calculator.

The document will encompass essential aspects of ensuring accurate and consistent use of the calculator, specifically:

- **Applicability:** This section defines the applicability of the Calculator for local councils, ensuring clarity on which entities and scenarios are covered by these guidelines.
- **Caveats and disclaimers:** Outlines the caveats and disclaimers associated with the use of the NGER solid waste calculator, ensuring users are aware of the limitations and assumptions inherent in the tool.
- **Calculator version:** Explains the specific version of the Calculator to be used, highlighting any version-specific features or updates that are relevant to the users.

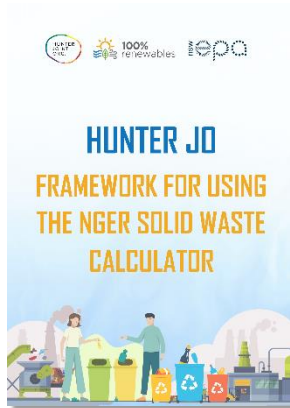
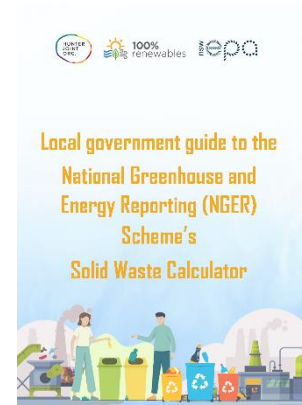
¹ Including NGER Determination, Climate Active Guidelines, GHG Protocol, relevant waste audit standards, NGER calculator guidance documentation, and Bureau of Meteorology resources

- **Climate zone:** Discusses the importance of considering climate zones in the calculations and how different climate conditions can affect the estimation of landfill emissions.
- **Ownership structures:** Clarifies most likely potential facility ownership scenarios and implications of these scenarios for emissions reporting and calculator requirements.
- **Minimum data requirements:** Specifies the minimum data requirements needed for the Calculator to function correctly, ensuring users provide sufficient and accurate input data.
- **Waste mix:** Describes how to incorporate waste mix data into the NGER solid waste calculator and provides guidelines on how to convert data from EPA categories into the appropriate inputs for the NGER solid waste calculator, facilitating consistency and accuracy.
- **Data filling (historic waste quantities):** Offers guidance on how to input historical data into the Calculator, ensuring accurate representation of past landfill emissions.
- **Data filling (interpolating waste mix data):** Provides methods for interpolating waste mix data when complete data sets are not available, allowing for more accurate estimations in the absence of full information.
- **Landfill gas capture and flaring:** Explains the considerations for landfill gas capture and flaring within the Calculator, including how these processes impact emission calculations.
- **Record keeping and reporting:** Details the requirements for record keeping and reporting related to the use of the Calculator, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards and maintaining transparency.
- **Relevant documents and further information:** Lists and describes the relevant documents and reference materials that support the use of the NGER solid waste calculator, ensuring users have access to comprehensive supporting information.

This Framework is part of the Hunter Joint Organisation’s Mastering Landfill Emissions with the NGER Solid Waste Calculator Package to support councils to measure and report their emissions using the calculator. While this Framework offers a comprehensive overview of the principles and guidelines governing the use of the NGER solid waste calculator, detailed instructions on using the calculator are provided in the accompanying instructional materials, accessible to all stakeholders involved in the project and through the Hunter JO or NSW EPA websites.

The Package is designed for local government and includes:

- **Framework** A framework for councils measuring landfill emissions using the NGER Solid Waste Calculator;
- **Training video** A video on how to measure landfill emissions using the NGER Solid Waste Calculator;
- **Guide** A non-technical guide to the NGER Solid Waste Calculator (this Guide).

**Framework****Training Video****Guide**

As the Package is delivered by Hunter JO, the resources produced use examples from the Hunter and Central Coast regions throughout.

4 Framework for using the NGER Solid Waste Calculator

This Framework identifies and explains the key issues and requirements to be considered and implemented when using the Calculator.

A summary of key recommendations relating to each requirement is provided in the table below:

Section	Key recommendations
Applicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils should use the Calculator to estimate waste emissions, comply with NGER reporting where necessary, and assess future landfill emission trajectories. • Follow materiality thresholds, consider waste quantities, measure methane concentration, and time since landfill closure to determine GHG significance.
Caveats and disclaimers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Calculator provides estimates for guidance only. The Clean Energy Regulator (CER) and the Commonwealth of Australia do not guarantee accuracy or completeness and accept no responsibility for the data entered or the resulting estimates.
Calculator version	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Calculator Version 1.5 for the 2022-2023 reporting year and subsequent years until a new version is available. • Check the CER website for the most current version.
Climate zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils are advised to select climate zones as determined from local climatic conditions, as derived from the closest available weather station data. For example, councils in the Hunter and Central Coast Council regions should use the <i>temperate dry</i> climate zone setting.
Ownership structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relevant reporting boundaries and responsibilities for associated waste quantities, as different ownership scenarios (council-owned, partially outsourced, fully outsourced) affect reporting requirements and Calculator inputs. • In the Hunter region, landfill gas management is typically outsourced. Emissions related to diverted organic waste/outsourced composting is dealt with in the Calculator and will not be accounted for within the council’s emissions boundary.
Minimum data requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter tonnage of each waste stream for as far back as possible, prioritising weighbridge data as the standard data source. • Ensure data samples are sufficient in duration and frequency for reliable estimates. • For missing data, apply data filling procedures as described in Section 4.8.
Waste mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify waste mix types within each waste stream using tonnage measurements or estimates and/or sampling techniques specified in state/territory guidelines or ASTM D 5231-92. Keep records to demonstrate data used. • Use default waste mix types only if reliable data is unavailable. • Apply category translations (as specified in Section 4.7) for converting EPA data for use in the Calculator.

Data filling (historic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill in historic waste quantities using available data or annual averages for years without data. Apply volumetric surveys or industry estimation practices if weighbridge data is unavailable. • For missing years, fill in the required cells by applying the average of data for which years are available. • In the Calculator and in general record keeping, document the technique used to estimate opening stock of degradable organic carbon
Data filling (interpolating)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise uncertainties by using actual data where available. • For missing years, for example interim years between waste mix audits, use the most recent data until new data is available. • Where appropriate, apply linear interpolation to fill interim years where progressive changes in waste mix are likely to have occurred due to certain policies or education programs.
Landfill gas capture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, measure and report the quantity of CH₄ in landfill biogas, including quantities flared, combusted, and transferred. • Use flow meters or back-calculate biogas volumes if necessary. • Measure methane content using appropriate fixed or portable instruments or assume a default of 50% methane.
Record keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document and verify all emission estimates and related assumptions. • Keep clear records of custom values, waste stream percentages, operational control, and biogas sampling. • Maintain data and assumptions for at least five years.
Relevant documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Calculator in conjunction with the NGER Act, Regulations, and Determination. • Refer to source documents like CER's NGER Solid Waste Calculator guidelines, Climate Active Technical Guidance Manual, Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), and other relevant standards and guidelines.

4.1 Applicability

With landfill emissions often representing the biggest component of local government carbon footprints, more and more councils are seeking a deeper understanding of how waste emissions are generated, calculated, and, potentially, mitigated.

Some councils may be obligated to report their emissions under NGER. The Calculator has been developed by the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) to assist entities to comply with their reporting obligations under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act) and associated legislation.

Current reporting thresholds under NGER are as follows:

- **Organisation threshold:** 100,000 tonnes CO₂-e per annum
- **Facility threshold:** 25,000 tonnes CO₂-e per annum

It must be noted that at the time of writing, councils under these thresholds are not currently mandated to report to CER. This Framework supports those councils to utilise the same methodology for voluntary measurement and reporting.

In addition to reporting purposes, the CER states that the Calculator can also help organisations assess the greenhouse gas emissions from landfill operations for more general purposes. A pertinent example for councils is that the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, upon which the Commonwealth Government's Climate Active program is based, allows for the use of first order decay models (such as the NGER Solid Waste Calculator) in calculating organisational carbon footprints.

This first order model employed by the Calculator to estimate waste-related emissions contrasts with the simpler, though cruder, alternative approach allowed under Climate Active of multiplying the annual weight of disposed waste by a lifecycle emissions factor (as provided in the National Greenhouse Account factors), representing the anticipated lifetime emissions from that specific mass of waste.

Where there is uncertainty regarding the potential materiality of a landfill in terms of GHG emissions, the following criteria can be applied:

1. **Materiality thresholds:** Climate Active and GHG Protocol guidelines require quantification, where possible, of all emissions sources greater than 1% of the total.
2. **Waste quantities:** The total quantity of organic waste disposed at the landfill since opening can be used as an indicator of potential greenhouse gas (GHG) materiality. Where there is uncertainty regarding the current GHG significance of given historic waste quantities, the Calculator should be used to provide a robust estimate of emissions.
3. **Surface-level methane content:** Where surface level methane concentration values exceed the NSW EPA's threshold of 500 ppm, the landfill should be considered a significant emitter.
4. **Time since closure:** As most of the decline in methane generation in landfills occurs in the first 30 years following closure, landfills closed longer than 30 years ago may no longer be significant/material emitters, although this should be confirmed by reference to the first three criteria above.

4.2 Caveats and disclaimers

The CER provides the following caveats regarding use of the calculator for reporting purposes:

- The information required to be input into the Calculator is not exhaustive and does not cover all reporting requirements or circumstances applicable to all entities. The Calculator is not designed to comprehensively address all aspects of its subject area and should not be used as a substitute for independent legal advice.
- The calculations generated by the Calculator are estimates intended for guidance purposes only, to assist entities in their reporting. The Clean Energy Regulator (CER) and the Commonwealth of Australia do not guarantee that the estimates or outputs produced by the Calculator will be accurate, complete, or current. The CER advises all users of the Calculator

to seek independent legal advice before making any decisions or finalising any reports based on the Calculator's results.

- The CER and the Commonwealth of Australia accept no responsibility for the data entered into the Calculator by users or for the Calculator's outputs. They will not be liable for any direct, incidental, or consequential loss or damage arising from the use of the Calculator, reliance on its outputs, or reliance on any other information or advice provided on this website.

4.3 Calculator version

The calculator version used in this project is Version 1.5. This version is valid for the 2022-2023 reporting year and is valid for subsequent reporting years until a newer calculator has been made available. Reporters must check the CER website www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/NGER/Forms-and-resources/Calculators to ensure that they are using the most current version of the Calculator.

The CER and the Commonwealth of Australia do not guarantee uninterrupted access to the Calculator or that the associated website is free from harmful code including viruses or spyware and recommend the use of appropriate software to protect your systems when accessing new versions.

4.4 Climate zone

The selection of climate zone in the Calculator directly affects the applied k value, which is the assumed rate of breakdown of organic materials. This can have a significant impact on emissions estimates in any given year, so careful consideration needs to be applied when making this selection.

The NGER Determination guidance provides several options:

- The first option is to select k values based on climate zones established from the climatic conditions (mean annual temperature, precipitation, and evaporation) at or near the landfill site.
- The second option is to select k values based on the state or territory in which the landfill is located.

The first option involves determining mean annual temperature, evaporation, and precipitation either from the landfill's on-site weather station or from the data available on the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) website.

If on-site data cannot be used or is incomplete but considered suitable, the landfill operator should, as necessary, use BOM data from the BOM weather station directory that is located closest to the landfill facility, to complete records of weather for the preceding 10 years (NGER Measurement Determination 5.14(7)).

Where BOM records are missing for any of the preceding 10 years, Calculator users may use the average of the available data for the preceding 10 years to fill in data gaps to undertake the required calculations.

Under section 5.14 of the NGER Measurement Determination, mean annual evaporation data should be obtained from the closest BOM weather station to the landfill for which evaporation records exist.

Section 5.14 of the NGER Determination specifies how to use the climate data to determine the landfill facility's climate region, and hence its k values (s5.14(6) NGER Determination).

The Calculator includes four climate zones:

- **Temperate dry**, for a landfill, means that the landfill has: (a) a mean annual temperature that is 20° centigrade or less; and (b) a ratio of mean annual precipitation to mean annual evaporation that is less than 1.
- **Temperate wet**, for a landfill, means that the landfill has: (a) a mean annual temperature that is 20° centigrade or less; and (b) a ratio of mean annual precipitation to mean annual evaporation that is greater than 1.
- **Tropical dry**, for a landfill, means that the landfill has: (a) a mean annual temperature that is greater than 20° centigrade; and (b) a mean annual precipitation that is less than 1 000 mm.
- **Tropical wet**, for a landfill, means that the landfill has: (a) a mean annual temperature that is greater than 20° centigrade; and (b) a mean annual precipitation that is 1 000 mm or more.

Example:

In line with NGER guidance, an analysis of all available relevant data was undertaken for the Hunter JO councils and Central Coast Council, indicating that **the appropriate climate zone selection for the Hunter region is temperate dry**. Adopting a consistent climate zone setting for all Hunter JO member councils not only supports accuracy of results but also enables easier comparisons and benchmarking across the region.

4.5 Ownership structures

A key issue to consider in using the calculator is identifying the relevant reporting boundary or boundaries, and agreeing on responsibility for the various waste emissions associated with various facilities, processes and ownership structures.

The NGER Determination guidance suggests three broad ownership scenarios relevant to Councils:

- Council owns all aspects of the waste processing system.
- Council outsources some aspects of the waste processing system, such as landfill gas flaring, or composting of organic waste.
- Council outsources all aspects of the waste processing system (in which case the emissions would be reported as indirect (Scope 3) emissions, rather than Scope 1 emissions).

For example, in the Hunter region, several landfill gas management systems are outsourced to LMS Energy. For councils in this situation, the emissions associated with the outsourced landfill gas management activities would be the obligation of the 3rd party.

Similarly, in the case of composting, responsibility for emissions related to the organic waste processing by any third party operators in the composting process should no longer be accounted for

within the emissions boundary of Council. The Calculator handles this situation by including quantities of waste diverted as a key calculation input.

4.6 Minimum data requirements

The user must enter the tonnage of each general waste stream as per s5.10(2) of the NGER Measurement Determination, with priority given in the case of NSW to weighbridge data. This is the data that councils report to the NSW EPA regularly. Councils may contact NSW EPA for a copy of this data if required.. Other methods include estimation in accordance with industry standards.

While NGER does not specify a minimum number of years of data to enter in the Calculator, it does recommend in general that **data samples should be available for a sufficient “duration and frequency to enable reliable estimates”**. As some waste types, especially construction and demolition, can vary substantially from year to year, users of the Calculator should ensure sufficient numbers of years are used to capture this variation. Councils should aim to include as much data as possible, ideally from the landfill open year (the year it first started taking waste) to the most recent year.

For years where data is missing, for example in the case of historical data, data filling procedures may be applied as described in Section 4.8 of this document. Facility specific values of waste streams must be expressed as a percentage of the total tonnes of general waste received at the landfill.

4.7 Waste mix

A further classification of the above waste streams should be undertaken (s5.11 NGER Measurement Determination), showing the waste mix types in each waste stream (expressed as a percentage of the total tonnage of solid waste in the general waste stream).

The percentage of the total waste tonnage of each general waste stream for each waste mix type must be estimated by using one of the following methods:

- **Sampling techniques specified in waste audit guidelines** issued by the State or Territory in which the landfill is located, or else sampling techniques specified in ASTM D 5231- 92 or an equivalent Australian or international standard. In the case of NSW, organisations can refer to several relevant documents as mentioned in Section 4.1².
- **The tonnage of each waste mix type received at the landfill** estimated by the landfill operator (using the Criteria set out in s5.5 of the NGER Measurement Determination)
- **The default waste mix types listed in s5.11(2) of the NGER Measurement Determination can also be used in the absence of reliable data** (subject to the matters described in s5.11(3) of the NGER Measurement Determination).

² Guidelines for Conducting Household Kerbside Residual Waste, Recycling and Garden Organics Audits in NSW Local Government Areas (2008)

A stock-take of waste-related standards, specifications and guidelines. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013)

Landfill operators are subject to general obligations to keep records, and the CER has powers to seek and obtain information from reporters to ensure compliance with regards to waste mix claims. Where non-default waste mix types are used, landfill operators must keep records to demonstrate the data used.

When converting NSW EPA data for use in the NGER calculator, the following category translations should be applied. This has been developed in consultation with the NSW EPA.

NSW Waste Type	Code	NGER Waste Type
Aggregate, Roadbase or Ballast	AGG	Inert materials
Aluminium (Non-Ferrous)	AL	Inert materials
Asbestos (N220)	ASB	Inert materials
Asbestos Contaminated Soil	ASBSOIL	Inert materials
Asphalt	ASPH	Inert materials
Batteries	BATT	N/A
Bricks or Concrete	BC	Inert materials
Biosolids or Manures	BIO	Sludge
Ceramics, Tiles, Pottery	CER	Inert materials
Commingled Recyclables	COMM	(To be disaggregated)
Composts or Mulches	COMP	Garden and park
Contaminated Soil	CONT	Inert materials
Dredging Spoil	DSP	Inert materials
E-waste	EWASTE	Inert materials
Ferrous (Iron or Steel)	FE	Inert materials
Food or Kitchen	FOOD	Food
Glass	GLASS	Inert materials
Mattresses	MATT	Inert materials
Mixed Waste	MIX	(To be disaggregated)
Non-Ferrous (Metals, not Iron Steel or Aluminium)	NFE	Inert materials
Oil	OIL	N/A
Paper or Cardboard	PAPER	Paper and paperboard
Plasterboard	PB	Inert materials
Pharmacy or Clinical	PHARM	Inert materials
Plastic	PL	Inert materials
Problem Waste	PROB	N/A
Recovered Fines as Alternative Daily Cover	RFADC	N/A
Residues or Rejects	RES	Inert materials
Shredder Floc	FLOC	Inert materials
Soil (Not Contaminated or VENM)	SOIL	Inert materials
Textiles, Rags	TEXT	Textiles
Tyres	TYRE	Rubber and leather
Vegetation or Garden	VEG	Garden and park
Virgin Excavated Natural Material	VENM	Inert materials
Veterinary Waste	VET	Inert materials
Wood, Trees or Timber	WOOD	Wood and wood waste

4.8 Data filling (historic waste quantities)

NGER guidance advises users of the Calculator to **fill in cells for previous years using the details of the total solid waste tonnage disposed of (not received at) in the landfill each year over the lifetime of the landfill.**

While every attempt should be made to include all historic waste tonnages, this may not always be possible.. For years of known operation where data is not available, **NGER allows for completing the Calculator by using the annual average tonnage for the years for which data is available**, where the same value must be used for each year prior to the first reporting year.

NGER also allows for other methods for estimating historic waste quantities such as by conducting a volumetric survey or by using industry estimation practices.

The technique used to estimate opening stock of degradable organic carbon and the year that the landfill first reported under NGER should be entered in the 'Inputs and data checks' tab.

4.9 Data filling (interpolating waste mix data)

A general principle for making estimates of waste mix under NGER is that uncertainties in emission estimates must be minimised as far as possible. Estimates must be neutral without bias.

Therefore, where waste mix data is available, **NGER advises to use actual data as opposed to relying on the NGER defaults.** This principle should be applied regardless of the consequences for emissions estimates, that is, **users are not free to choose between defaults and actual data.** This prevents the possibility of "gaming" the Calculator with a view to affecting the outcome of the calculations.

Where waste mix data is available through sampling processes, such as a kerbside bin audit, but the data is not available for all years, then consideration should be given to how to fill in the data for the intervening years between data sampling events.

Following the general principle of minimising uncertainties in emissions estimates, the following guidance should be applied:

- For years where data is not available, **continue to use the most recently available data until any new data becomes available**, unless there is a strong rationale and evidence for doing otherwise.
- Where change in waste mix in intervening years is likely to be progressive, such as in the case of certain policies where impacts are not "step change" in nature (such as gradual change due to education programs), then **intervening years can be filled out using linear interpolation between years where actual data is available.**
 - Practically, this means evenly spreading out the change between the known values over the intervening years. This approach assumes that the change happens at a constant rate each year, creating a straight-line progression from the starting value to the ending value.
 - For example, if the percentage of food waste in 2020 is 20% and in 2025 is 30%, linear interpolation would estimate the percentage for each intervening year as follows:

- 2021: 22%
- 2022: 24%
- 2023: 26%
- 2024: 28%

4.10 Landfill gas capture, flaring, and combustion

NGER requires that sampling for methane content or for energy production, must be performed for a duration and frequency to enable reliable estimates.

The reporter must understand the existing landfill biogas management systems currently implemented at the site. More specifically, the reporter (or the contracted landfill biogas manager) must, where applicable, measure the quantity of methane (CH₄) in the landfill biogas during the reporting year. This includes the quantity of CH₄ in landfill biogas captured for combustion, flared, and transferred out of the landfill. If biogas is managed by a landfill biogas manager, the landfill biogas must be reported by the landfill operator as transferred out of the landfill. This data can be requested from the landfill biogas manager.

Example 1: A landfill operator, such as a council, installs and operates a flare and a generator to produce electricity. The operator must measure the quantity of biogas flared and the quantity combusted in the generator separately. These quantities should be reported as Q_{flared} and Q_{cap}, respectively, in the relevant columns in the Calculator.

Example 2: If a landfill operator, such as a council, engages a landfill biogas contractor to manage the flare and generator (a separate facility under the operational control of the contractor), the landfill operator reports the quantity flared and combusted in the generator as Q_{tr}. The landfill biogas contractor is responsible for metering the quantities flared and combusted and providing this data to the landfill operator.

Volume of biogas is typically measured with specialised equipment, such as flow meters, at the point of combustion. But, if biogas is burned to produce electricity and no such meters are available, then volumes of biogas can be back-calculated using the electricity produced, engine efficiency (manufacturer's specification or default of 36%), and energy content of landfill biogas (2.38(2) NGER Measurement Determination).

Methane can be measured by analysing biogas samples in the laboratory with equipment such as gas chromatographs or infrared analysers. If none of these are available, then the methane content can be assumed to be the industry default, which is currently 50% but may be reduced in the future

4.11 Record keeping and reporting

Emission estimates and related assumptions must be documented and verifiable.

This includes assumptions for estimating waste streams percentages and waste mix types, reporting/facility boundary, operational control of individual facilities at the landfill, as well as other decisions.

If custom values are used then it is necessary to keep sufficient records of these quantities and the methodology used to determine which wastes are MSW, C&I or C&D.

All data must be recorded with a clear audit trail. This includes all sampling made to support landfill biogas captured, flared or transferred and fugitive emissions estimates.

All data and assumptions must be recorded securely for five years.

4.12 Relevant documents and data

The Calculator should be used in a manner consistent with the principles contained within the NGER Act, National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Regulations 2008 and National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 in their current forms. Relevant aspects and principles of these instruments have been identified and incorporated into this Framework as appropriate.

For further information, please refer to the source documents and data sources used to develop this Framework including:

- The CER's Estimating emissions and energy from solid waste and landfill biogas management guideline (July 2023)
- The Australian Governments' Climate Active Technical Guidance Manual (February 2024)
- The GHG Protocol (international best practice guidance for carbon accounting)
- Guidelines for Conducting Household Kerbside Residual Waste, Recycling and Garden Organics Audits in NSW Local Government Areas (2008)
- A stock-take of waste-related standards, specifications and guidelines. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2013)
- The Bureau of Meteorology's weather station data (specifically temperature, rainfall, and pan evaporation).
- The EPA's Waste and Resource Reporting Portal (WARRP) is an online reporting tool designed to facilitate the submission of waste data.

5 Further information and assistance

For further information and assistance, please refer to the following:

- **Clean Energy Regulator (CER):** The CER's contact centre operates Monday to Thursday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm AEST, and on Friday from 10:30 am to 5:00 pm AEST. For inquiries within Australia, individuals can call 1300 553 542. Additionally, the Regulator can be reached via email at enquiries@cer.gov.au.
- **NSW EPA:** The NSW EPA handles inquiries through several channels. Individuals can call 131 555 or email info@epa.nsw.gov.au, specifying the subject of their inquiry. There is also an online form available, and individuals may visit their local EPA office.



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