Waste

Electricity

31%

7%

Fugitive



Climate Action in Wollongong Cutting energy use emissions

2022/2023 Emissions by Sector

8626,000

tonnes CO₂

per year

Industrial processes

Agriculture

Gas

About Wollongong

Dharawal country

Industries — health care and social assistance, education, retail, con- struction, hospitality, public administration, professional, scientific and technical services, manufacturing,

Total emissions 8,626,000 tonnes (t) CO₂ per year

Population: 217,786 (8 tCO_2 per person each year) **Households:** 73,953 (22 tCO_2 per household each year)

Small solar in Wollongong

Installs to 2023 = 36096

New installs in 2023 = 4269 (6% of households)

Each 5kW solar costs around \$5000

Each solar install saves around 3.4 tCO₂ per year



Electric vehicles in Wollongong

Registrations in 2023 = 757 (0.3% of all vehicles) New registrations in 2023 = 444Each EV saves around 3 tCO₂ per year Running costs are up to 85% lower than a conventional car





Transport

Towards 2030: What can YOU do?

15% emissions reduction by 2030 (cf. 2022/2023) if 10% of people add rooftop solar and switch to electric vehicles each year*



What else can you do?

Retrofit your home with low-flow showers, reverse cycle heating/cooling, heat pumps for hot water, insulation and draught sealing.

Join a community energy organisation such as Southcoast Health and Sustainability Alliance (SHASA) to promote resilient networks, local ownership and cost saving.

Consult the Clean Energy Council consumer guides to choosing approved retailers and accredited installers.

Get behind the #RePowerOurCommunities campaign.

Support business and job opportunities in local clean energy technologies.

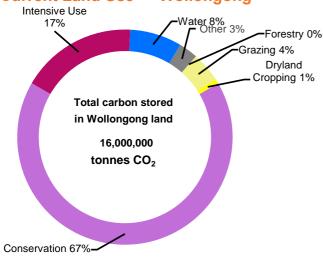


A Beyond Zero Future for South East NSW

Climate Action in Wollongong

Carbon drawdown by the land

Current Land Use — Wollongong



Soil

Soil contributes to climate solutions by drawing down carbon into soil organic matter and storing it.

Extra drawdown (tCO $_2$ /year) if 10% of farmers improved non-native pastures and practised optimal grazing: 900 Value on international carbon market (\$m): \$0.1 Emissions avoided (tCO $_2$ /y) if don't clear

1% of native grasslands: 4,800

Carbon wealth in Farms and Trees

Changing land use is key to solving the climate crisis. South East NSW is very well placed to implement land-based climate solutions through farming practices and forest management that maintain the vast stores of carbon in trees and soils. Wollongong is rich in trees: 59% of its land is forest or woodland.

Planting trees

In south east NSW, one hectare of farm land with mature trees draws down around 3.7t of CO₂/year.

Area (ha) of cleared farmland available for tree planting: 4,400 Extra drawdown (tCO₂/y) if 10% re-planted with trees: 3,500 Annual value on international carbon market (\$m): \$ 0.3

Keeping trees

Logging of native State Forests releases huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere thus contributing to climate change.

Hectares of logged native State Forest in Wollongong:

Annual emissions (tCO₂) avoided if logging ceased:

Proportion of Wollongong's total emissions:

0%

Livestock

Methane emissions from burping livestock are a major contributor to world greenhouse gases.

Annual emissions (tCO₂) avoided if 10% fed seaweed: 200
Value on international carbon market (\$m): \$ 0.0

Towards 2030: Changing land management practices

By 2030, 0% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be offset through increased carbon drawdown on farms and in unlogged forests.*

By 2030, the equivalent of 0% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be avoided by stopping land clearing and through forest management.*

