

22 October 2021

Dear

Request for Official Information responded to under the Local Government and Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) (the Act) – reference: OIR 2122-97

I refer to your information request we received on 11 October 2021 for the following:

I am writing to request information about energy usage in all facilities which your Council owns or administers, specifically with regard to fossil fuels, and plans to decarbonize.

- 1. A list of all facilities, as well as administrative & miscellaneous buildings owned or administered by your Council that burn fossil fuels or that are heated by fossil fuels burned offsite (for example, in an energy centre that supplies heat to your facility), with a breakdown for each such facility of fossil fuel type, region, size of heat plant (MW), CO2 emissions, and any Discharge to Air consents held for this activity.***

As a large public services provider, Kāpiti Coast District Council 'Council' manages water and wastewater networks, pools, libraries, community halls, public toilets and offices which all use energy. This energy is purchased under contract from one of the large energy providers. That energy is a mix of renewable energy and energy derived from burning fossil fuel – this depends on what the energy market can provide. All these services are delivered locally within the Kāpiti Coast District.

The Council also generates on-site renewable energy with for example a 32.0 kWp solar photovoltaic system at the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant (since 2015) and other smaller solar PV systems in the water and wastewater network. In September 2020 a large solar farm was installed by a third party with (land lease) support from Council on Council's Wastewater Treatment site in Ōtaki. This solar farm now produces around 40% of the total energy used in this treatment plant.

Apart from dependence of the energy provider in relation to receiving 'green' energy, Council uses natural gas (currently) to heat its pools.

The council car fleet and plant (lawnmowers, brush cutters etc) use diesel and petrol.

The assets mentioned above that use energy are:

- Civic buildings: 1 (ownership), 2 (tenant)
- Public pools 3 (1 open air pool, only open in summer)
- Libraries/services centres: 4 (Ōtaki, Waikanae and Paekākāriki are also used as service centres)

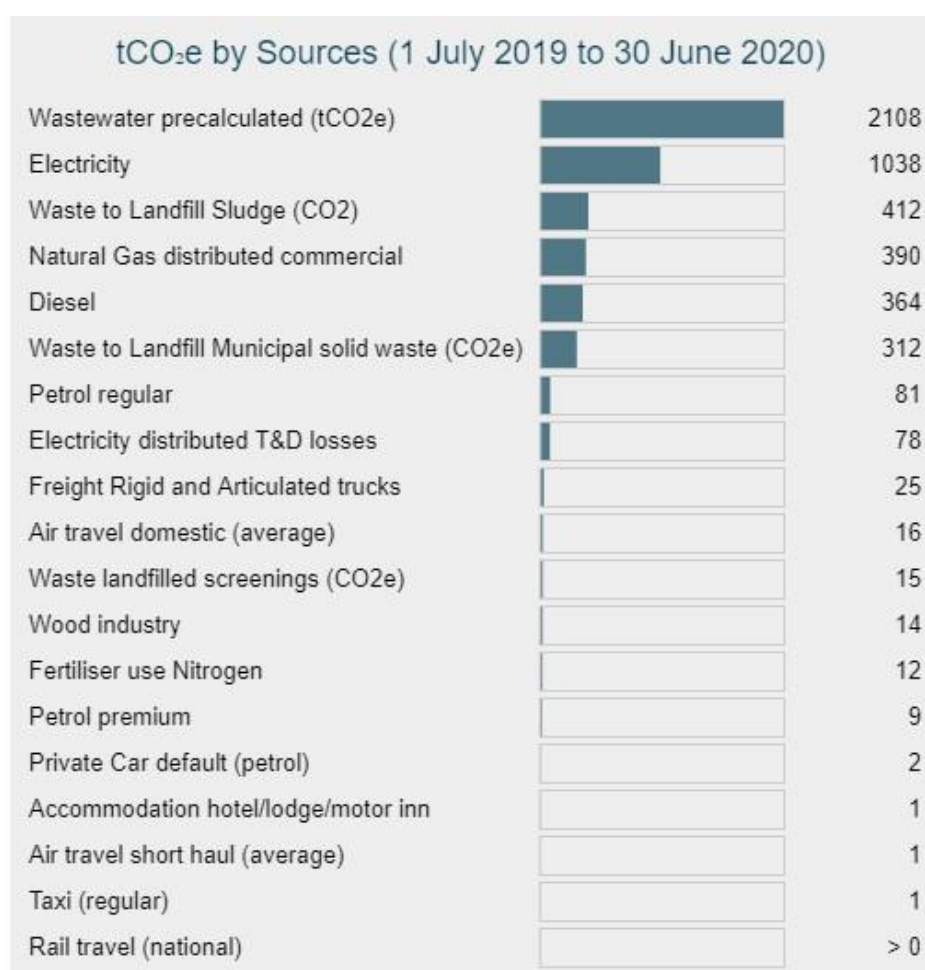
- Public toilets: 36
- Council public halls: 10
- Car fleet: 89

Drinking water network: 5 water treatment plants, 9 pump stations, 15 ground water bores, 2 water intake structures, 12 service reservoirs sites, 17kms of bulk water supply mains and 103kms of water service lines.

Wastewater network: 2 wastewater treatment plants, 155 pump stations, 2 treated wastewater effluent discharge points, 4 storage tanks and ponds, 310 km pipes and mains. Note that most rural areas have no publicly owned water and wastewater infrastructure but are serviced by private septic tank and rainwater tanks.

Resource consents held for the operation of the water and wastewater treatment plants and networks (issued by Greater Wellington Regional Council) cover discharge to water, land and air. Discharge to air monitors and sets conditions odour and dust. There are currently no consents issued that relate to any release of gasses into the air from operational processes.

Council has been measuring its emissions since 2010 under the Toitu Envirocare Carbon reduce scheme. Please find below the results in tCO₂-e for the 2019/20 financial year.



Note that wastewater pumping stations are reported under the Operations Division.

tCO ₂ e by Sites (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)	
/Water and Wastewater Treatment	3227
/Operations	761
/Aquatic Facilities	571
/Property	121
/General Council	110
/Access and Transport	76
/Leisure and Open Space	12

More information on Council's achievements with regard to carbon reductions can be found on the council website here; [Toitū CarbonReduce certification - Kāpiti Coast District Council \(kapiticoast.govt.nz\)](https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/toitu-carbonreduce-certification), [Caring for the environment - Kāpiti Coast District Council \(kapiticoast.govt.nz\)](https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/caring-for-the-environment).

2. An outline of any plans that your Council or the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority have to transition these institutions off fossil fuels, including the names of these institutions, the proposed timing of the transition, and the transition plan.

As mentioned above, Council was the first local council to register under the CarbonReduce audit programme in the 2009/10 year and has achieved a reduction of 78% of carbon emissions against the 2010 baseline.

Council has had an Emission Reduction Plan since 2010 as well which has been reviewed every three years, most recently last year. Due to more recent recommendations of the IPCC in 2019 with regard to measuring wastewater treatment emissions, further options development is underway, and the ER Plan will be reviewed again to reflect the latest considerations, options and decisions in March/April 2022.

As part of our reduction programme a number of actions are either underway or in a research/development phase, for example following a fleet review Council is fast-tracking the transition to a low carbon fleet and improvements to the Otaki pool including reconsideration of gas- heating are planned for the Long Term Plan 2021 three year period.

Yours sincerely



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Te Kaihautū Ratonga Pakiaka