Australian Government

Department of the Environment

Department of the Environment

2013 – 2014 Annual Report

Supplementary Environmental Indicators Report

2013-14 ANNUAL REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Canberra Offices

Sites and Staffing

The department's Canberra operations are housed in several office tenancies which include the John Gorton Building in Parkes, 33 Allara Street in Civic, Lovett Tower in Woden and a warehouse in Queanbeyan.

The total number of staff (FTE) located in these offices decreased by 11 per cent with the transfer of the Indigenous Program to Prime Minister and Cabinet as part of the Machinery of Government Changes ending the sub-lease at Lovett Tower.

Environmental Management Framework

The department's Environmental Management System (EMS) provides the framework and approach for our Canberra office based locations. The EMS provides for the planning, implementation and review of strategies to reduce environmental impacts.

In 2013-14 the Canberra office locations EMS maintained certification to the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO14001:2004). The EMS has been certified at this level since 1999.

The EMS Committee met several times during 2013-14 ensuring that adopted strategies continued to reduce the Canberra operations environmental impact.

Energy

Office electricity use in 2013-14 decreased by 14 per cent overall due to a tenant lighting upgrade at 33 Allara Street which was completed in May 2012 and the ending of Lovett Tower sub-lease in March 2014. The tenant light and power energy use was 4,243 mega joules per person well below the government's target of 7500 per person. The department continues to purchase 100per cent Green Power for its sites in Canberra.

The departmental fleet of cars decreased by 30 per cent with five vehicles transferring to Prime Minister and Cabinet as part of the transfer of the Indigenous Program. Regional programs also reduced the number of vehicles required. Since 2002 all greenhouse emissions from fleet fuel use have been offset through the GreenFleet contribution.

Resource efficiency and waste

We continue to participate in the ACT Smart Office Recycling Program. Improved waste management practices and staff awareness programs has resulted in 88 per cent of all office waste diverting from landfill. The department continues to purchase 100 per cent recycled copy paper.

Water

Our offices used 2,040 kilolitres more potable water in 2013-14 than in 2012-13. This is primarily due to an increased number of staff cycling and undertaking keep fit activities at lunchtimes and an increase in usage of showering facilities.

Table 2: Summary of Environmental Indicators – Canberra Offices

Indicator	2011-12 Result	2012-13 Result	2013-14 Result	% Change
Staffing				
Average staffing levels (full time equivalent)	1,614	1,765	1,569	-11%

Office/building energy use				
Total office tenant light and power	4,800,559 MJ	7,777,019 MJ	6,658,050MJ	-14%
Tenant light and power per person	5610 MJ/FTE	4407 MJ/FTE	4243 MJ/FTE	-4%
Tenant light and power per square metre See Water data for Lettable area	240 MJ/m^2	206 MJ/m^2	179 MJ/m^2	-13%
Total base building energy use	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Base building energy use by area	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Building energy use (electricity and gas):				
Laboratories	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Public Buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Warehouse	52,005 MJ	115,276 MJ	87,606 MJ	-24%
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GreenPower purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased	100%	100%	100%	0%
Renewable energy generated	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ
Transport				
Total number of fleet vehicles by location:				
Canberra fleet cars	15	9	9	0%
Other fleet cars	11	11	5	-55%
Total number of operational vehicles	26	20	14	-30%
Average Green Vehicle Guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles by location (score out of 20):				
Canberra pool cars	16.7	16.9	15.2	-10%
Other fleet cars	9.8	9.4	11.5	122%
Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles by location:				
Canberra pool cars	6.0 L/100 km	7.6 L/100 km	7.54 L/100 km	1%
Other fleet cars	10.6L/100 km	10.8L/100 km	8.86 L/100 km	-18%
Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type:				
Unleaded petrol	8,297 L	8,552 L	2,706 L	-68%
E10 petrol	6,758 L	3,623 L	3,101 L	-14%
Diesel	19,246 L	13,086 L	4,607 L	-65%
LPG	0 L	0 L	0 L	
Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet	361,047 km	257,599 km	120,314 km	-53%
Greenhouse gas emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions (after offsets) attributed to office tenant light and power	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to base building energy use	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greenhouse gas emissions (after offsets) attributed to energy used by:				
Laboratories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Public buildings Accommodation Other–warehouse	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a
Greenhouse gas emissions (after offsets) attributed to operational aircraft use	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0%
Total greenhouse gas emissions after offsets (not including commercial flights and waste)	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0 t CO_2-e	0%
Total greenhouse gas emissions after offsets (not including commercial flights and waste) per person	0 t CO_2-e/FTE	0 t CO_2-e/FTE	0 t CO_2-e/FTE	0%
Water Consumption				
Total metered potable office water use	17,991 kL	19,284 kL	21,324 kL	110%
Total metered potable office water use per person	11 kL/FTE	11 kL/FTE	14 kL/FTE	127%
Total metered potable office water use by area	0.48 kL/m^2	0.51 kL/m^2	0.57.kL/m^2	111%
Resource efficiency and waste				
Internal copy paper per person	10.9 reams/FTE	9.3 reams/FTE	9.0 reams/FTE	-3%
Percentage of paper purchased with post consumer recycled content	100%	100%	100%	0%
Office paper recycled	111.7 t	137.4 t	133 t	
Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper): Cardboard Co-mingled office waste Organic waste	 14.2 t 34.1 t 23.7 t	 16.02 t 25.3 t 27.7 t	 28.4 t 50.9 t 21.5 t	 177% 201% -78%
Waste sent to landfill	44.7 t	35.8 t	32.2 t	-10%
Total waste production	228.5 t	242.2 t	266.1 t	109%
Total waste produced per person	n/a	23.3 kg/FTE	20 kg/FTE	-14%
Total waste recycled per person	n/a	134.1 kg /FTE	149.06 kg /FTE	111%
Proportion of waste diverted from landfill	80%	85%	88%	103%

Australian Antarctic Division

Sites and staffing

The Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) reports on its environmental performance across a number of locations including offices, laboratories and workshops at Kingston, and the cargo facility at Hobart port, as well at the sub-Antarctic Macquarie Island station and three Antarctic stations: Davis, Mawson and Casey.

In 2013-14, the AAD had 284 FTE employees at Kingston and Hobart port as well as 27 FTE employees of the Marine Reserves Branch of Parks Australia at the Kingston site. Each year approximately 100 FTE expeditioners are employed and sent to one of three stations in Antarctica and a station on Macquarie Island to manage and support scientific research and operational programs. During 2013-14, a total of 423 expeditioners went south; these included scientists, field workers, politicians and other summer personnel, increasing station numbers for periods ranging from hours to months. Rather than using expeditioner FTE, a figure of 130 equivalent full time expeditioners has been

used to account for those who participated in the 2013-14 Australian Antarctic program. This figure of 130 expeditioners has been used to calculate the per capita values for energy use, water use, paper use and waste generation as presented in the tables below. The use of equivalent full time expeditioners entails a degree of imprecision however, it is considered most indicative of the seasonal nature and composition of station populations over a 12 month period.

Environmental management framework

The AAD strives to continually improve environmental performance across all its operations in Australia, the Southern Ocean and the Australian Antarctic Territory and is guided by the AAD's 2014-2018 Environmental Policy.

The AAD maintains external certification of its Environmental Management System to the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001:2004). This accreditation is retained through annual surveillance audits at Australian-based operations, along with triennial audits of Antarctic/sub-Antarctic stations. Australia remains the only Antarctic Treaty party to hold this certification for environmental management across all of its operations.

Energy

During 2013/14, energy use at the Hobart Cargo and Biosecurity Centre (CBC) increased from the previous year. The CBC was first occupied by the AAD in May 2013 and the figures presented for 2013/14 represent the first full year of operations. Unleaded fuel consumption in the AAD's fleet at Kingston increased due to the acquisition of an unleaded petrol vehicle. Total kilometres travelled by fleet vehicles decreased slightly from the previous year.

In Antarctica, electricity use per person is affected by the weather conditions and can fluctuate from year to year depending on temperatures, the nature of scientific and operational projects and the number of people on station at any one time. The contribution of renewable energy to the total energy production increased by 31% and this was accompanied by a 9.5% reduction in the use of diesel for power generation.

The most significant reduction in fuel consumption was at Mawson Station as a result of comprehensive fuel saving measures instigated in March 2014. These interim measures were implemented as full refuelling of the station was not possible due to heavy sea ice preventing the icebreaker *Aurora Australis* from reaching the station. It was also at Mawson station where continued improvements in the performance of wind turbines resulted in an increased contribution from renewable energy. It should be noted that a number of the fuel saving measures introduced at Mawson station represent unusual circumstances and are not sustainable indefinitely.

Total marine diesel oil used for shipping in 2013-14 reduced by 18% due to a slightly shorter shipping season than the previous year. 2012/13 also included the SIPEX marine science voyage that required the *Aurora Australis* to spend two months in the sea ice zone with considerable fuel being used to break ice.

The total consumption of aircraft fuel (Aviation Turbine Kerosene) was less than anticipated due to a helicopter incident in Antarctica which resulted in reduced flying capacity for much of the summer season.

Resource efficiency and waste

The proportion of waste sent to recycling from Kingston offices and the Hobart cargo facility was 33% of total waste volume; this reflects the effective placement of recycling and landfill receptacles across the Kingston site and a culture where employees pay attention to sorting rubbish in tea rooms and work areas.

Office paper usage increased slightly from the previous year, as did the amount of paper sent to recycling. The AAD has improved monitoring of copy paper and will continue to implement a swipe-to-print facility across all of its printers to promote efficient paper use and printing practices.

The amount of waste returned to Australia from Antarctic stations was down from the previous year, in part due to continued improvements in packing, recycling, and re-use practices and waste management on station. Operational constraints during the 2013-14 season also contributed to a reduction in the amount of waste returned to Australia from stations in Antarctica and Macquarie Island. The AAD has well established storage and packing and labelling procedures which ensure the efficient manifesting of cargo for handling and disposal on return to Australia. The AAD has also initiated steps to address the AAD's treaty, policy and strategic commitments by developing a clear strategy and plan to quantify waste on stations and develop options for its repatriation.

Water

Potable water consumption at the Kingston site reduced by 22% from 2012/13 levels. The collection and use of rainwater for wash-down facility for vehicles, plant and equipment at Kingston minimises the use of potable water for these activities. The refurbishing of toilet facilities across the Kingston site over the last two years continues to deliver water savings through the installation of more efficient toilets, cisterns and sensor taps.

Water production and consumption at the AAD's Antarctic and Macquarie Island stations varies and is dependent upon the method of water production and storage employed at each station and the number of personnel on station throughout the year. Total potable water use increased slightly in 2013-14; this was most significant at Casey station due to a busy season which resulted in the station population being at or near capacity during the summer months.

Fresh water is a precious commodity that is produced by a variety of methods, all of which require energy (fuel) to either melt ice or operate desalination plants and pumps and heat water. All station personnel are asked to conserve water and water-saving appliances are installed wherever possible on stations.

Table 1: Summary of environmental indicators — AAD Kingston Offices

Indicator	Units	2012-13 Result	2013-14 Result	% Change
Staffing				
Average Staffing Levels (Full Time Equivalent)	FTE	319	311	- 2.5%
Office/building energy use				
Total office tenant light and power	MJ	3 383 182	3 357 759	-0.8%
Tenant light and power per person	MJ/FTE	10 606	10 796	1.8%
Tenant light and power per square metre	MJ/m^2	390	387	-0.7%
Total base building energy use	MJ	3 383 182	3 357 759	-0.8%
Base building energy use by area	MJ/m^2	390	387	-0.7%
Building energy use (electricity and gas):				
Laboratories	MJ	1 052 546	1 044 636	-0.5%
Public Buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Other including warehouse, workshops, outbuildings	MJ	7 217 455	7 163 220	-0.8%
Cargo facility at Hobart Port	MJ	524 664	709 877	35.3%
WTF facility at Kettering	MJ	17 536	12 337	-29.6%
Green Power purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased	%	0%	0%	0.0%

Indicator	Units	2012-13 Result	2013-14 Result	% Change
Renewable energy generated	MJ	0	0	0.0%
Transport				
Total number of fleet vehicles	7	8	8	0.0%
Average green vehicle guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles		12.1	11.9	-1.7%
Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles	L/100km	9.9	12.8	29.5%
Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type: Unleaded Petrol E10 Petrol Diesel LPG	 L L L	 5 043 0 3 155 0	 6 926 0 3 194 0	 37.3% 0% 2.5% 0%
Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet	km	83 040	78 937	-4.9%
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to office tenant light and power	t CO_2-e	207	205	-0.9%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to base building energy use	t CO_2-e	207	205	-0.9%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy used by: Laboratories Public buildings Accommodation Other (workshops, warehouse, outbuildings) Cargo facility WTF facility at Kettering	 t CO_2-e n/a n/a t CO_2-e t CO_2-e t CO_2-e	 64 n/a n/a 441 32 1	 64 n/a n/a 438 43 1	 0.3% n/a n/a -0.7% 35.6% 0%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to fleet vehicles	t CO_2-e	22	26	22%
Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste)	t CO_2-e	974	982	0.9%
Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste) per person	t CO_2-e	3.1	3.2	1.9%
Water Consumption				
Total metered potable office water use	kL	2 637	2 043	-22.5%
Total metered potable office water use per person	kL/FTE	8.3	7.8	-6.4%
Total metered potable office water use by area	kL/m^2	0.30	0.24	-21.4%
Resource Efficiency and Waste				
Internal copy paper per person	reams/FTE	6.04	6.53	8.2%
Percentage of paper purchased with post consumer recycled content	100%	100%	100%	0%
Office paper recycled	t	7.1	7.2	1.4%
Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper): Co-mingled office waste Organic waste	 t t	 84.5 0	 77.1 0	 -27% 0%
Waste sent to landfill	t	116.5	117.1	0.5%
Total waste production	t	201.0	233	15.9%
Total waste sent to landfill per	kg/FTE	357.4	435.3	21.9%

Indicator	Units	2012-13 Result	2013-14 Result	% Change
person				
Total waste recycled per person	kg/FTE	259.2	286.6	10.6%
Proportion of waste diverted from landfill	%	42 %	33%	-21.4%

Table 2 Environmental indicators—Antarctic and Macquarie Island operations (four stations)

Indicator	Units	2012-13 Result	2013-14 Result	% Change
Energy Use				
Electricity generated by diesel	MJ	19 449 320	18 150 142	-9.5%
Renewable energy generated	MJ	5 839 789	6 131 902	31.4%
Electricity use per person (expeditioners, round trippers, voyage management staff, crew etc.)	MJ/FTE	185 949	186 785	0.4%
Operational diesel fuel used (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, incinerators, boilers), Special Antarctic Blend	L	2 116 540	2 113 396	-0.1%
Total number of operational vehicles		185	187	1.1%
Marine diesel oil used for shipping	L	3 747 230	3 060 798	-18.3%
Aircraft fuel used (Aviation Turbine Kerosene)	L	667 716	521 802	-21.9%
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to diesel fuel (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, etc.)	t CO_2-e	5 678	5 670	-0.1%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to shipping	t CO_2-e	10 877	8 883	-18.3%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to aircraft	t CO_2-e	1 841	1 438	-21.9%
Total greenhouse gas emissions for Antarctic operations	t CO_2-e	18 396	15 991	-13.1%
Total greenhouse gas emissions for Antarctic operations per person	t CO_2-e	135	123	-8.9%
Greenhouse gas emissions saved through renewable energy generation	t CO_2-e	406	428	4.9%
Water Consumption				
Total water use	kL	6 258	6 621	5.8%
Total water use per person	kL/FTE	46	51	10.7%
Waste Returned to Australia (RTA)				
Liquid waste treated and disposed	t	35.8	19.7	-45%
Waste sent to recycling facilities	t	84.9	70.2	-17%
Waste sent to landfill	t	68.0	65.4	-3.8%
Total waste production	t	188.7	155.3	-17.7%
Total waste per person	kg/FTE	1 124	1 043	-7.2%
Proportion of waste diverted from landfill—large amount of recycling from Mawson	%	36 %	20%	-7.6%
AAD Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste)—Kingston offices,	t CO_2-e	974	982	0.9%

labs, workshops, warehouse, outbuildings and cargo facility				
Total greenhouse gas emissions for Antarctic operations.	t CO_2-e	18 396	15 991	-13.1%
Total AAD greenhouse gas emissions	**t CO_2-e**	**19 370**	**16 973**	**-12.4%**

Supervising Scientist and Joint Management Branch (Parks Australia)

Darwin/Jabiru

Sites & staffing

The Darwin/Jabiru operation covers two premises – the Darwin office and the Jabiru Field Station. These accommodate staff from the Supervising Scientist Darwin/Jabiru (SS) and the Joint Management Branch (JMB), Parks Australia. The Darwin office is shared by the SS and JMB. SS buildings at both sites are used for office and laboratory operations as well as storage of plant and equipment.JMB only uses office space in Darwin. The Jabiru facility is also shared with a commercial tenant. It should be noted that calculations reported per person for electricity and water use at the Jabiru site will be inflated as the electricity and water totals are for both staff and commercial tenants but only departmental staff numbers have been used to calculate the per person figures. Staffing levels for the reporting period have reduced by 3 FTE staff members.

Environmental management framework

Darwin/Jabiru contributes to the department's sustainability objectives through a range of measures aimed at continuously improving the environmental performance of business operations and minimising any associated environmental impacts.

Although there is no formal environmental management system in place, the Darwin/Jabiru operations are conducted in a manner consistent with the department's aim to minimise the ecological footprint on the environment. This involves a range of strategies including complying with legal and other agreements, actively promoting sustainable work practices, preventing pollution as a result of work practices, focusing on continuous improvement, public reporting of environmental performance as part of the department's annual report, and procurement and use of sustainable goods and services.

Energy

During 2013–14 total power consumption for all sites combined, decreased by 5 per cent from the previous year. 'This change was reflected by a 14 per cent reduction at the Jabiru Field Station, a 9 per cent reduction in the offsite storage area in Darwin and a 5% increase in electricity usage in the Darwin office premises. Continued routine maintenance of electrical items, including testing and tagging electrical items and replacing faulty and aged equipment, assists with the more efficient use of electricity. Due to its remote location Jabiru often has power blackouts. The office uses a generator for electricity during these times. Accordingly there are fluctuations every year in the amounts of electricity bought and electricity generated. It is important to note that both sites do not have separate metering, so individual components of the electricity reporting are estimates only, based on area. Note that the electricity usage reported in the 2012-13 report excluded the usage figures for the Jabiru site. Adjustments have been made to the reporting table below to incorporate the Jabiru site electricity usage for the 2012-13 year.

Vehicle mileage decreased by 19 per cent from 152310 kilometres to 122878 kilometres, resulting in an overall decrease in fuel use of 28 per cent. The variation in the percentage decrease in mileage versus fuel used is due to the vehicles with the most economical fuel consumption having the highest mileage for 2013-14. As at the 30 June 2014 the SS and JMB had a fleet of diesel vehicles used primarily for

travel to and from Darwin and Jabiru and for off-road remote fieldwork activities. Fleet vehicles have an average green vehicle guide (GVG) rating of 8.65 and use an average of 9.13 litres per 100 kilometres.

Total greenhouse gas emissions for the Darwin office and Jabiru Field Station in 2013–14 were 934 tonnes CO_2-eThis reflects an increase of 5 per cent (43 tonne) compared with 2012-13. This higher emissions figure includes increases of 5 per cent (42 tonne) in electricity, a 38 per cent (13 tonne) increase in emissions associated with recycling waste and a 30 per cent (12 tonne) decrease in emissions from vehicle travel.

Resource efficiency and waste

The waste figures reported are for Darwin only. The Jabiru Field Station does not collect data on waste, although it continues to sort waste to be recycled at the local waste repository. There was a increase in total waste between 2012–13 and 2013–14. There was a 15 per cent (1.68 tonne) decrease in landfill waste, a 159% (5.93 tonne) increase in paper product waste and a 9 per cent (0.29 tonne) increase in co-mingled waste (plastic/glass/cardboard) sent for recycling. The increase of paper products sent to waste was due to the de-commission of the Supervising Scientist library. All the remaining items of the library collection that were not relocated off site were sent for recycling. Darwin continues to operate a worm farm for recycling organic food waste.

All paper purchased is a partially recycled product. As with other areas in the department, the move to swipe-to-print technology has continued to result in further decreases in paper purchased; for the SS there was a 10 per cent reduction in the total amount of paper purchased. The organisation provides copies of all publications on the SS website, which has reduced the need to print publications for stakeholders.

Water

Water consumption at the Darwin facility decreased by 4 per cent from 6 324 kilolitres in 2012–13 to 6062 kilolitres in 2013–14. Water consumption at the Jabiru Field Station has increased by 4 per cent from 3801 kilolitres in 2013–13 to 3949 kilolitres in 2013–14. It is estimated that SS is responsible for about 50 per cent of total water used by staff at the Jabiru facility, aquaculture activities and grounds maintenance. It is estimated that 50 per cent of water is used by a local Indigenous business that operates a native plant nursery on the site.

Table 1: Environmental indicators— Darwin/Jabiru

Indicator	2011–12 Result	2012–13 Result	2013–14 Result	% Change
Staffing				
Average Staffing Levels (Full Time Equivalent)	63	64	60	-7%
Office/building energy use				
Total office tenant light and power	727 167 MJ	1034041 MJ	982130 MJ	-5%
Tenant light and power per person	11 542 MJ/FTE	14 565 MJ/FTE	16479 MJ	13%
Tenant light and power per square metre	399 MJ/m^2	513 MJ/m^2	513 MJ/m^2	0%
Total base building energy use	727 167 MJ	935 056 MJ	982130 MJ	-5%
Base building energy use by area	399 MJ/m^2	513 MJ/m^2	513 MJ/m^2	0%
Building energy use (electricity and gas): Laboratories Public buildings Accommodation Other—warehouse	 915 042 MJ n/a n/a 761 870 MJ	 1 176 642MJ n/a n/a 979 680 MJ	 123879MJ n/a n/a 1029001MJ	 -5% n/a n/a -5%
Green Power purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased	0%	0%	0%	0%
Renewable energy generated	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ

Transport				
Total number of fleet vehicles	8.5	9	9	0%
Total number of operational vehicles	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average green vehicle guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles	8.6	9.0	8.6	-4%
Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles	12.7 L/100km	9.2 L/100km	9.1	-1%
Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type: Unleaded petrol E10 petrol Diesel LPG	 1 284 L n/a 13 642 L n/a	 0 L n/a 14 549 L n/a	 0L n/a 10502 L n/a	 nil n/a -28% n/a
Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet	162 655 km	152 310 km	122 878	-19%
Greenhouse gas emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to office tenant light and power	150t CO_2-e	184 t CO_2-e	202 t CO_2-e	-5%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to base building energy use	150t CO_2-e	184 t CO_2-e	202 t CO_2-e	-5%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy used by: Laboratories Public buildings Accommodation Other—warehouse	 189 t CO_2-e n/a n/a 157 t CO_2-e	 232 t CO_2-e n/a n/a 193 t CO_2-e	 255 t CO_2-e n/a n/a 212 t CO_2-e	 -5% n/a n/a -5%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to fleet vehicles	40 t CO_2-e	42 t CO_2-e	27 t CO_2-e	-30%
Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to operational aircraft use	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste)	686 t CO_2-e	957 t CO_2-e	899 t CO_2-e	-6.5%
Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste) per person	10.9 t CO_2-e	14.9 t CO_2-e	15.1 CO_2-e	1.2%
Water consumption				
Total metered potable water use (office, lab and irrigation) Darwin Jabiru	 10 745 kL 8 217 kL	 6 324 kL 3 801 kL	 6062kL 3949kL	 -4% 4%
Total metered potable water use per person (office, lab and irrigation)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total metered potable water use by area	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Resource efficiency and waste				
Internal copy paper per person	6.4 reams/FTE	5.5 reams/FTE	5.4 reams/FTE	-2%
Percentage of paper purchased with post consumer recycled content	100%	100%	100%	0%
Office paper recycled	0.5 t	0.5 t	0.2 t	-60%
Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper): Co-mingled office waste Organic waste	 10.7 t Not measured	 6.3 t Not measured	 12.87 t Not measured	 104%

Waste sent to landfill	12.5 t	11.8 t	10.8 t	-15%
Total waste production	23.7 t	18.6 t	23.11 t	24%
Total waste sent to landfill per person	213 kg/FTE	230 kg/FTE	144 kg/FTE	-37%
Total waste recycled per person	207 kg/FTE	120 kg/FTE	219 kg/FTE	82%
Proportion of waste diverted from landfill	47%	42%	56%	34%