**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

**2014-15 ANNUAL REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**

The Department continues to ensure its corporate operations reflect environmental best practice in a Public Service agency for urban office environments and remote and regional areas the Department is responsible for managing.

Due to the diverse nature of the Department’s operations across Australia, its external territories and the Southern Ocean, day-to-day operational environmental performance is managed at a local level.

The local area management approach is also supported by a number of local environmental performance committees, environmental policies and environmental performance action plans, for the Australian Antarctic Division, the Supervising Scientist Branch and the main Canberra offices.

The following performance indicators should be read inconjunction with the Department’s Annual Report.

**Canberra Offices**

Sites and Staffing

The Department’s Canberra operations are housed in several office tenancies which includes the John Gorton Building in Parkes, 33 and 51 Allara Street in Civic, as well as a warehouse in Queanbeyan.

The total number of staff (FTE) located in these offices for the 2014-15 period is 1,566.

Environmental Management Framework

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

In 2014-15 EMS certification to the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO14001:2004) was maintained in Canberra office locations. The EMS has been certified since 1999.

Energy

Office electricity use in 2014-15 increased by 7 % overall due to thenew tenancy at 51 Allara Street commencing August 2014. The tenant light and power energy use was 4,375 mega joules per person, well below the government’s target of 7,500 mega joules per person.

The 14 % increase in power usage at the warehouse was due to increased hours of operations by staff sentencing and disposing of records prior to vacating the site due to occur in 2015-16.

The Department continues to purchase 100 % Green Power for its sites in Canberra and to offset greenhouse gas emissions for fleet fuel useage through GreenFleet. Greenpower is the sourcing of power from sustainable production methods including wind and solar through its electricity provider, while Greenfleet offsets greenhouse emissions through the planting of native plants and land management projects

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 78 % of all office waste being diverted from landfill.

Water

The offices used 6,565.8 kilolitres more potable water in 2014-15 than in 2013-14. This was primarily due to an increased number of staff cycling to work and subsequently using shower facilities onsite, since the introduction of paid parking in the Parliamentary Triangle.

Table 1: Summary of Environmental Indicators – Canberra Offices

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **2012-13 Result** | **2013-14 Result** | **2014-15 Result** | **% Change** |
| **Staffing** |
| Average staffing levels (FTE) | 1,765 | 1,569 | 1,566.5 | -0.02 % |
| **Office/building energy use** |
| Total office tenant light and power | 7,777,019 MJ |  6,658,050 MJ | 7,144,369 MJ |  + 7% |
| Tenant light and power per person | 4,407 MJ/FTE |  4,243 MJ/FTE | 4,561 MJ/FTE | + 7% |
| Tenant light and power per square metre | 206 MJ/m2 | 179 MJ/m2  | 180 MJ/m2 | 0% |
| 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
* Public Buildings
* Accommodation
* Warehouse
* Other
 |   n/an/an/a115,276 MJn/a |   n/an/an/a87,606 MJn/a | n/an/an/a100,069 MJn/a | + 14 % |
| GreenPower purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| **Transport** |
| Total number of fleet vehicles by location:* Canberra fleet cars
* Other fleet cars
 | 911 | 95 | 76 | -33 %20 % |
| Total number of operational vehicles | 20 | 14 | 13 | -7 % |
| Average Green Vehicle Guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles by location (score out of 20):* Canberra pool cars
* Other fleet cars
 | 16.99.4 | 15.211.5 | 13.612 | -11 %+4 % |
| Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles by location:* Canberra pool cars
* Other fleet cars
 | 7.6 L/100 km 10.8L/100 km | 7.54 L/100 km 8.86 L/100 km | 6.08 L/100 km 9.43 L/100 km  | -19 %+6 % |
| Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type:* Unleaded petrol
* E10 petrol
* Diesel
* LPG
 | 8,552 L3,623 L13,086 L0 L | 2,706 L3,101 L4,607 L0 L | 3,124 L04,546 L0 | +15 %-1 % |
| Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet | 257,599 km | 120,314 km | 90,429 km | -25 % |
| **Water Consumption** |
| Total metered potable office water use | 19,284 kL | 21,324 kL | 27,889.79 kL | +30 % |
| Total metered potable office water use per person | 11 kL/FTE | 14 kL/FTE | 18 kL/FTE | +28 % |
| Total metered potable office water use by area | 0.51 kL/m2 | 0.57 kL/m2 | 0.70 kL/m2 | +23 % |
| **Resource efficiency and waste** |
| Internal copy paper per person | 9.3 reams/FTE |  9.0 reams/FTE | 8.37 reams/FTE | -7 % |
| Percentage of paper purchased with post consumer recycled content | 100% | 100% | 100% |  |
| Office paper recycled | 137.4 t | \*\* 133 t | 236.5 t | +77 % |
| Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper):* Cardboard

Co-mingled office waste* Organic waste
 | 16.02 t25.3 t27.7 t | 28.4 t50.9 t21.5 t | 26.9 t58.9 t22.9 t | -5 %+6 %+7 % |
| Waste sent to landfill | 35.8 t | 32.2 t | 39.2 t | +22 % |
| Total waste production | 242.2 t | 266.1 t | 384.4 t | +44 % |
| Total waste produced per person | 23.3 kg/FTE | 20 kg/FTE | 25 kg/FTE | +25 % |
| Total waste recycled per person | 134.1 kg /FTE | 149.06 kg /FTE | 216.25 kg/FTE | +45 % |
| Proportion of waste diverted from landfill | 85% | 88% | 90%  | +2 % |

### \*\* Paper recycle data – identified error in the data from previous years.

**Interstate Offices**

### Australian Antarctic Division

#### Sites and staffing

The Australian Antarctic Division’s (AAD) environmental performance report covers a number of locations in Tasmania, Macquarie Island and in Antarctica as well as shipping and scientific activities in the Southern Ocean. Facilities include offices, laboratories and workshops at Kingston, and Hobart port, as well at the sub-Antarctic Macquarie Island station and three Antarctic stations: Davis, Mawson and Casey. In addition to these locations the AAD reports on environmental performance associated with the operation of Australia’s flagship Antarctic vessel the *Aurora Australis* as well as intercontinental and intracontinental flying operations in support of the Australian Antarctic Program.

In 2014-15, the AAD had 258 FTE employees at Kingston and Hobart port as well as 29 FTE employees of the Marine Reserves Branch of Parks Australia at the Kingston site. In 2014-15 approximately 112 FTE expeditioners were employed across three stations in Antarctica and one station on Macquarie Island. A total of 488 expeditioners went south in 2014-15; these included scientists, field workers, summer personnel, and politicians living and working on station for periods ranging from hours to months. A value of 134 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 to account for the highly variable station population numbers across the summer season. The use of equivalent full time expeditioners, although imprecise, is considered most indicative of the seasonal nature and composition of station populations over a 12 month period.

#### Environmental management framework

The AAD maintains external certification of its Environmental Management System to the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001:2004). This accreditation was renewed in September 2014 following a triennial recertification audit and is retained through annual surveillance audits of Australian-based operations and Antarctic/sub-Antarctic stations. Australia remains the only Antarctic Treaty party to hold this certification for environmental management across all of its Antarctic programme operations.

Energy

During 2014-15, energy use at the Kingston and Hobart Cargo and Biosecurity Centre (CBC) reduced from previous years. Energy efficiency measures have been implemented across the Kingston site, in 2014-15 this included the replacement of approximately 840 fluorescent light fittings with 40% more energy efficient LED panels. This activity also saw excess of 2,000 fluorescent tubes being sent for recycling. Unleaded fuel consumption in the AAD’s fleet at Kingston was significantly reduced as a result of a 28% reduction in the total kilometres travelled by fleet vehicles.

Gains in energy efficiency and fuel conservation in Antarctica are achieved through training, improved practices and energy efficient buildings, plant and equipment. Electricity use can vary from year to year and is greatly influenced by weather conditions and the nature of activities on station including scientific projects and operational or infrastructure activities. These aspects in turn influence the number of people on station at any one time and thus the demand on energy and water. In March 2014 comprehensive fuel saving measures were instigated at Mawson Station due to sea ice conditions preventing a full station resupply (including refuelling). While not all of these fuel saving measures are sustainable in the long term, a number of energy saving measures will be continued at Mawson Station and may also be adopted at other stations, where feasible. Mawson station also saw slight improvement in the performance of wind turbines providing a 3% increased contribution from renewable energy at this station.

Total marine diesel oil used for shipping in 2014-15 reduced by 13% due to there being two less voyages than the previous season.

The total consumption of aircraft fuel (Aviation Turbine Kerosene) was higher than in 2013-14 reflecting the resumption of flying activities in Antarctica following reduced capacity for much of the previous summer season due to a helicopter incident in late 2013.

#### Resource efficiency and waste

The proportion of waste generated at the Kingston offices and the Hobart cargo facility was significantly higher this year (30%) and was seen across landfill and recycled waste. This increase is considered to be the result of a combination of office and facility maintenance and renewal works and ongoing clean-up activities across the Kingston site. The percentage of total waste diverted from landfill remains high at 43% reflecting the effective placement of recycling and landfill receptacles across these sites and a well established culture of sorting and recycling waste in work areas and common areas.

Total office paper usage decreased slightly from the previous year, as did the amount of paper sent to recycling. Paper usage per person increased slightly.

The amount of waste returned to Australia from Antarctic stations was 29% greater in 2014-15 than the previous season. This is in most part because weather and sea ice conditions did not adversely impact cargo operations from the *Aurora Australis* during the 2014-15 summer*.* The waste returned to Australia included approximately 2,600 cleaned and crushed steel fuel drums from Davis Station, representing a significant reduction in waste and associated environmental risk in Antarctica. The AAD is actively developing improved processes for the identification storage, handling and return to Australia of a variety of waste from its Antarctic and subantarctic stations to ensure it meets it treaty, policy and strategic commitments.

#### Water

Figures for potable water consumption at the Kingston site have varied up and down by approximately 20% over the last two years, investigations are ongoing into the cause of this variation and will be provided in the 2015-16 report. It is hoped that recent changes to the site metering system will provide more reliable values for use in future reporting. Rainwater is collected and stored on site at Kingston and where possible is used minimises the use of potable water. Toilet facilities across the Kingston site are fitted with water efficient toilets, cisterns and sensor taps.

In Antarctica fresh water is a precious commodity requiring energy (fuel) to either melt ice or operate desalination plants and pumps and heat water. All expeditioners are instructed to use water sparingly on station through pre-departure training and station inductions station. Where possible water-saving appliances are installed on stations.

Water production and consumption at the AAD’s Antarctic and Macquarie Island stations varies with station population. Water use decreased by 10 % in 2014-15 despite expeditioner numbers being slightly higher than the previous year reflecting a mature culture of water conservation on all stations.

The AAD continues to look for opportunities to improve its environmental performance across all aspects of operations in Australia, Antarctic and the sub-Antarctic.

Table 1: Summary of environmental indicators — AAD Kingston Offices

| **Indicator** | **Units** | **2013-14 Result** | **2014-15 Result** | **% Change** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Staffing** |
| Average Staffing Levels (Full Time Equivalent)  | FTE | 311 | 287 | - 7.7% |
| **Office/building energy use** |
| Total office tenant light and power | MJ | 3,357,759 | 3,004,766 | - 10.5% |
| Tenant light and power per person  | MJ/FTE | 10,796 | 10,470 | - 3.0% |
| Tenant light and power per square metre | MJ/m2 | 387 | 347 | - 10.5% |
| Total base building energy use | MJ | 3,357,759 | 3,004,766 | - 10.5% |
| Base building energy use by area | MJ/m2 | 387 | 347 | - 10.5% |
| Building energy use (electricity and gas):* Laboratories
* Public Buildings
* Accommodation
* Other including warehouse, workshops, outbuildings
* Cargo facility at Hobart Port
* Training facility at Kettering
 | MJn/an/aMJMJMJ | 1,044,636n/an/a7,163,220709,877 12,337 | 934,816n/an/a6,410,168693,014 15,271 | - 10.5%n/an/a- 10.5%- 2.4%23.8% |
| Green Power purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased | % | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Renewable energy generated | MJ |  0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| **Transport**  |
| Total number of fleet vehicles | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12.5% |
| Average green vehicle guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles |  | 11.9 | 10.8 | -9.2% |
| Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles | L/100km | 12.8  | 14.0 | 9.0% |
| Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type:* Unleaded Petrol
* E10 Petrol
* Diesel
* LPG
 | LLLL | 6,926 03,194 0 | 4,65703,3190 | -32.8%0.0%3.9%0.0% |
| Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet | km | 78,937 | 57,078 | -27.7% |
| **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**  |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed office light/power |  t CO2-e | 205 | 184 | -10.5% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to building energy use | t CO2-e | 205 | 184 | -10.5% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy used by:* Laboratories
* Public buildings
* Accommodation
* Other (workshops, warehouse, outbuildings)
* Cargo facility
* WTF facility at Kettering
 | t CO2-en/an/at CO2-et CO2-et CO2-e | 64 n/a n/a 438 430.75  | 57 n/a n/a 392420.93 | -10.5n/an/a-10.5-2.423.8 |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to fleet vehicles | t CO2-e | 26 | 21 | -19.9 |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including waste) | t CO2-e | 982 | 880 | -10.4% |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including waste) per person | t CO2-e | 3.2 | 2.9 | -2.9% |
| **Water Consumption** |  |  |  |   |
| Total metered potable office water use | kL | 2,043 | 2,489 |  21.8% |
| Total metered potable office water use per person | kL/FTE | 7.8 | 10.4 | 33.5% |
| Total metered potable office water use by area | kL/m2 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 21.8% |
| **Resource Efficiency and Waste** |  |   |
| Internal copy paper per person | reams/FTE | 6.53 | 6.72 | 2.8% |
| Percentage of paper purchased with post-consumer recycled content | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Office paper recycled |  t | 7.2 | 6.9 | -4.2% |
| Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper):* Co-mingled office waste
* Organic waste
 | tt | 77.10 | 107.90 | 39.9%0%  |
| Waste sent to landfill | t | 117.1 | 152.4 | 30.1% |
| Total waste production | t | 233 | 267 | 32.8% |
| Total waste sent to landfill per person | kg/FTE | 435.3 | 624.6 | 43.5% |
| Total waste recycled per person | kg/FTE | 286.6 | 442.4 | 54.3% |
| Proportion of waste diverted from landfill | % | 41%  | 43% | 4.9% |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Units** | **2013-14 Result** | **2014-15 Result** | **% Change** |
| **Energy Use**  |
| Electricity generated by diesel | MJ | 18,150,142 | 17,543,736 | -3.3% |
| Renewable energy generated | MJ | 6,131,902 | 6,316,776 | 3.0% |
| Electricity use per person (expeditioners, round trippers, voyage management staff, crew etc.) | MJ/FTE | 186,785 | 178,064 | -4.7% |
| Operational diesel fuel used (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, incinerators, boilers), Special Antarctic Blend  |  L | 2,113,396 | 1,952,196 | -7.6% |
| Total number of operational vehicles |  | 187 | 177 | -5.3% |
| Marine diesel oil used for shipping | L | 3,060,798 | 2,658,660 | -13.1% |
| Aircraft fuel used (Aviation Turbine Kerosene) | L | 521,802 | 553,800 | 6.1% |
| **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**  |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to diesel fuel (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, etc.) | t CO2-e | 5,670 | 5,237 | -7.6% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to shipping | t CO2-e | 8,883 | 7,717 | -13.1% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to aircraft | t CO2-e | 1,438 | 1,527 | 6.1% |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions Antarctic operations | t CO2-e | 15,991 | 14,481 | -9.4% |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions Antarctic operations per person | t CO2-e | 123 | 108 | -12.1% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions saved through renewable energy generation | t CO2-e | 428 | 441 | 3.0% |
| **Water Consumption** |   |   |  |   |
| Total water use | kL | 6,621 | 5,914 | -10.7% |
| Total water use per person | kL/FTE | 51 | 44 | -13.3% |
| **Waste Returned to Australia (RTA)**  |
| Liquid waste treated and disposed | t | 19.7 | 23.4 | 18.8% |
| Waste sent to recycling facilities | t | 70.2 | 110.6 | 57.5% |
| Waste sent to landfill | t | 65.4 | 65.8 | 0.6% |
| Total waste production | t | 155.3 | 199.8 | 28.7% |
| Total waste per person | kg/FTE | 1,043 | 1,316 | 26.2% |
| Proportion of waste diverted from landfill | % | 52% | 63% | 21.1% |
| **AAD Greenhouse Gas Emissions**  |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste)—Kingston offices, labs, workshops, warehouse, outbuildings and cargo facility | t CO2-e | 982 | 880 | -10.4% |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions Antarctic operations | t CO2-e | 15,991 | 14,481 | -9.4% |
| Total AAD greenhouse gas emissions | t CO2-e | 16,973 | 15,362 | -9.5% |

**Supervising Scientist Branch and Joint Management Branch (Parks Australia)**

#### Sites & staffing

The Supervising Scientist Branch and Joint Management Branch (Parks Australia)operates from two premises – the Darwin office and the Jabiru Field Station. The Darwin office is shared by SSB and JMB while office space at Jabiru is only used by SSB. Both sites are used by SSB for office and laboratory operations as well as storage of plant and equipment. 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.

#### Environmental management framework

Darwin and 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 and 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 2014-15 there was no change in total power consumption for all sites combined, from the previous year. 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 increased by 21 % from 122,878 kilometres to 148,508 kilometres, resulting in an overall increase in fuel use of 21 %. Increase in vehicle usage due to additional monitoring tasks, mine site inspections, staff liaison and traditional owner consultations. As at the 30 June 2015 the SSB 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 8.3 and use an average of 9.19 litres per 100 kilometres.

Total greenhouse gas emissions for the Darwin office and Jabiru Field Station in 2014-15 was 909 tonnes CO2-e. This reflects an increase of 1 % (10 tonnes) compared with 2013-14. This higher emissions figure includes increases of 24 % (7 tonnes) in emissions from vehicle travel, zero % (1 tonne) in electricity and zero % (2 tonnes) increase in emissions associated with recycling waste.

#### 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 an overall decrease in total waste produced between 2013-14 and 2014-15 with a reduction of 12 % (2.68 tonnes). This included a 17 % (1 tonne) increase in landfill waste, a 50 % (0.1 tonne) increase in paper product waste and a 35 % (4.52 tonnes) decrease in co-mingled waste (plastic/glass/cardboard) sent for recycling.

All paper purchased is classified as a recycled product. There was a 25 % reduction in the total amount of paper purchased as the organisation provides copies of all publications on the SSB website and therefore reduced the need to print publications for stakeholders.

#### Water

Water consumption at the Darwin facility decreased by 19 % from 6,062 kilolitres in 2013-14 to 4,909 kilolitres in 2014-15. Water consumption at the Jabiru Field Station has increased by 87 % from 3,949 kilolitres in 2013-14 to 7,383 kilolitres in 2014-15. A water leak was discovered under an unused building at the Field Station, increased irrigation with the implementation of a grounds maintenance program coupled with a lower than average wet season, resulting in increased water usage.

It is estimated that SSB is responsible for about 50 % of total water used by staff at the Jabiru facility, aquaculture activities and grounds maintenance and that 50 % of water is used by a local Indigenous business that operates a native plant nursery on the site.

Table 1: Environmental indicators – Darwin and Jabiru

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **2012–13 Result** | **2013–14 Result** | **2014-15 Result** | **% Change** |
| **Staffing** |
| Average Staffing Levels (Full Time Equivalent) | 64 | 60 | 59 | -1% |
| **Office/building energy use** |
| Total office tenant light and power | 103,4041 MJ | 982,130 MJ  | 986,258 MJ | 0% |
| Tenant light and power per person  | 14,565 MJ/FTE | 16,479 MJ | 16,632 MJ | 1% |
| Tenant light and power per square metre | 513 MJ/m2 | 513 MJ/m2 | 513 MJ/m2 | 0% |
| Total base building energy use  | 935,056 MJ | 982,130 MJ  | 986,258 MJ | 0% |
| Base building energy use by area  | 513 MJ/m2 | 513 MJ/m2 | 513 MJ/m2 | 0% |
| Building energy use (electricity and gas):* Laboratories
* Public buildings
* Accommodation
* Other—warehouse
 | 1,176,642 MJ n/an/a979,680 MJ | 1,231,879 MJn/an/a1,029,001 MJ | 1,241,073 MJn/an/a1,033,326 MJ | 0%n/an/a0% |
| Green Power purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased | 0% | 0% |  | 0% |
| Renewable energy generated | 0 MJ | 0 MJ | 0 MJ | 0 MJ |
| **Transport** |
| Total number of fleet vehicles  | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11% |
| Total number of operational vehicles | n/a | n/a |  | n/a |
| Average green vehicle guide (GVG) rating of fleet vehicles  | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | -4% |
| Average fuel consumption of fleet vehicles  | 9.2 L/100km | 9.1 L/100km | 9.1 L/100km | 0% |
| Fleet vehicle fuel consumption by type:* Unleaded petrol
* E10 petrol
* Diesel
* LPG
 | 0 Ln/a14,549 Ln/a | 0Ln/a10,502 Ln/a | 0 Ln/a12,739 Ln/a | niln/a21%n/a |
| Total distance travelled by vehicle fleet | 152,310 km | 122,878 | 148,508 | 21% |
| **Greenhouse gas emissions** |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to office tenant light and power  | 184 t CO2-e | 202 t CO2-e  | 203 t CO2-e | 0% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to base building energy use | 184 t CO2-e | 202 t CO2-e  | 203 t CO2-e | 0% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy used by:* Laboratories
* Public buildings
* Accommodation
* Other—warehouse
 | 232 t CO2-en/an/a193 t CO2-e | 255 t CO2-en/an/a212 t CO2-e | 256 t CO2-en/an/a213 t CO2-e | 0%n/an/a0% |
| Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to fleet vehicles | 42 t CO2-e | 27 t CO2-e | 34 t CO2-e | 24% |
| 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) | 957 t CO2-e | 899 t CO2-e  | 909 t CO2-e  | 1% |
| Total greenhouse gas emissions (not including commercial flights and waste) per person | 14.9 t CO2-e | 15.1 CO2-e | 15.3 CO2-e | 1.6% |
| **Water consumption** |
| Total metered potable water use (office, lab and irrigation)* Darwin
* Jabiru
 | 6,324 kL3,801 kL | 6,062kL3,949kL | 4,909kL7,383kL | -19%87% |
| 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 | 5.5 reams/FTE | 5.4 reams/FTE | 4.4 reams/FTE | -25% |
| Percentage of paper purchased with post consumer recycled content | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| Office paper recycled  | 0.5 t | 0.2 t | 0.3 t | 50% |
| Other waste sent to recycling facilities (excluding office paper):* Co-mingled office waste
* Organic waste
 | 6.3 tNot measured | 12.87 tNot measured | 8.35 tNot measured | -35% |
| Waste sent to landfill | 11.8 t | 10.8 t  | 11.8 t | 17% |
| Total waste production | 18.6 t | 23.11 t | 20.43 t | -12% |
| Total waste sent to landfill per person  | 230 kg/FTE | 144 kg/FTE | 168 kg/FTE | 17% |
| Total waste recycled per person | 120 kg/FTE | 219 kg/FTE | 150 kg/FTE | -34% |
| Proportion of waste diverted from landfill | 42% | 56% | 42 % | -24% |

**All other interstate locations**

### The Department has a number of staff located in other States and Territories.

The Environmental Management practices for these staff are reported within the offices they reside or by the organisation that has responsibility for the tenancy the Department of the Environment has an agreement with.

Departmental staff endeavour to meet environmental best practice where practicable to do so within the offices they reside.