

Australian Government

Department of the Environment

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.

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	7,777,019 MJ	6,658,050 MJ	7,144,369 MJ	+ 7%
power				
Tenant light and power per	4,407 MJ/FTE	4,243 MJ/FTE	4,561 MJ/FTE	+ 7%
person				
Tenant light and power per	206 MJ/m ²	179 MJ/m ²	180 MJ/m ²	0%
square metre				
Total base building energy use	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Base building energy use by	n/a	n/a	n/a	
area				
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	115,276 MJ	87,606 MJ	100,069 MJ	+ 14 %
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	
GreenPower purchased as a	100%	100%	100%	0%
proportion of total electricity				
purchased				
Transport				
Total number of fleet vehicles				
by location:				
Canberra fleet cars	9	9	7	-33 %
Other fleet cars	11	5	6	20 %
Total number of operational	20	14	13	-7 %
vehicles				
Average Green Vehicle Guide				
(GVG) rating of fleet vehicles				
by location (score out of 20):				
Canberra pool cars	16.9	15.2	13.6	-11 %
Other fleet cars	9.4	11.5	12	+4 %
Average fuel consumption of				
fleet vehicles by location:				
Canberra pool cars	7.6 L/100 km	7.54 L/100 km	6.08 L/100 km	-19 %
Other fleet cars	10.8L/100 km	8.86 L/100 km	9.43 L/100 km	+6 %
Fleet vehicle fuel consumption				
by type:				
Unleaded petrol	8,552 L	2,706 L	3,124 L	+15 %
E10 petrol	3,623 L	3,101 L	0	
Diesel	13,086 L	4,607 L	4,546 L	-1 %
LPG	0 L	0 L	0	
Total distance travelled by	257 599 km	120 314 km	90 429 km	-25 %
vehicle fleet	,000 1411		co, 120 Mill	20 /0

Table 1: Summary of Environmental Indicators - Canberra Offices

Water Consumption					
Total metered potable office	19,284 kL	21,324 kL	27,889.79 kL	+30 %	
water use					
Total metered potable office	11 kL/FTE	14 kL/FTE	18 kL/FTE	+28 %	
water use per person					
Total metered potable office	0.51 kL/m ²	0.57 kL/m ²	0.70 kL/m ²	+23 %	
water use by area					
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	100%	100%	100%		
purchased with post consumer					
recycled content					
Office paper recycled	137.4 t	** 133 t	236.5 t	+77 %	
Other waste sent to recycling					
facilities (excluding office					
paper):	16.02 t	28.4 t	26.9 t	-5 %	
Cardboard	25.3 t	50.9 t	58.9 t	+6 %	
Co-mingled office waste	27.7 t	21.5 t	22.9 t	+7 %	
Organic waste					
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	23.3 kg/FTE	20 kg/FTE	25 kg/FTE	+25 %	
person					
Total waste recycled per	134.1 kg /FTE	149.06 kg /FTE	216.25 kg/FTE	+45 %	
person					
Proportion of waste diverted	85%	88%	90%	+2 %	
from landfill					

** 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.

<u>Energy</u>

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 cleanup 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.

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/m ²	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/m ²	387	347	- 10.5%
Building energy use (electricity and gas):				
Laboratories	MJ	1,044,636	934,816	- 10.5%
Public Buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other including warehouse,	MJ	7,163,220	6,410,168	- 10.5%
Cargo facility at Hobart Port	MJ	709,877	693,014	- 2.4%
Training facility at Kettering	MJ	12,337	15,271	23.8%
Green Power purchased as a proportion of total electricity purchased	%	0%	0%	0%
Renewable energy generated	MJ	0	0	0.0%
Transport		•	I I	
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	L	6,926	4,657	-32.8%
E10 Petrol	L	0	0	0.0%
Diesel	L	3,194	3,319	3.9%

Table 1: Summary of environmental indicators — AAD Kingston Offices

Indicator	Units	2013-14 Result	2014-15 Result	% Change
LPG	L	0	0	0.0%
Total distance travelled by	km	78,937	57,078	-27.7%
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions	t CO ₂ -e	205	184	-10.5%
attributed office light/power				
Greenhouse gas emissions	t CO ₂ -e	205	184	-10.5%
attributed to building energy			_	
use				
Greenhouse gas emissions				
attributed to energy used by:				
Laboratories	t CO ₂ -e	64	57	-10.5
Public buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other (workshops, warehouse,	t CO ₂ -e	438	392	-10.5
outbuildings)	(00	10	10	.
Cargo facility	t CO ₂ -e	43	42	-2.4
WTF facility at Kettering	t CO ₂ -e	0.75	0.93	23.8
Greenhouse gas emissions	t CO ₂ -e	26	21	-19.9
attributed to fleet vehicles				
Total greenhouse gas	t CO ₂ -e	982	880	-10.4%
emissions (not including				
waste)				
Total greenhouse gas	t CO ₂ -e	3.2	2.9	-2.9%
emissions (not including				
Waste) per person				
Total motored potable office	Ы	2.042	2 490	21.00/
	KL	2,043	2,409	21.0%
Total metered potable office	kI /ETE	7.8	10.4	33.5%
water use per person		1.0	10.4	00.070
Total metered potable office	kl /m ²	0.24	0.29	21.8%
water use by area		0.21	0.20	21.070
Resource Efficiency and Wast	e			
Internal copy paper per person	reams/FTE	6.53	6.72	2.8%
Percentage of paper	100%	100%	100%	0%
purchased with post-consumer	10070	10078	10078	070
recycled content				
Office paper recycled	t	7.2	6.9	-4.2%
Other waste sent to recycling	•		010	
facilities (excluding office				
naper).	t	77 1	107 9	39.9%
Co-mingled office waste	t	0	0	0%
Organic waste	•		· ·	• • •
Waste sent to landfill	t	117 1	152.4	30.1%
Total waste production	t	233	267	32.8%
Total waste sont to landfill por	ka/ETE	125.2	624.6	12.5%
nerson	Kg/FTE	435.5	024.0	43.5%
Total waste recycled per	ka/FTF	286.6	442 4	54.3%
person		200.0		07.070
Proportion of waste diverted	%	41%	43%	4.9%
from landfill	-			

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%

(expeditioners, round trippers, voyage management staff, crew etc.)L2,113,3961,952,196-7.6%Operational diesel fuel used (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, incinerators, boilers), Special Antarctic BlendL2,113,3961,952,196-7.6%Total number of operational vehicles187177-5.3%Marine diesel oil used for shippingL3,060,7982,658,660-13.1%Marine diesel oil used for shippingL521,802553,8006.1%Turbine Kerosene)Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to diesel fuel (electricity generation, vehicles, plant, etc.)t CO2-e5,6705,237-7.6%Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to shippingt CO2-e8,8837,717-13.1%Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to shippingt CO2-e1,4381,5276.1%
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attributed to aircraft
Total greenhouse gas t CO ₂ -e 15,991 14,481 -9.4%
emissions Antarctic operations
Total greenhouse gas t CO ₂ -e 123 108 -12.1%
emissions Antarctic operations
per person
Greenhouse gas emissions t CO ₂ -e 428 441 3.0%
saved through renewable
energy generation
Water Consumption
Total water use kL 6,621 5,914 -10.7%
Total water use per personkL/FTE5144-13.3%
Waste Returned to Australia (RTA)
Liquid waste treated and t 19.7 23.4 18.8%
disposed
Waste sent to recyclingt70.2110.657.5%
facilities
Waste sent to landfill t 65.4 65.8 0.6%
I otal waste production t 155.3 199.8 28.7%
I otal waste per personkg/FTE1,0431,31626.2%Departieue (construction)200024.400
Proportion of waste diverted % 52% 63% 21.1%
AAD Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Total greenhouse gast CO_2 -e982880-10.4%
emissions (not including
commercial filights and
waste)—Niligston offices, labs,
wurkshups, warehuuse,
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
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Total AAD greenbouse gas $t CO_{2-2}$ 16 073 15 362 -0.5%
emissions

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 CO_2 -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.

<u>Water</u>

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.

Indicator	2012–13 Result	2013–14 Result	2014-15 Result	% Change
Staffing				
Average Staffing Levels (Full	64	60	59	-1%
Time Equivalent)				
Office/building energy use				
Total office tenant light and	103,4041 MJ	982,130 MJ	986,258 MJ	0%
power		40.4 7 0.141	40.000.141	10/
Tenant light and power per	14,565 MJ/FTE	16,479 MJ	16,632 MJ	1%
person	540 M 1/m ²	E42 M 1/m ²	E42 M 1/m ²	00/
square metre	513 IVIJ/11	513 WJ/III	513 WJ/III	0%
Total base building energy use	935 056 MJ	982 130 M.I	986 258 M.L	0%
Base building energy use by	513 M l/m ²	513 M l/m ²	513 M l/m ²	0%
area	515 100/11	515 Wi3/III	515100/11	078
Building energy use (electricity				
and gas):				
Laboratories	1,176,642 MJ	1,231,879 MJ	1,241,073 MJ	0%
Public buildings	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other-warehouse	979,680 MJ	1,029,001 MJ	1,033,326 MJ	0%
Green Power purchased as a	0%	0%		0%
proportion of total electricity				
purchased	0.041	0 M I	0.141	0.141
Renewable energy generated	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ	0 MJ
I otal number of fleet vehicles	9	9	8	11%
Total number of operational	n/a	n/a		n/a
Venicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	40/
(G)(G) rating of float vehicles	9.0	8.0	8.3	-4%
Average fuel consumption of	9.21/100km	9.1 I /100km	911/100km	0%
fleet vehicles	3.2 L/ 100KIII	3.1 L/100KIII	3.1 L/100KIII	078
Fleet Venicle fuel consumption				
by type.	0 L	OL	0 L	nil
E10 potrol	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Diesel	14,549 L	10,502 L	12,739 L	21%
IPG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total distance travelled by	152,310 km	122,878	148,508	21%
vehicle fleet		, -	,	-

Table 1: Environmental indicators - Darwin and Jabiru

Greenhouse gas emissions				
Greenhouse gas emissions	184 t CO ₂ -e	202 t CO ₂ -e	203 t CO ₂ -e	0%
attributed to office tenant light				
and power				
Greenhouse gas emissions	184 t CO ₂ -е	202 t CO ₂ -e	203 t CO ₂ -e	0%
attributed to base building				
energy use				
Greenhouse gas emissions				
attributed to energy used by:			256 t CO o	
Laboratories	232 t CO ₂ -e	255 t CO ₂ -e	250 i CO ₂ -e	0%
Accommodation	n/a	n/a	n/a n/a	n/a
Accommodation Other—warehouse	n/a	n/a	213 t CO ₂ -e	n/a
Other—warenouse	193 t CO ₂ -e	212 t CO ₂ -e		0%
Greennouse gas emissions	42 t CO ₂ -e	27 t CO ₂ -e	34 t CO ₂ -e	24%
	n/a	2/2	n/	
attributed to operational	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
aircraft use				
Total greenhouse gas	957 t CO ₂ -e	899 t CO ₂ -e	909 t CO ₂ -e	1%
emissions (not including			00010020	170
commercial flights and waste)				
Total greenhouse gas	14.9 t CO ₂ -e	15.1 CO ₂ -e	15.3 CO ₂ -е	1.6%
emissions (not including				
commercial flights and waste)				
per person				
Water consumption				
Total metered potable water				
use (office, lab and irrigation)				100/
Darwin	6,324 KL	6,062kL	4,909kL	-19%
	3,801 KL	3,949KL	7,383KL	87%
I otal metered potable water	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
use per person (onice, lab and				
Total metered potable water	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
use by area	n/a	Π/a	174	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	100%	100%	100%	0%
purchased with post consumer	10070	10070	10070	070
recycled content				
Office paper recycled	0.5 t	0.2 t	0.3 t	50%
Other waste sent to recycling				
facilities (excluding office				
paper):	6.3 t	12.87 t	8.35 t	-35%
Co-mingled office waste	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured	0070
Organic waste		Not measured		
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	230 kg/FTE	144 kg/FTE	168 kg/FTE	17%
person				
Total waste recycled per	120 kg/FTE	219 kg/FTE	150 kg/FTE	-34%
person	1001			
Proportion of waste diverted	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.