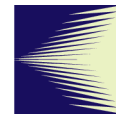


Victorian Sustainable Campus Group Report for 2008



Kangan Batman TAFE



MONASH University

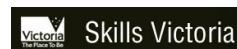


THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE



**VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY**

**A NEW
SCHOOL OF
THOUGHT®**



AECOM

FACILITATORS



SPONSORS

FACILITATORS

Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 1
About the Tertiary & Vocational Education Sector	Page 1
About this Report	Page 2
Institutional Commitment	Page 3
Environmental Performance and Commitments	Page 4
Energy Use, Emissions and Offsetting	Page 4
Facilities	Page 4
Transport	Page 6
Landfill Waste	Page 7
Water	Page 8
Waste and Recycling	Page 9
Buildings	Page 11
Purchasing	Page 11
Acknowledgments	Page 12
References	Page 12

Participating Institutions

Universities:

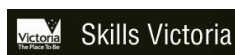
Australian Catholic University (Melbourne Campus)
Deakin University
Monash University
University of Melbourne

TAFE Institutes

Chisholm Institute of TAFE
Gordon Institute of TAFE
Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE
Kangan Batman Institute of TAFE
Sunraysia Institute of TAFE

Dual Sector Institutes:

RMIT University
University of Ballarat
Victoria University



MONASH University

SPONSORS

FACILITATORS

Introduction

The Sustainable Campus Group (SCG) is focused on progressing sustainability in the Tertiary and Vocational Education (TVE) sector in Victoria through collaboration, partnerships, capacity building and the sharing of information. The SCG is an approach developed by AECOM (formerly Maunsell AECOM) and Monash Sustainability Institute (MSI). The SCG is sponsored by the Department of Sustainability and Environment, EPA Victoria, Sustainability Victoria and Skills Victoria, as well as by membership fees. Membership to the SCG is voluntary and there are currently 12 member institutes. Members receive training, bi-annual bulletins and a workbook to assist with reporting. SCG members have also established a quarterly networking and information sharing collective which all TAFEs and universities are welcome to join. For further information about the SCG go to: www.monash.edu.au/research/sustainability-institute/sustainable_campus_group.html

This report focuses mainly on operational environmental performance such as energy, water, waste and emissions; however it also highlights the institutional commitment that has been made by members. This report only begins to touch on the greatest environmental impact that this sector has: educating and training students so that they can understand and apply the principles of sustainability when they graduate. This is referred to as Education for Sustainability (EfS) and is a growing area of interest for tertiary institutes and their stakeholders. TAFEs offer courses to enhance trainees' sustainability skills in a wide variety of areas such as plumbing, building practices and agricultural management. Universities have sustainability related degrees and research qualifications to ensure we have environmentally responsible architects, teachers, engineers and business people.

The SCG intends to better measure progress towards integrating EfS in the future by developing indicators that measure institutional commitment to EfS. In this report we have begun this process and you will note that Figure 1 includes responses to questions regarding the existence of an EfS Policy and an EfS Committee at members' institutes. These are often the first steps to a broader commitment toward EfS.

This report represents a significant effort and commitment from SCG members. The Victorian TVE sector is the first in Australia to publicly report how they are progressing with their environmental performance. Although the environmental performance of the tertiary sector is compared in other locations, such as the UK and North America, this is the only report we are aware of that has originated from within the sector. Other initiatives that compare performance are conducted by external bodies such as student groups and non-government organisations.

About the Tertiary & Vocational Education Sector

The TVE sector is an important part of the Victorian community and economy. The sector provides training and educational opportunities to students and is a major export for Australia due to the large number of international students who choose to study here.

The institutions that make up the sector are large land holders and resource users. The sector represents an opportunity for significant sustainability outcomes through:

- An emerging emphasis on environmental sustainability and environmental performance within sector operations
- Research and innovation
- Education and training
- Influencing culture, behaviour and attitudes across the whole of society.

Although institutions in the sector often face challenges in securing the required funding for sustainability initiatives, the participation of 12 institutions in this report shows that the sector is accepting responsibility for improving environmental performance.



SPONSORS



FACILITATORS



About this Report

This report summarises institutional commitment to environmental sustainability and the environmental performance of SCG members for 2008. Information relating to Institutional Commitment is provided for 2007 as well, which highlights the progress that has been made in just one year. Members' efforts to reduce their negative environmental impacts continue to improve and even more initiatives, programs and environmental savings are taking place in 2009.

This report includes a significant focus on institutional commitment. Institutional commitment includes high level initiatives and processes that represent management's commitment to environmental responsibility, such as environmental policies, strategies, targets and dedicated staff resources. These are often the foundation of further environmental improvement works that spread across the organisation and address environmental impacts associated with activities such as campus and building management, transport, procurement, student education and training and resource use.

For the purposes of this report member institutes have been categorised as universities, TAFEs or dual sectors. Dual sectors are universities that also have a TAFE division. As each institution has differing numbers of students, staff, geographic location and research, training and teaching facilities, data has been normalised for comparison and benchmarking purposes (predominantly by usable floor area (metres squared) or total student and staff numbers (full-time equivalent)). TAFE Student Contact Hours (SCH) have been converted to Equivalent Full Time Student Load (EFTSL) for the purpose of normalising data.

Some SCG members decided to present their 2008 environmental performance in a transparent manner and therefore the name of their institute is included in this report. Other members have recently begun their journey toward sustainability and their data collection processes are in their infancy. These members have still opted to publicly report on their environmental performance, but have chosen not to be named in this report. These members have been allocated a letter for the purposes of this report. All SCG members should be congratulated for partaking in this voluntary public reporting process.

The statistics for the institutions are listed in Table 1. This table displays the significance of the sector in terms of people (EFTSL and FTE) and facilities (m²). Compared to 2006, approximately 80,000 more students and 9000 more staff are represented in this report. This is largely due to the University of Melbourne and Deakin University joining as reporting institutions.

Table 1: 2008 Institution Statistics

	On campus student load (EFTSL)	Staff (FTEs)	Usable floor area (m ²)
University of Melbourne	35,533	7,270	429,041
ACU (Melb.)	3,488	375	26,283
Monash University	34,079	7,236	546,412
University D	23,974	2,238	150,499
Chisholm Institute	13,926	1,007	61,836
TAFE G	2,309	221	13,390
Kangan Batman	7,418	848	46,940
Gordon Institute	6,965	596	39,200
TAFE J	4,084	431	30,452
University of Ballarat	15,063	1,188	113,960
RMIT University	34,169	3,310	254,455
Victoria University	30,118	2,309	188,201
Total	211,126	27,029	1,900,670

The following colour key is used throughout the report:

	Sector Average
	University
	TAFE
	Dual Sector



SPONSORS



AECOM

FACILITATORS



Institutional Commitment

Institutional commitment to environmental sustainability can be analysed using a variety of criteria. An overview of institutes' commitment to environmental sustainability in 2007 and 2008 is illustrated in Figure 1. Key observations include:

- The majority of institutes had an environment policy, an environment strategy and at least one environment committee.
- Student engagement programs, environmental procedures/practices, and Education for Sustainability (EfS) policies were lacking in the majority of institutes.
- Environment policies and strategies were more common among TAFEs and dual sectors than universities.
- Staff training was more common among universities and dual sectors than TAFEs.

Figure 1: Overview of institutional commitment



Further details of institutional commitment are shown in Figures 2 to 5.

Figure 2: Average number of staff (FTE) in institutes with dedicated environmental roles

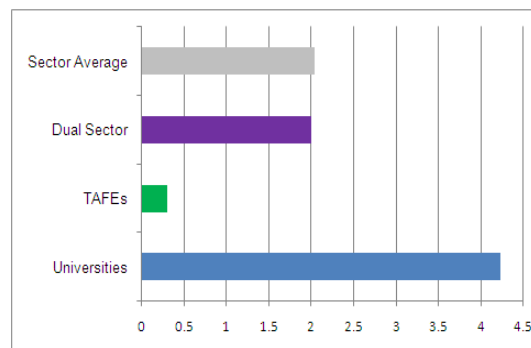


Figure 3: Percentage of Institutes with an Environmental Management System

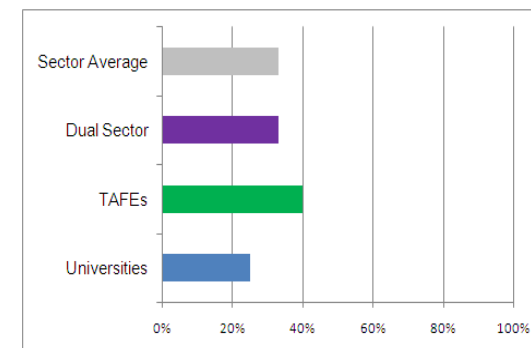


Figure 4: Percentage of Institutes with a Green Office/Cultural Change Program

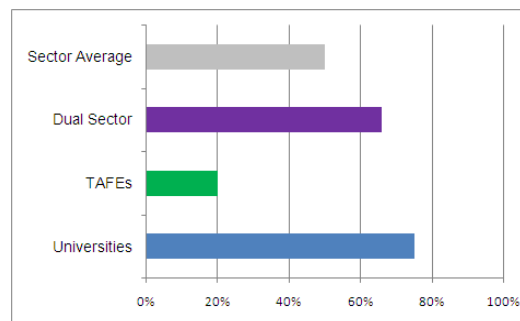
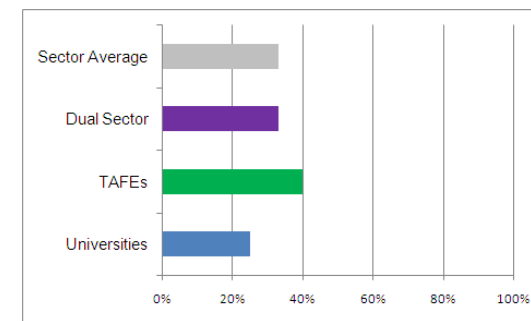


Figure 5: Institutes with a committee/staff member responsible for embedding EfS into curricula



SPONSORS



FACILITATORS



Environmental Performance and Commitments

Energy Use, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Offsetting

Total reported emissions by institutes were approximately 540,000 tonnes Carbon Dioxide equivalent (t CO₂-e)¹. This total includes facilities, automotive transport, air travel and waste and recyclables to landfill. However, it is important to note that some institutions provided incomplete emissions profiles (see Figure 6).

Institutes are encouraged to implement systems to capture all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data in future years. Members are aware that emissions from air travel and from waste can be significant and will be working with their suppliers to get more complete data in the future. In addition to more effective benchmarking and comparison for the sector, it will enable member institutions to better manage their emissions profile.

Figure 6: Institutes ability to provide complete data for GHG emission sources

	Uni of Melbourne	ACU (Melb.)	Monash Uni	Uni D	Chisholm TAFE	TAFE G	Kangan TAFE	Gordon TAFE	TAFE J	Uni of Ballarat	RMIT Uni	Victoria Uni
Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Automotive Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Air Travel	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓
Waste to Landfill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

Total reported emissions by institutes is the equivalent of approximately 0.5 per cent of Victoria's annual emissions (120,300,000 t CO₂-e in 2006 [DCC 2006]). It is important to note that the reported data excludes emissions associated with student and staff travel to and from institutes, and third party activities.

¹ Greenhouse gases all have different average lifetimes and effectiveness at trapping infrared radiation (heat). To combine the different warming effects of the different gases, a unit called carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) is used to convert masses of each gas to a mass of CO₂ that would give the equivalent warming, generally over a 100 year timeframe. (www.energysave.energyaustralia.com.au)

Facilities

All but one participating institution had targets to reduce energy use or GHG emissions. Two ambitious targets were a 20 per cent reduction in energy consumption by 2010 using a 2005 baseline (Monash University) and a 32 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 using a 2007 baseline (RMIT Uni). Energy reduction targets supplied by members are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Energy reduction targets

	Target	Base/starting year	Target year
Uni of Melbourne	20%	2006	2010
ACU (Melb.)	-	-	-
Monash Uni	20% per GFA*	2005	2010
Uni D	10%	2008	2010
Chisholm TAFE	2% per GFA	2007	2008
TAFE G	15%	1999	2010
Kangan TAFE	10% per EFTSL	1999	2008
Gordon TAFE	15%	2007	2012
TAFE J	20%	1999	2010
Uni of Ballarat	5%	2007	2008
RMIT Uni	32% per GFA	2007	2020
Victoria Uni	15%	2008	2012

*GFA: Gross Floor Area (m²)

In 2006, none of the reporting institutes had a goal to become carbon neutral. By 2008, both Monash University and the University of Melbourne had targets to become carbon neutral. Monash aims to do so by 2011 and Melbourne by 2030. No other institutes reported having targets to become carbon neutral.

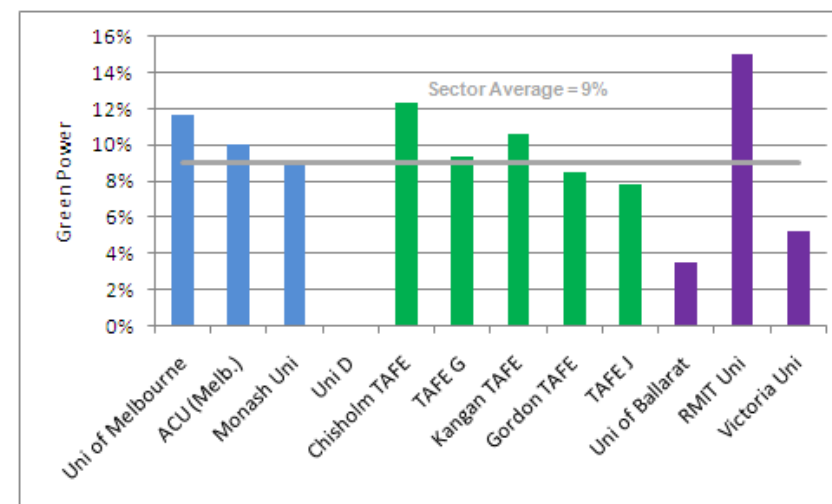
Eleven of the twelve institutes purchased Green Power; Table 3 shows that a total of 117,710 Gigajoules (GJ) of Green Power was purchased by the institutes and that onsite renewable energy generation accounts for an insignificant proportion of total energy consumed.

Table 3: Green Power and Onsite Renewable Energy Generation

	Accredited Green Power purchased (GJ)	Onsite Renewable Energy Generation (GJ)
Uni of Melbourne	37836	148
ACU (Melb.)	928	0
Monash Uni	26628	0
Uni D	0	0
Chisholm TAFE	4081	11
TAFE G	887	0
Kangan TAFE	2793	0
Gordon TAFE	1434	0
TAFE J	1076	0
Uni of Ballarat	1176	0
RMIT Uni	30920	0
Victoria Uni	9951	0
Total (GJ)	117,710	159

Figure 7 displays the Green Power percentage of total electricity purchased in 2008. The sector average (9 per cent) is an increase from the 4 per cent reported for 2006.

Figure 7: Green Power as a percentage of total electricity purchased

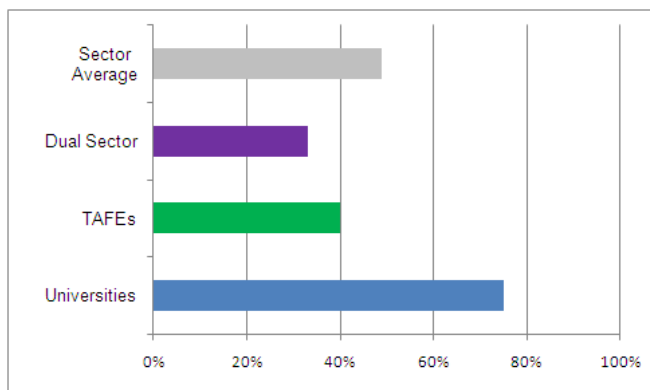


The Green Power component of energy purchased by TAFEs is driven by the State Government Policy *Environmental Sustainability Action Statement*. The proportion of Green Power procurement is likely to increase from 10 per cent target by 2006 to around 20 per cent by 2010 based on election commitments, however future targets may adjust depending on the outcomes of the Emissions Trading Scheme and the Victorian Government's Green Paper on Climate Change.

The institutes purchased a total of 17,065 t CO₂-e of carbon offsets (universities 16,157 t CO₂-e, TAFEs 478 t CO₂-e and dual sectors 430 t CO₂-e). This is equivalent to grid power electricity consumed per year by approximately 4 office buildings of 20 storeys each (www.greenpower.gov.au).

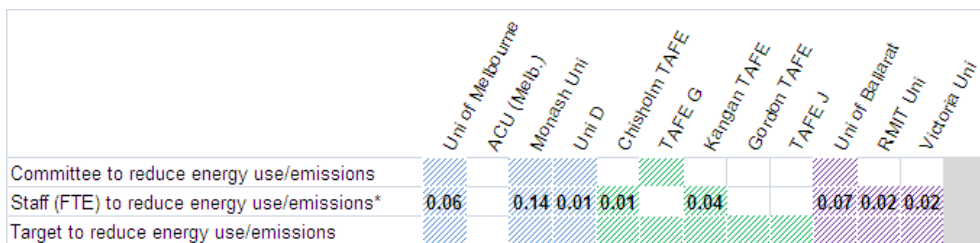
Figure 8 shows that approximately half the SCG members ran a campaign to raise energy awareness in 2008.

Figure 8: Energy awareness campaign



An overview of institutional commitment is illustrated in Figure 9. Universities have more human resources dedicated to monitoring and reducing energy use/emissions.

Figure 9: Institutional commitment to reduce energy use / emissions



*per 1000 students (EFTSL)

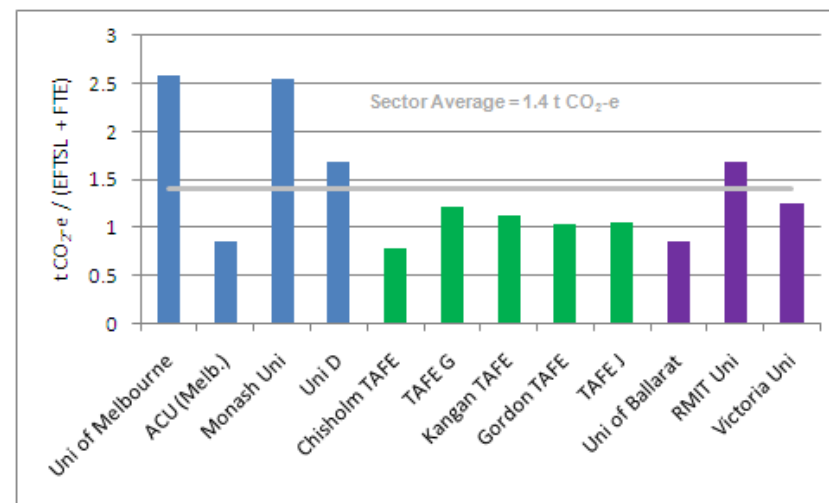
Although Victoria University did not have a separate committee for energy/emissions and water reduction in 2008, they established firm institutional commitment through the enactment of their Environment Management Plan, which resulted in overall savings of approximately 27,000 kL of water and 3,500 tonnes of CO₂ emissions during 2007 and 2008.



SPONSORS

Figure 10 shows the facilities emissions (t CO₂-e) per EFTSL and FTE. The average is 1.4 t CO₂-e, compared with 2.76 t CO₂-e in 2006.

Figure 10: Facilities emissions (t CO₂-e) per EFTSL and FTE



Transport

Data for the following transport emissions were collected:

- Automotive transport: use of vehicles owned by institutes and novated lease vehicles
- Air travel: flights taken by institute staff.

It should be noted that data collected for transport emissions is not representative of all transport activities associated with institutes. It excludes:

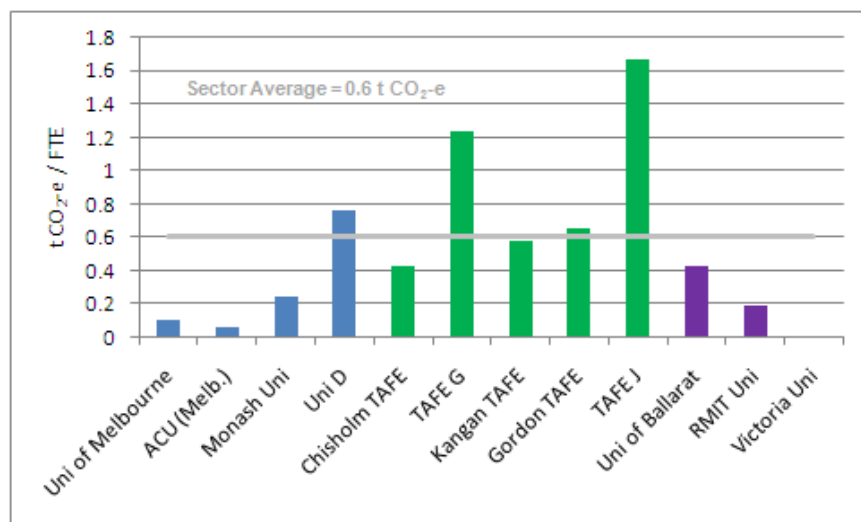
- Student travel to and from their place of study
- Taxi or hire vehicle use by staff
- Air travel by international students to and from Australia
- Deliveries of goods
- Contractor and consultant travel.



FACILITATORS

Automotive transport emissions can arise from the operation of institute owned or novated lease vehicles. All member institutes except Victoria University reported emissions for institution owned vehicles; two institutes reported emissions for novated lease vehicles. Figure 11 displays institute owned automotive emissions per FTE. The relatively high figures for TAFE G and TAFE J can be explained by their rural location (which necessitates more car travel) and small staff numbers.

Figure 11: Automotive (institute owned) emissions (t CO₂-e) divided by FTE



Emissions from air travel are not illustrated in this report as some institutes' emissions profiles are incomplete. For seven of the 12 institutes that provided air travel data it was the second largest source of emissions after facilities. Institutional commitment in 2008 to reduce transport emissions is illustrated in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Institutional commitment in 2008 to reduce transport emissions

	Uni of Melbourne	ACU (Melb.)	Monash Uni	Uni D	Chisholm TAFE	TAFE G	Kangan TAFE	Gordon TAFE	TAFE J	Uni of Ballarat	RMIT Uni	Victoria Uni
Committee to promote sustainable transport												
Staff (FTE) to promote sustainable transport*		0.06	0.04	0.01		0.01			0.01		0.01	
Target to reduce transport CO ₂ emissions												

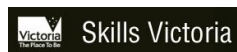
* per 1000 students (EFTSL)

Landfill Waste

Greenhouse gas emissions from waste occur as waste decomposes in landfill sites and generates methane. Emissions from landfill waste are typically around two per cent of member institutes' total emissions. This figure is based on the seven institutes that provided emissions data for facilities, automotive transport, air travel and landfill waste. Further details on waste and recycling are discussed later in the report.



SPONSORS



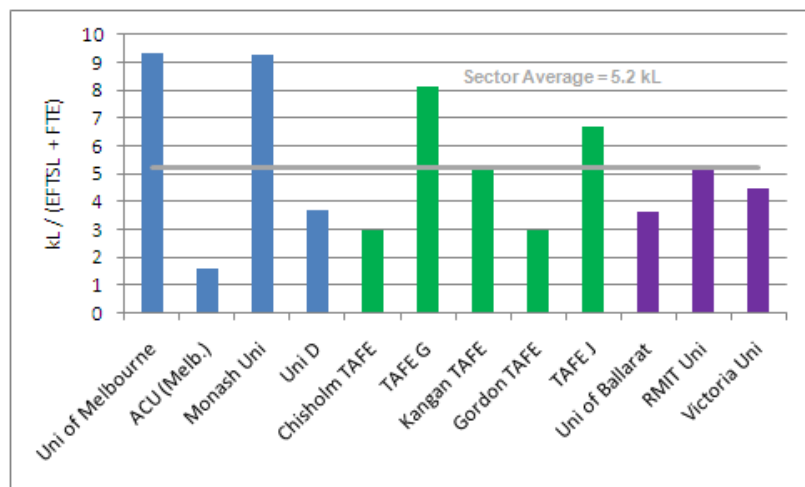
FACILITATORS



Water

Water use per student and staff unit varied greatly among institutes (refer Figure 13). The differences in water consumption can be somewhat explained by differing campus grounds and courses and research conducted with high water demand. The sector average (5.2 kilolitres (kL) per EFTSL and FTE) is an improvement from the 2006 average of 7.86 kL per EFTSL and FTE.

Figure 13: Potable (mains) water (kL) consumption divided by EFTSL and FTE



Total potable (mains) water consumption was 1.4 gigalitres (GL) collectively for institutes in 2008. This constitutes approximately 0.1 per cent of Victoria's total water consumption (based on 2007 consumption figures of 350GL [DPC 2008]) and is the equivalent of the yearly consumption of approximately 7800 average Victorian households.

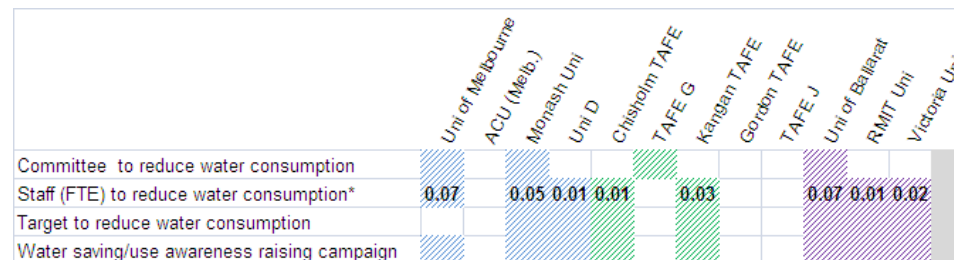
Mains water comprised the majority of water consumption (98 per cent on average for member institutions). The following water sources constitute the remaining water use:

- Licensed ground (bore) water: one university and one TAFE (18,001kL collectively)

- Recycled/Saved: one university, one TAFE and one dual sector (12,661kL collectively)
- Licensed Surface (river/stream): no institutes

It should be noted that additional members reported using non mains water sources but did not have the capacity to measure. Institutional commitment in 2008 to reduce water consumption is illustrated in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Institutional commitment in 2008 to reduce water consumption

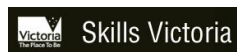


* per 1000 students (EFTSL)

Targets to reduce water consumption were reported at two universities, two TAFE's and all dual sectors (total of seven out of 12). Water reduction targets supplied by institutes are shown in Table 4. The most ambitious target was a 15 per cent reduction in water consumption per GFA (m²) by 2012 using a 2007 baseline (Monash University).

Table 4: Water reduction targets

	Target	Base/starting year	Target year
Monash Uni	15% per GFA	2007	2012
Uni D	10% per EFTSL	Avg 2002-2007	2010
Chisholm TAFE	2% per GFA/SCH	2007	2008
Kangan TAFE	10% EFTSL	2008	2011
Uni of Ballarat	5% per EFTSL	2007	2008
RMIT Uni	8% EFTSU	2006	2010
Victoria Uni	10%	2008	2012



SPONSORS

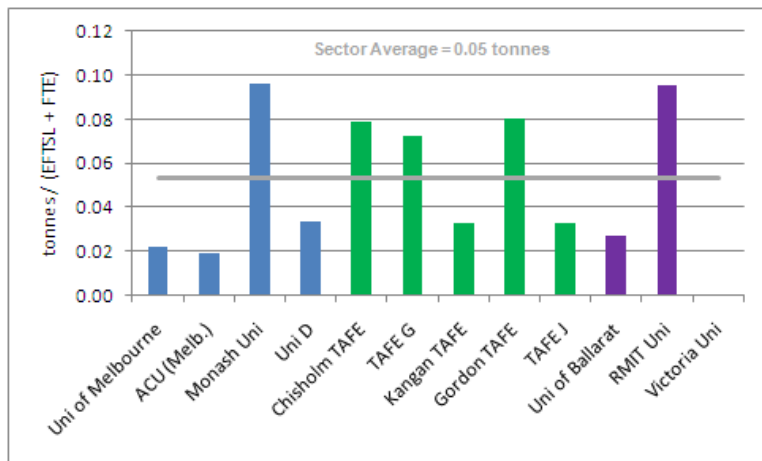


FACILITATORS

Waste and Recycling

Waste to landfill per EFTSL and FTE ranges between 0.018 tonnes (ACU) and 0.096 tonnes (Monash University) (refer Figure 15).

Figure 15: Tonnes of waste to landfill per EFTSL and FTE

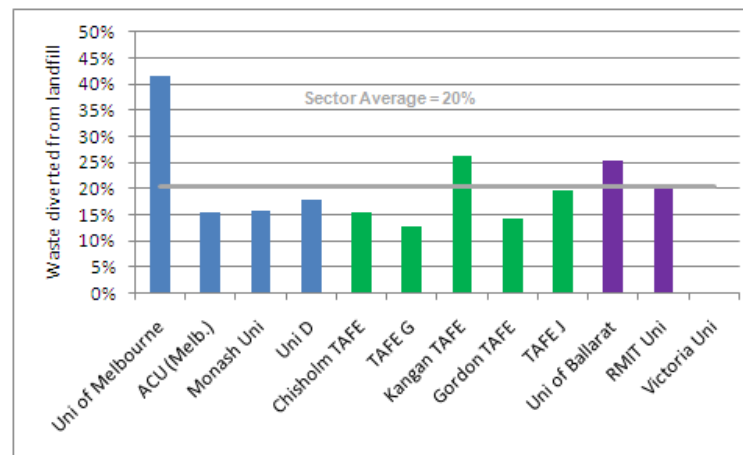


Note: waste data was not available for Victoria University

The percentage of waste diverted from landfill was calculated by dividing the volume of recycled waste by total waste (Refer Figure 16). On average, 20 per cent of total waste was diverted from landfill. This rate is similar to 2006, when 24 per cent of TAFE waste and 15 per cent of university waste was diverted from landfill.

A total of 4,225 tonnes of waste was recycled by institutes. This is the equivalent amount of recycled waste collected from approximately 16,000 Victorian households.

Figure 16: Percentage of waste diverted from landfill

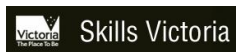


Note: waste data was not available for Victoria University

The extent of waste stations with recycling facilities varied widely. On average, 50 per cent of waste stations on campus grounds had recycling facilities available (refer Figure 17).



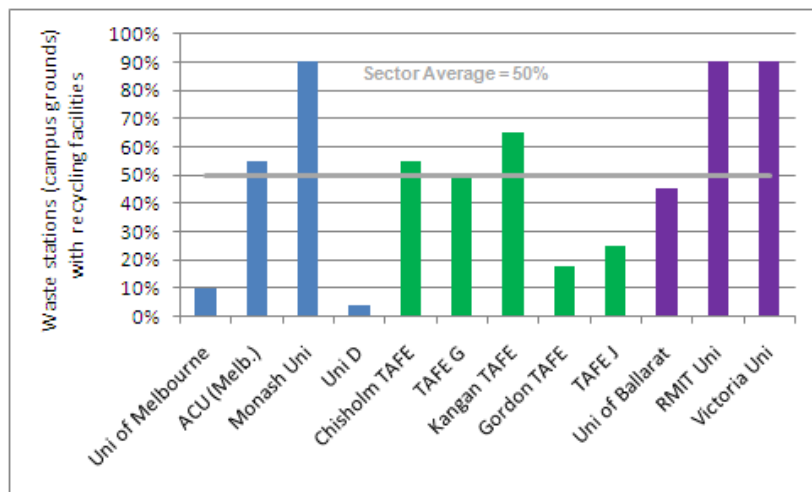
SPONSORS



FACILITATORS



Figure 17: Percentage of waste stations on campus grounds with recycling facilities



The availability of recycling facilities for waste streams is shown in Figure 18. All institutes have paper and cardboard and most have co-mingled and toner recycling. There is scope to expand the recycling services offered by institutes, for example by introducing facilities for composting organic waste.

Figure 18: Recycling facilities available for different waste streams

	Uni of Melbourne	ACU (Melb.)	Monash Uni	Uni D	Chisholm TAFE	TAFE G	Kangan TAFE	Gordon TAFE	TAFE J	Uni of Ballarat	RMIT Uni	Victoria Uni
Toner cartridge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mobile phone	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Cork	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Fluoro lights	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Building waste	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Furniture	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
E-waste	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Polystyrene	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Organics	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Co-mingled	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cardboard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batteries	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓

Figure 19 shows that although the recycling facilities are available at many institutes, less than half reported targets to reduce waste to landfill. There is potential to improve the waste and recycling performance through provision of additional resources, for example, committees and staff and through further implementation of waste and recycling awareness campaigns.



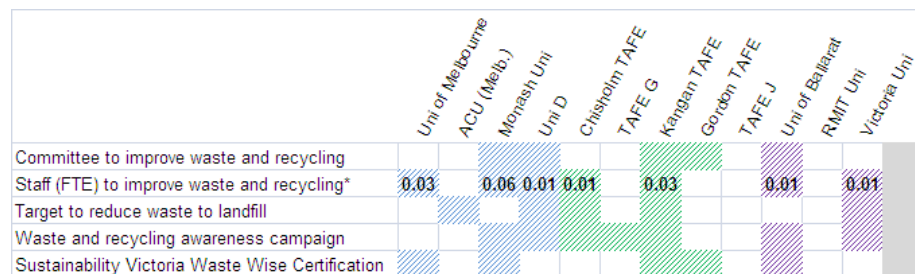
SPONSORS



FACILITATORS



Figure 19: Institutional commitment in 2008 to reduce waste generation



* per 1000 students (EFTSL)

Buildings

Institutes were asked if the strategic planning process for campuses and precinct developments included consideration of biodiversity, sustainable transport and community engagement. Responses indicated that these elements were only considered in the strategic planning process on some occasions.

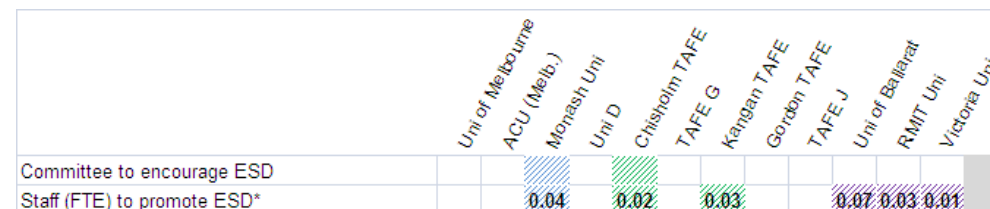
The development of green buildings has grown within the sector with most institutes developing at least one new or refurbished building with green building design. Not many of these buildings have been rated as green buildings under the Green Star Building Ratings Scheme (Kangan TAFE Docklands is an exception). The majority of institutes do not yet measure the proportion of campus floor area or building stock that incorporates green building design or has an accredited rating.

Two institutes (University of Melbourne and Chisholm TAFE) indicated that consultant teams were engaged for all new major projects and refurbishments using Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) principles as key selection criteria. An independent ESD consultant was then appointed to manage the construction process. The same two institutes reported using environmental targets, measures and tools for new projects and refurbishments. Figure 20 identifies institutes with committees and staff to promote and encourage ESD principles.

Victoria University is implementing ESD, and all capital works and substantial minor works projects must meet the Green Building Council of Australia's 5 Star Rating. In 2008, Kangan TAFE commissioned Sustainable Design consultants to work on a 5 Star expansion to their already 5 Star rated Automotive Centre of Excellence, located in the Docklands, Melbourne.

Skills Victoria is establishing green building design standards for all Victorian TAFEs to use in procurement of services to develop new buildings and for redevelopment or refurbishment of existing buildings.

Figure 20: Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)



* per 1000 students (EFTSL)

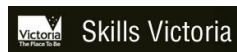
Purchasing

Figure 21 shows that over half the institutes reported incorporating environmental considerations in procurement/tender processes. This was most common among TAFEs and least common among universities. Procurement is a new focus and green procurement is expected to become more common in the future.

Few institutes had committees to monitor and improve sustainable purchasing. Less than half the institutes had made a commitment to purchase 100 per cent recycled content paper and none reported a similar commitment to purchasing 100 per cent recycled content toilet paper. Three institutes reported a management commitment to increase purchase of Fair Trade or organic tea and coffee.



SPONSORS



FACILITATORS



Figure 21: Institutional commitment in 2008 to increase sustainable purchasing

	Uni of Melbourne	ACU (Melb.)	Monash Uni	Unit D	Chisholm TAFE	TAFE G	Kangarn TAFE	Gordon TAFE	TAFE J	Uni of Ballarat	RMIT Uni	Victoria Uni
Committee to promote sustainable purchasing												
Staff (FTE) promote sustainable purchasing*		0.04	0.01		0.01				0.01		0.01	
Target to increase 100% recycled paper												
Environmental procurement/tender process												

* per 1000 students (EFTSL)

Acknowledgments

Thank you to the SCG sponsors: DSE, EPA Victoria, Skills Victoria and Sustainability Victoria.

Thank you to all the people who worked hard to provide data: Jillian Bambach, Dale Boucher, Margaret Burgess, Neil Conrick, James Drougas, Sophie Gaballa, Craig Handley, James Keenan, Jun Li, Brett Montgomery, Frank Piscioneri, Meg Ralph, Danielle Rostan-Herbert, Paula Tovey, Harry Troedel and Peter Watson.

Thank you also to those who compiled this report: Meg Argyriou, Cameron Cope, Michael Nolan, Jolyon Orchard, George Smyth and Belinda Towns.

References

Department of Climate Change (2006), Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts: State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006, Department of Climate Change: Canberra

Department of Climate Change (2008), *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Guidelines*, Department of Climate Change, Canberra

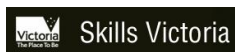
Department of Premier and Cabinet (2008), Press Release: "Melbourne Water Consumption Drops 16 Per Cent in 2007"

www.energysave.energyaustralia.com.au

www.greenpower.gov.au



SPONSORS



FACILITATORS

