

Water Consumption



The Facts

Household Comparison

This table illustrates typical household water use in Australia as litres per annum.

The evaporative air conditioner usage data is based on a typical home (148m²) in a typical Adelaide summer (1987) with a medium sized cooler operated for 358 hours.

The estimated household usage data is sourced from the "How much water do you use?" Household Audit, South East Water 2006.

Air-conditioner blitz aimed at saving energy

GABRIELLE KNOWLES

Energy Minister Francis Logan hopes a ban on inefficient air-conditioners will stop a repeat of last year's energy crisis when thousands of homes were hit by blackouts in February because the State's electricity service could not cope with demand. "Rather than spending \$400 million to build another power station to cope with spikes in use, we want people to conserve energy by purchasing more efficient air-conditioners," he said. *extract from The West Australian, December 15, 2006*

Blackouts loom for arid state

Greg Roberts

TWO million people in southeast Queensland face the prospect of power blackouts and electricity price rises in the new year as the water crisis in the drought-ravaged region intensifies.

The Queensland Water Commission warned last month that water supplies from the Wivenhoe dam to the Swanbank and Tarong North power stations were likely to be cut off or substantially reduced early next year if the dry conditions continue, as expected. *extract from The Australian, December 29, 2006*

Power bills set to surge, warns minister

EXCLUSIVE

CLINTON PORTEOUS
CANBERRA

HOUSEHOLDERS should prepare themselves for electricity price increases of up to 40 per cent as Australia switches to "clean green" energy sources, federal industry Minister Ian Macfarlane has warned. *extract from The Adelaide Advertiser, December 27, 2006*



Breezair is a registered trademark of Seeley International Pty Ltd

All information correct at time of publishing.
E & CE Seeley International accepts no responsibility for errors in supplied source material.

Cat No. B07 34 0107FP



Evaporative Cooling

The environmental choice in airconditioning



Evaporative cooling The environmental choice in airconditioning

33% of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions come from electricity production

(Prime Ministers report "Securing Australia's Energy future" – 2004)

A Breezair Icon series evaporative airconditioner uses up to 40 per cent less electricity than conventional ducted evaporative airconditioning systems and up to 90 per cent less than refrigerated units

- Refrigerated systems include Split Systems and Reverse Cycle airconditioning.
- Refrigerated systems with inverter technology use less electricity than those without inverter, but still use a lot more electricity than Breezair evaporative airconditioners (refer to table).

The running of heating and cooling equipment accounts for around 39% of energy use in the average Australian home
Home Greenhouse Audit manual – Department of the Environment & Heritage Australian Greenhouse Office, 2006

A Breezair Icon Series Evaporative airconditioner features revolutionary motor technology that can cool your whole home from as little as running a light bulb.

Only Breezair has Invertair® technology which means that the electricity running costs can be as low as 3c per hour.

Breezair is the only

Australian Made

evaporative air-conditioner with inverter technology and it will use less electricity than any other comparable evaporative air-conditioner.



Evaporative cooling Good for you...

Individuals can make an immediate difference by trying to reduce their personal greenhouse gas emissions.
(www.aninconvenienttruth.com.au 2006)

The benefits for the environment are significant every time a consumer chooses an evaporative airconditioner over a refrigerated system.

- Evaporative coolers consume only a small proportion of the electricity consumed by a comparable refrigerated system
 - Therefore less fossil fuels like coal and natural gas will be consumed in the production of electricity.
 - Less electricity generation infrastructure will be required.
- Evaporative systems contain no harmful refrigerants. Many of the gases used in refrigerated airconditioning are potent greenhouse gases like hydrofluorocarbons.

The electricity and gas supply industry was a significant user of water in Victoria, consuming 1,536GL, or 22% of water consumption in the state.
Australian Bureau of Statistics "Water Account 2004"

Breezair Icon has advanced water saving technology designed to virtually eliminate water waste.

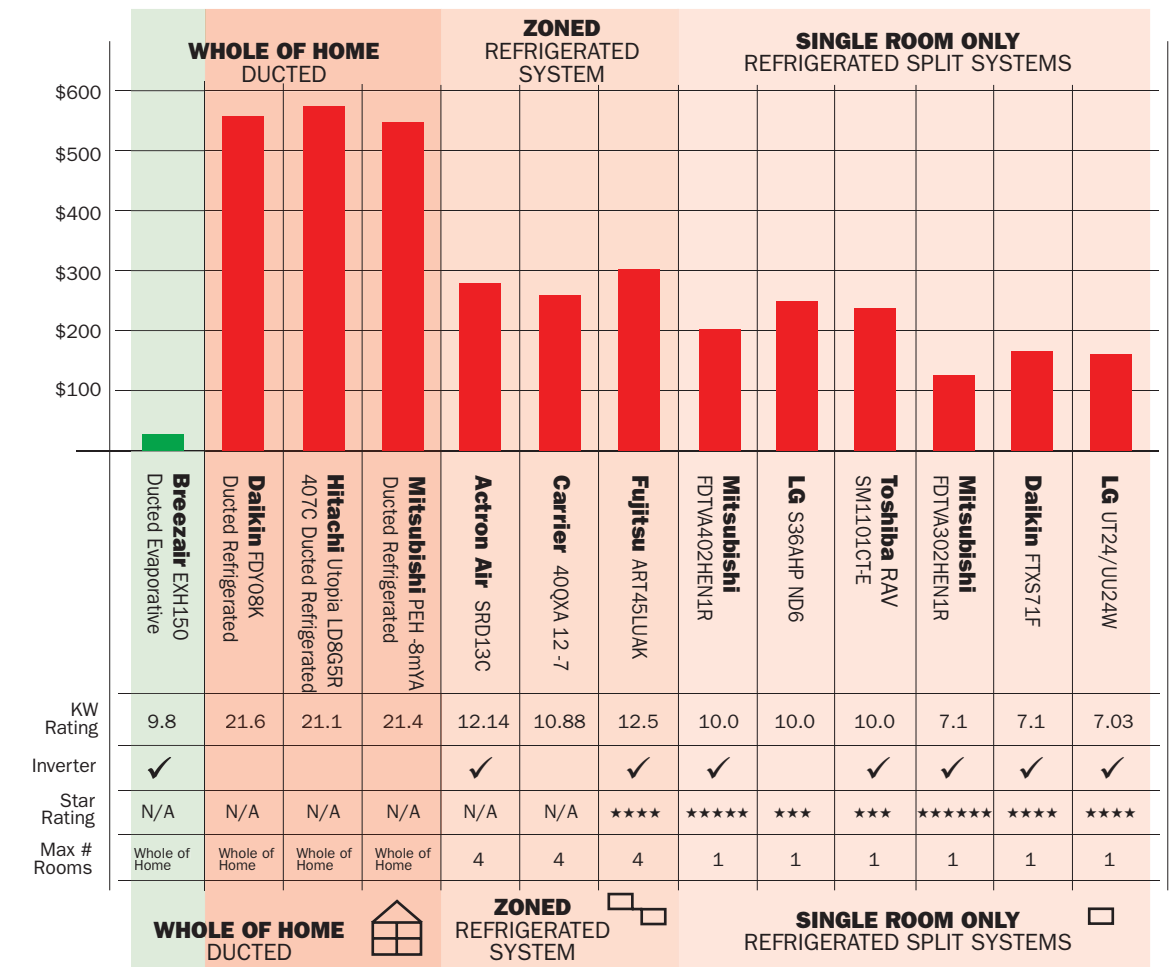
WATERmiser™ continuously examines water quality electronically, replacing it only when mineral deposits exceed acceptable levels. The result is that Breezair airconditioners use the minimum amount of water resource to provide maximum cooling effect.

Water is only discharged from the cooler when it reaches 2400 p.p.m. salinity. At this level it is suitable for many garden plants including most lawns. Check with your nursery or council to confirm suitability for garden watering.

Evaporative cooling ...and your budget.

Annual Electricity Costs

The chart below illustrates the projected annual electricity running costs for some of Australia's leading brands for cooling only. The data for each of the refrigerated brands was sourced from the Australian Government website www.energyrating.gov.au. The projection is based on 350 hours of cooling (typical Adelaide summer) with an electricity charge of 20c/k Wh (AGL tariff 110 – 20.79c/kwh, in excess of 3.2877 kwhr/day accessed 20/08/04). The sizing of the whole of home units was based on cooling a 148m² home. The Breezair projection is based on the following operating speeds over 350 hours. Speed 1 to 4 – 82% time, speed 5 to 7 – 10% time and speed 8 to 10 – 8% time.



Refrigerated airconditioning consumes more energy and creates more greenhouse gases than fans and efficient evaporative cooling systems.
www.yourhome.gov.au

Energy consumption in Australia is increasing at the rate of 4% per annum and has doubled in the last 2 decades.
(Prime Ministers report "Securing Australia's Energy future" – 2004)

Coal, which produced 78% of electricity in 2000-2001, will remain the main energy source for electricity generation despite substantial growth in natural gas and renewables.
(Prime Ministers report "Securing Australia's Energy future" – 2004)

Coal provides the largest source of power for electricity generation, with emissions at least double those of natural gas based on best commercially available technology.
(Prime Ministers report "Securing Australia's Energy future" – 2004)

