



Article

Understanding Energy Use in Your Business

Improving energy efficiency is a central element of the Gillard Government's Clean Energy Future package because it can help businesses save money on their operating costs while also lowering Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.

As a result of the Federal Government's Commitment, the TCF Australia ONLINE ENERGY EFFICIENCY Training & Mentoring Project is able to offer an extensive range of specialist energy efficiency services to small businesses in the fashion, textile, clothing, footwear, leather (TCF) creative, and associated industries across Australia.

Small businesses can register for FREE Online Training Webinars, ONLINE Energy Efficiency FREE 'ASK AN EXPERT' Forums and FREE mentoring.

Traditionally, many small TCF businesses have been unaware of how energy is measured, monitored and tracked for their organisation.

About 75% of Australian electricity is produced using coal, 15% by natural gas and most of the remaining 10% is from renewable sources. (*Source: Energy in Australia 2012 www.bree.gov.au*). Most electricity in Australia is produced by coal-fired power stations – a fairly inefficient and polluting process. In a coal power station, over 60% of the energy contained in coal is lost as 'waste heat'. Further losses are incurred as energy is sent through the transmission and distribution network.

Natural gas is used both directly (mains gas) and indirectly (electricity generation) by many businesses. LPG, a petroleum by-product, is often used where mains gas is not available. Gas burns more cleanly and produces significantly less carbon emissions than coal.

The largest renewable energy contribution on the electricity network currently, is made by hydroelectric power, with wind and solar making a small but growing contribution. On-site renewable energy generation, such as solar hot water and solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, are often cost-effective but under-utilised by businesses in Australia.

In terms of measurement, Electricity consumption is measured in Watts (W). The amount of electricity used over time is measured and billed in kilowatt-hours (kWh). For example if a piece of equipment or appliance in your business has Power Consumption (listed on the Compliance Label) of 80W, this means that after 2 hours for example, the appliance would have used 160WH or 0.16kWh.

Interestingly, electricity, gas and other energy consumption can be compared to each other by converting them to the same unit of measure. For example:

- o 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ (useful for equating gas and electricity usage)
- o 1 litre of LPG contains about 26 MJ of energy
- o 1 kilogram of dry wood contains about 16 MJ of energy
- o 1 litre of petrol contains about 34 MJ of energy

A load assessment allows business owners to see where energy is being used within their business. Data collection should include information such as category (e.g. lighting, hot water, air conditioning), description, quantity, load (watts), usage (hrs.), and duty cycle. The total consumption (kwh) can then be worked out.

Once a business owner has this information, they can compare this with received electricity bills, and seek more clarification from an expert if required.

To find out more about the Energy Efficiency business advisory services offered, or register for services as part of this project please visit www.tcfaustralia.com/greenenergy or email greenenergy@tcfaustralia.com

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