

## Energy Efficiency Fact Sheet: Other Useful Information

There are many other useful energy efficiency ideas in addition to low energy lighting, refrigeration, hot water systems, HVAC, air compressors and office equipment. Some are best implemented by the owner of the premises while others are best done by the organisation that pays the electricity bills. Check with your energy auditor to determine whether or not the following measures are suitable and cost-effective at your site. Register for a free energy audit at [3eproject.org.au](http://3eproject.org.au).

### 💡 Power Factor Correction

A common problem at larger commercial sites is low average power factor. A low power factor will result in more current (amps) being drawn from the grid than is necessary. Organisations that will benefit from Power Factor Correction are those that have a Peak Capacity charge on their electricity bill (kVA), which can be reduced by up to 15%. The cost of this measure can be relatively high, so ask your energy auditor if Power Factor Correction will yield great enough energy savings for it to be cost-effective.

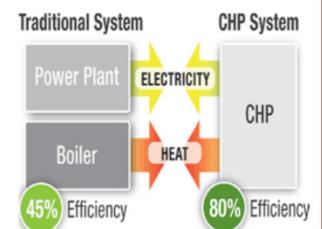
### 💡 Cogeneration or Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

Cogeneration or CHP is a term that describes the concurrent production of electricity or mechanical power as well as heating and/or cooling from a single source of energy. This source can be either fossil-fuel based or renewable and is usually located at or near the point of consumption. Typically, CHP is economical only at industrial, larger commercial and institutional sites, although lower cost technologies are making it feasible at smaller sites, particularly those with high heat-producing processes. CHP can double energy efficiency in the affected areas.

## Energy Savers



**Power Factor Correction**



**Cogeneration or CHP**



### 💡 Building management systems

Installing a computer-based control system to control heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and lighting from a central location may help to reduce energy wastage. Once only economical at larger sites, smaller systems are now available for cost-effective use at almost any site that has multiple HVAC and lighting zones.

### 💡 Insulation

Insulation helps to minimise heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer, which will reduce the need for gas or electric heating and cooling systems. Insulate roofs, walls, floors and ducts for maximum benefit. Up to half of the heat loss/gain in a building is typically due to drafts and gaps, so it's a good idea to seal around doors, windows, and pipes that go through walls.

### 💡 Glazing

Glazing is used to allow natural daylight into buildings, which reduces dependence on electric light. When properly selected, energy efficient types, such as double or low-emissivity glazing, can significantly reduce solar heat gain in summer and also prevent internal heat loss in winter. External shading, louvres and window tinting will further increase savings. An energy audit will determine which solution is best for your organisation.

### Did you know?

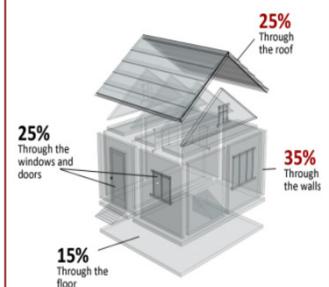
- 💡 For those who are charged for it, Peak Capacity charges can be as much as 30% of your total electricity bill.
- 💡 With proper insulation, orientation and glazing, some buildings in snowy areas can house people comfortably in winter without any heating at all.

For further information contact the 3E Project Team on 1800 242 845 or by email at [info@3eproject.org.au](mailto:info@3eproject.org.au)

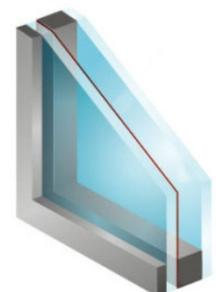
## Energy Savers



**Building Management Systems**



**Insulation points**



**Double Glazing**

