

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2010/11

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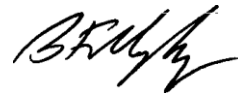
Welcome to Austin Health's 2010/11 Sustainability Report.

As a major provider of tertiary health services, health professional education and research in the northeast of Melbourne, Austin Health has the opportunity to adopt a number of sustainable practices to help create a healthier hospital environment. Our everyday activities involve the use of chemicals, energy, water and waste which not only have the potential to affect our environment but can impact our patients, staff and the community.

Over the past 12 months, Austin Health has exceeded all mandatory obligations to provide action plans, resource efficiency actions and environmental performance data to various state and federal agencies including the Department of Health; EPA Victoria; Yarra Valley Water; Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency; and the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Population and Communities. We have also implemented a number of initiatives and campaigns from our Environmental Management Strategy to ensure that as an organisation, we continue to deliver a high standard of healthcare while minimising our environmental impact.

This report provides a snapshot of our current performance in electricity, gas and water consumption and our campaigns for recycling and waste minimisation. In particular, we show that recyclables diverted from landfill have increased substantially, while the amount of clinical waste generated fell. We provide an update on our greening initiatives, including the establishment and revegetation of our garden areas and improvements to fleet management, resulting in a significant decrease in fuel consumption.

We hope this report allows our patients, staff, community and other external stakeholders to recognise our achievements in sustainability at Austin Health. It is my pleasure to present to you our 2010/11 Sustainability Report and I welcome your feedback on our progress.



Dr Brendan Murphy
Chief Executive Officer



Over the past 12 months Austin Health has remained committed to building a strong and sustainable future and this 2010/11 Sustainability Report highlights some of the achievements and challenges we have experienced in relation to this goal.

The Environmental Management Strategy is now in its second year, with first year action plans developed for four key areas: water, energy, waste and greening. These plans included switching from weekly to monthly testing of the fire sprinkler system to reduce our water consumption, regular maintenance of our air handling units (which provide climate control) to reduce energy consumption, segregating recyclable items from patient trays in Food Services and increasing the number of drought tolerant plants, mulch and garden art to help 'green' Austin Health. Our action plans align with the aim of our Environment Policy; to continually improve environmental performance and achieve best practice outcomes.

With over 200,000 square metres of building space, Austin Health's facilities and current infrastructure projects are a significant focal point for sustainability, particularly the amount of energy generated and water consumed. Some of those projects include a new fit out for the Pathology Department, with Stage 2 due for completion mid 2012. Additionally, the Cyclotron Project for Nuclear Medicine at the Austin Hospital is underway and due for completion early 2012. At Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital (HRH), construction of the Coral-Balmoral Building (which brings together the Veterans' Psychiatry Unit and Post Trauma Victoria under one roof) and the Health and Rehabilitation Centre, were completed.

With this third Sustainability Report for Austin Health, we hope to highlight our environmental initiatives and commitment to reducing our carbon footprint.



Above: Key areas of focus in the Environmental Management Strategy



Introduction

Hospitals and other healthcare facilities are significant water users, essentially combining the functions of hotels, food service operations and medical practices. Water is used in sinks, showers and toilets, but there is also a huge amount consumed for cooling towers, boilers, chillers, operating theatres, sterile processing (autoclaves), dialysis, analytical labs and pure water systems. Additionally, Austin Health maintains two hydrotherapy pools for our rehabilitation patients; one at the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre and a newly constructed pool at the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital.

Austin Health has ongoing water conservation measures including the regular review of water meter readings to identify high use areas, trends and unusual occurrences and quick turnaround times for repairs of drips, leaks and unnecessary flows. At Austin Hospital, the reclamation of dialysis treatment water for toilet flushing was implemented in August 2010 and this is expected to result in savings of 2,700 litres of water per year. Also, in October 2010 testing of the fire sprinkler system to reduce our water consumption switched from weekly to monthly. At the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre, flow control valves to taps were installed in October 2010 which is estimated to save approximately 3,000 litres of water per year.



Above: The new hydrotherapy pool at the Health and Rehabilitation Centre, Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital

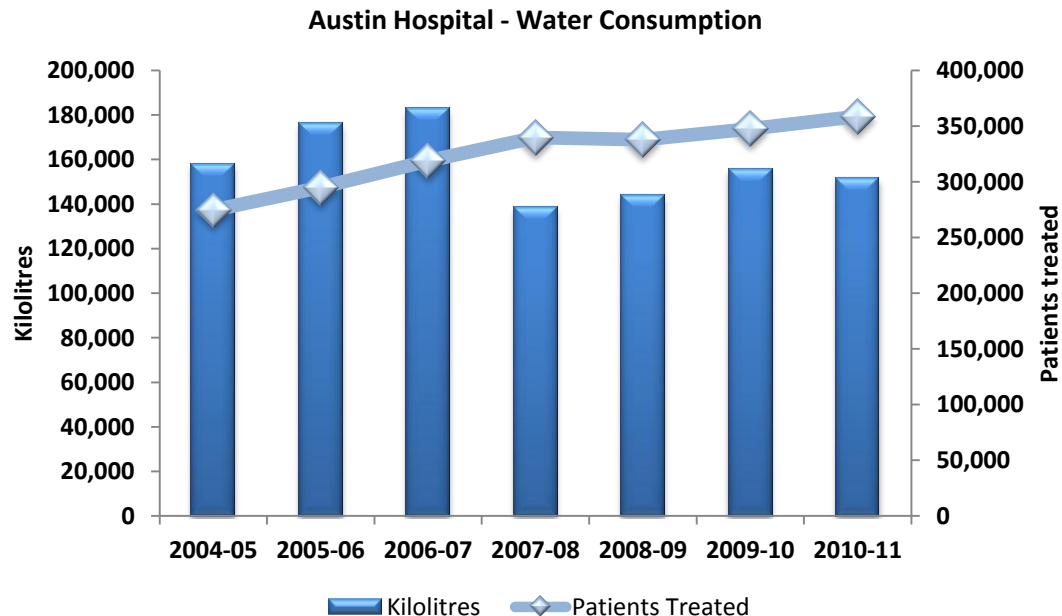


Austin Hospital

During 2010/11, water consumption at Austin Hospital was 151,486 kilolitres, a reduction of 2.6% from the previous year when 155,493 kilolitres of water was used. The reduction is partly due to initiatives undertaken in the previous year which included the installation of flow restrictors in wash basin taps and showers and the introduction of a reverse osmosis waste water recycling system from renal dialysis water. The waste water, which is approximately 1,350 kilolitres per year, runs from the Austin Tower into tanks located in the basement of the Harold Stokes Building, which is then pumped to the top floor and used for toilet flushing.

The number of patients treated at Austin Hospital in 2010/11 was 358,754, resulting in an average of 420 litres of water used per patient, compared to 450 litres in 2009/10.

The number of patients treated, used as a unit of measure throughout this report, is calculated by combining occupied bed days, emergency department presentations and outpatient attendances.



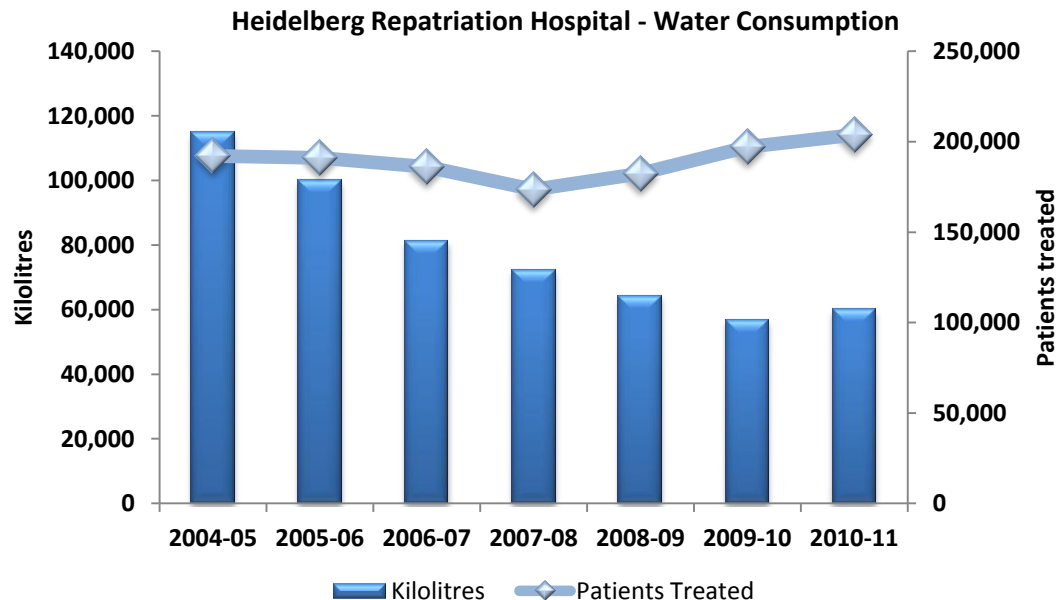


Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital

At the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital two water-cooled cooling towers were replaced with an air-cooled cooling tower. However, with the construction of the Coral-Balmoral Building and the Health and Rehabilitation Centre, equipped with a hydrotherapy pool, the demand for water has increased over the past year. This accounts for the 5.6% increase in water consumption from 56,875 kilolitres to 60,053 kilolitres.

203,875, resulting in an average of 295 litres of water used per patient, marginally higher than last years figure of 289 litres per patient. The percentage of outpatients who attended the hospital, that is those patients not requiring hospital admission, was 66% of all those treated at Austin Health. This accounts for a lower rate of water used per patient compared to Austin Hospital and the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre.

The number of patients treated at the hospital in 2010/11 was



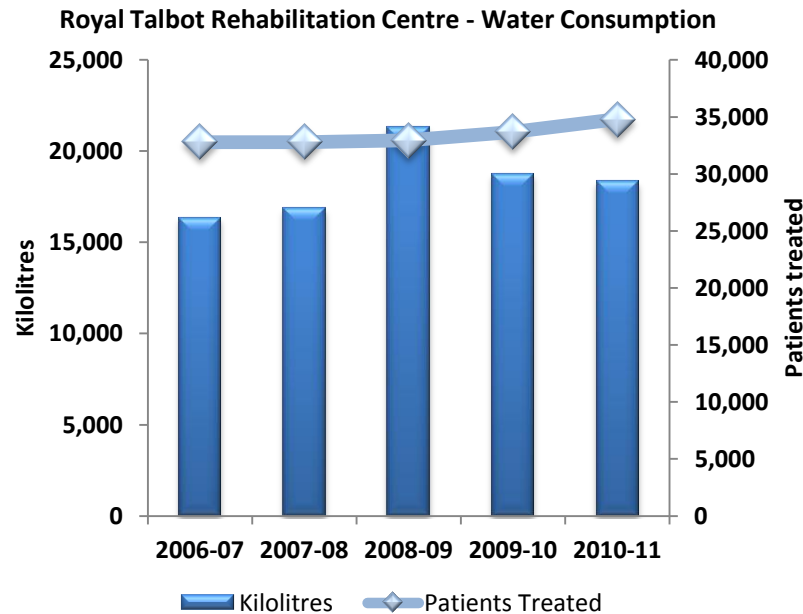


Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre

The installation of flow restrictors in wash basin taps and showers contributed to a reduction in water consumption at the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre. In 2010/11, 18,337 litres of water was used, compared to 18,766 kilolitres in the year before, a 2.3% decrease.

With a number of intensive rehabilitation programs, the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre provides a comprehensive and co-ordinated range of medical, nursing, therapy and support services

to people with a wide range of disabilities, resulting in the treatment of 34,795 patients this year, compared to 33,680 last year. An average of 530 litres of water was used per patient, compared to 560 litres last year.





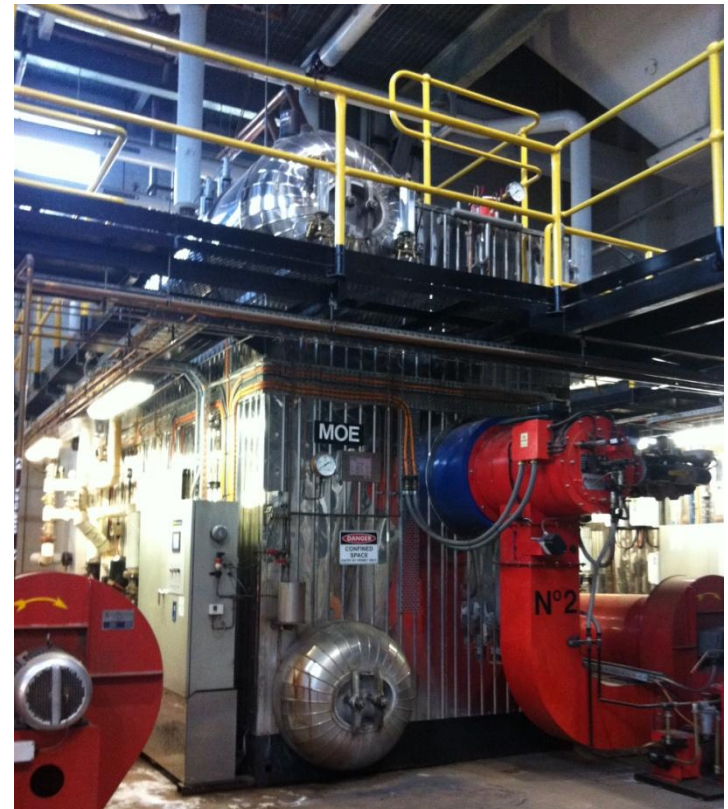
Introduction

Natural gas as an energy source has significant environmental benefits over both coal and oil in terms of lower greenhouse gas and other emissions. The majority of Victoria's natural gas is sourced from the Gippsland Basin and is produced at the Longford processing plant. According to the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria consumed a total of 213 petajoules (PJ) of natural gas in 2006 and has the highest rate of access to natural gas in Australia, with reticulated natural gas available in most Victorian cities and large towns.

At Austin Health, natural gas is used to fuel our boilers which generate steam for heating, hot water, sterilisers and cooling through absorption chillers. Over the last year, we have implemented a number of energy saving initiatives to improve the efficiency of the boilers, including the installation of variable speed drives, oxygen sensing monitors and total dissolved solid probes.



Above: Heating hot water boiler at Austin Hospital



Right: Steam boiler at Austin Hospital

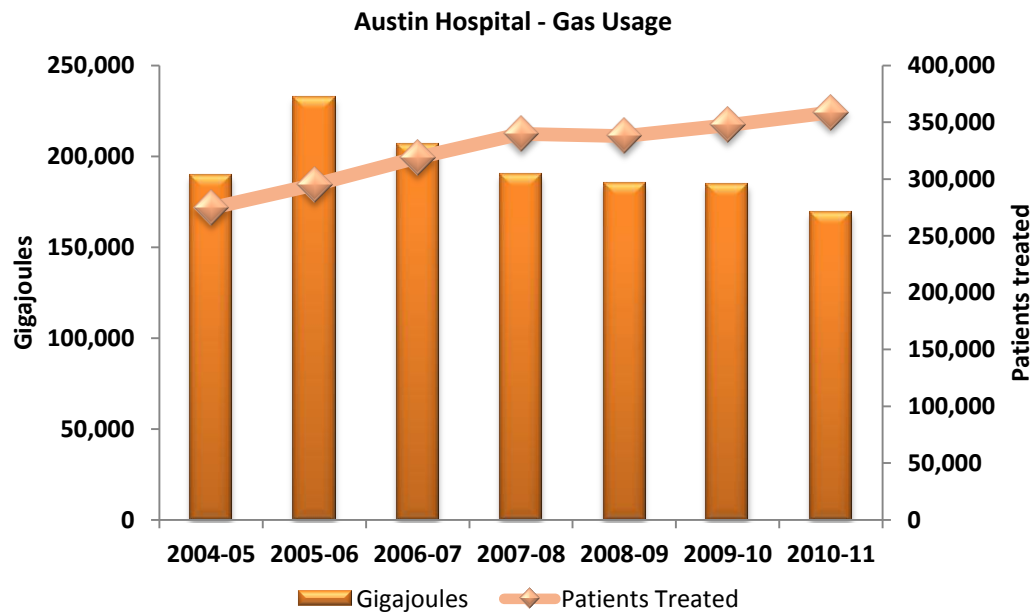


Austin Hospital

During 2010/11, Austin Hospital consumed 168,965 gigajoules of gas, a reduction of 8.5% from the previous year when 184,570 gigajoules of gas was used. This resulted in an average of 470 megajoules of gas used per patient, a drop of over 10% from the previous year where the average was 530 megajoules gas per patient.

The decrease in gas consumption is attributed to the ongoing efficiency initiatives undertaken on the boilers, in particular, the installation of variable speed drives, oxygen sensing monitors and total dissolved solid probes.

Greenhouse gas emissions generated from gas consumption at Austin Hospital amounted to 8,668 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($\text{tCO}_2\text{-e}$), compared to 9,474 $\text{tCO}_2\text{-e}$ the previous year, a saving of 806 $\text{tCO}_2\text{-e}$.



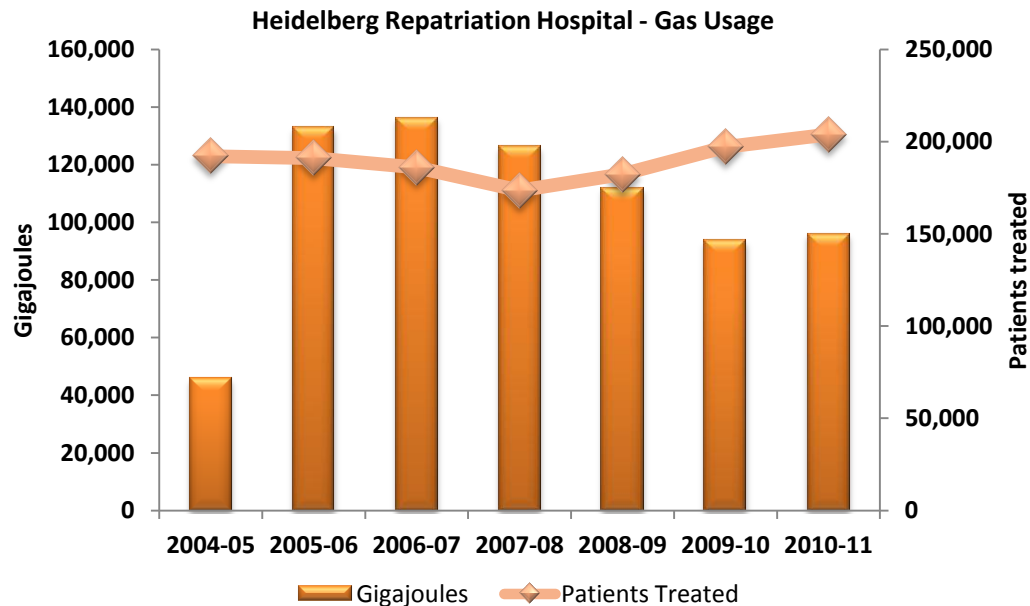


Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital

At Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital, gas consumption increased slightly from 93,757 gigajoules in 2009/10 to 95,992 gigajoules this year, resulting in the emission of 4,924 tCO_{2-e} of greenhouse gases. Patients treated rose by 3.5% to 203,875, bringing the average amount of gas used per patient to 470 megajoules.

accounted for by the installation of a new hydrotherapy pool in the Health and Rehabilitation Centre and construction of the Coral-Balmoral building, both requiring hot water and space heating.

Boilers were fitted with total dissolved solid probes to control boiler blowdown. However, the rise in gas consumption can be

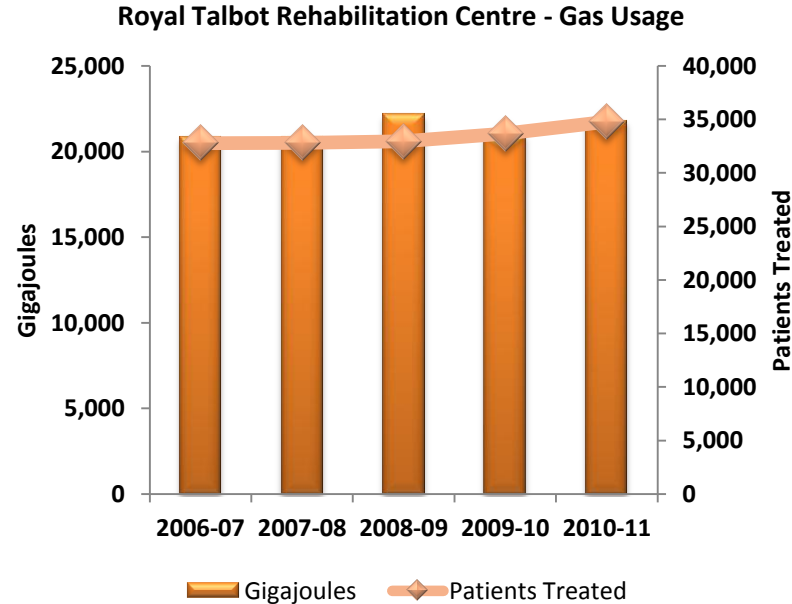




Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre

Gas consumption at the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre increased by 4% to 21,799 gigajoules compared to 20,964 gigajoules the previous year, amounting to 1,118 tCO_{2-e} in greenhouse gas emissions. The number of patients treated increased by approximately 3.3%, resulting in an average of 630 megajoules of gas used per patient.

The centre specialises in intensive rehabilitation programs including the use of a hydrotherapy pool for its patients, which has seen its opening hours extend to meet demand.





Introduction

Hospitals use electricity for a wide variety of purposes. At Austin Health, the biggest consumers of electricity include lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) fans, sterilisers, air compressors, circulation pumps, medical equipment and dishwashers. Our buildings are carefully controlled to ensure the internal climate is optimal, and emergency generators are on standby in the event of power outages. We also have a number of specialised areas for cancer, liver transplantation, spinal cord injuries, neurology, endocrinology, mental health and rehabilitation, which all require a number of mechanical, electrical and telecommunication systems to run effectively. Some equipment used in our hospitals cannot be turned off without proper shutdown procedures by qualified staff and therefore operate 24 hours per day, all year round.

These factors, including the construction of new buildings, the retrofit of existing infrastructure and increasing patient volumes, presents some challenges in addressing our electricity usage.



Right: Lighting along the Nursing Allocation corridor, Austin Hospital

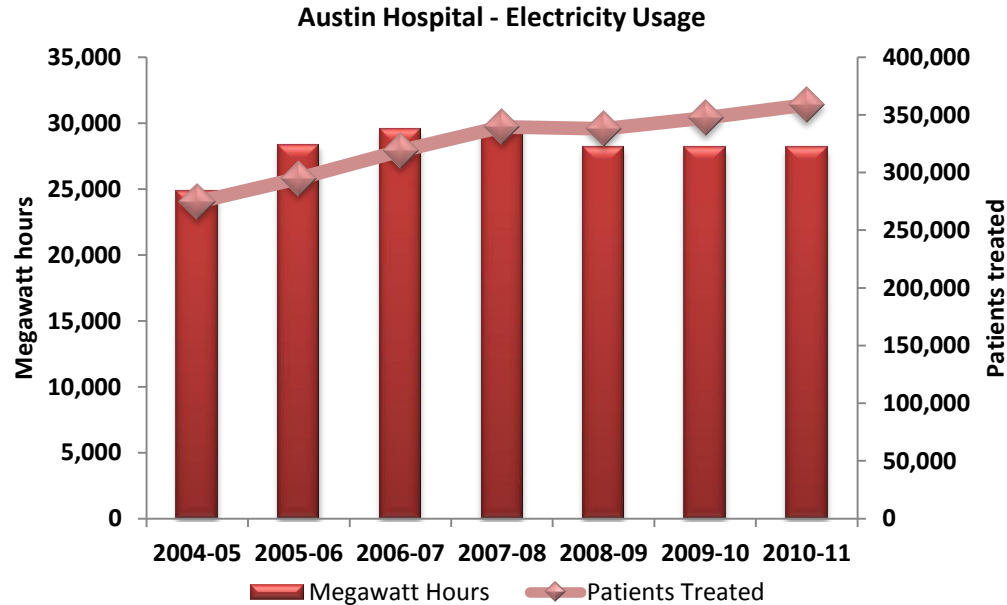


Austin Hospital

There was a slight decrease in electricity consumption at Austin Hospital, dropping 0.2% to 28,115 megawatt hours from 28,167 megawatt hours the previous year. This decrease is partly due to the installation of variable speed drives to the chilled water and condenser water pumps and improved chiller control to the air conditioning systems.

Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity usage totalled 34,301 tCO_{2-e} at Austin Hospital this year.

Despite an increase in the number of patients treated from 347,452 in 2009/10 to 358,754 this year, the amount of electricity consumed per patient was approximately 78 kilowatt hours, compared to 81 kilowatt hours last year.



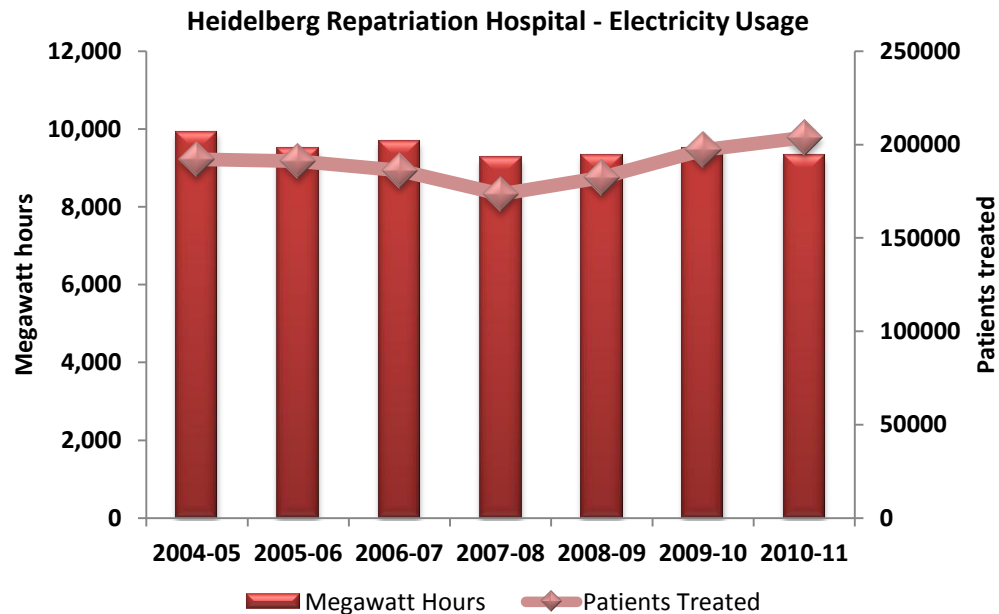


Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital

Electricity consumption at the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital decreased by 1.8% to 9,326 megawatt hours compared to 9,496 megawatt hours last year. Despite a 3.5% increase in patients treated, the construction of two energy efficient buildings at the hospital has resulted in some energy savings.

There was also a drop in the amount of electricity consumed per patient treated, averaging 46 kilowatt hours, down from 48 kilowatt hours in 2009/10.

Greenhouse gas emissions generated from electricity consumption amounted to 11,378 tCO_{2-e}, compared with 12,724 tCO_{2-e} the previous year, resulting in a savings of 1,346 tCO_{2-e}.



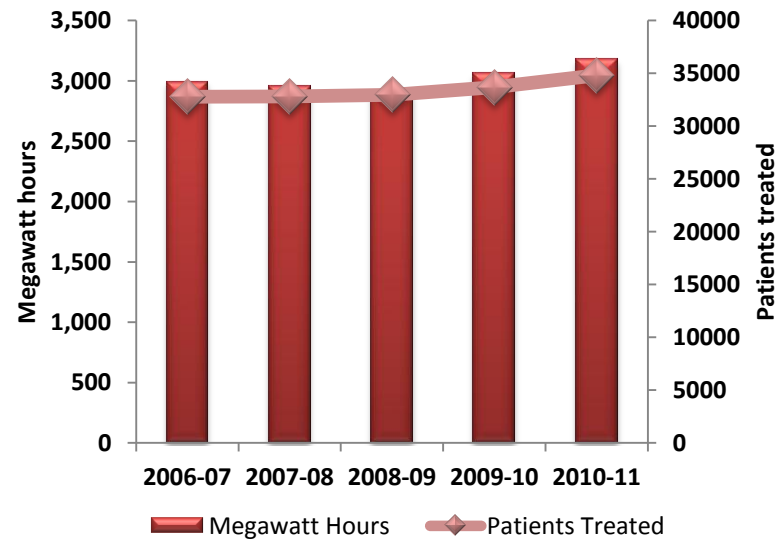


Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre

At the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre electricity consumption increased by 3.8% to 3,178 megawatt hours, from 3,062 megawatt hours in the previous year. This resulted in the emission of 3,876 tCO_{2-e} of greenhouse gases.

Electricity used per patient treated averaged 91 kilowatt hours, an increase of only 0.5% from last years usage.

Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre – Electricity Usage





Introduction

Managing waste in hospitals involves a range of activities including waste storage and disposal, contract negotiations, staff education, risk management, investigating new technologies, reporting, and compliance with a number of legislative requirements. If undertaken effectively, huge cost savings are possible in addition to the environmental benefits that are associated with waste reduction and correct waste segregation.

A key objective in the Environmental Management Strategy is diverting waste from landfill, which has been identified as an area of high priority at Austin Health. Some initiatives undertaken to help achieve this include installation of a recycling compactor, distribution of more recycling bins and continuation of the waste education campaign.



Above: 660 litre wheelie bins for general waste, clinical waste and recyclables

Right: Recycling compactor at Austin Hospital

Currently, there are over 25 different waste streams which come under one of 3 categories: general waste, clinical waste and recyclables. General waste is defined as waste that is not capable of being composted, recycled, reprocessed or reused. Clinical waste has the potential to cause disease and includes anatomical, cytotoxic, medical, pharmaceutical, quarantine and sharps waste. Recyclables are materials which are capable of being remanufactured or reused and include cans, cardboard, cartons, glass, paper and rigid plastics. In addition, we have a number of items that are recycled separately, including batteries, chemicals, e-waste, fluorescent tubes, grease trap waste, green waste and toner and printer cartridges.





Sustainability in Action

Some staff at Austin Health have chosen to help raise awareness of environmental issues within their area by becoming green champions, joining an action group, or forming their own green team to promote sustainable practices. Staff who have undertaken these voluntary roles are enthusiastic, have great communication skills, are able to motivate their colleagues and have the organisational skills to coordinate activities to achieve results. They aim to improve the sustainability performance of their workplace, explain new initiatives to colleagues and seek their co-operation and support and encourage and gather ideas and feedback to identify opportunities to reduce the organisation's carbon footprint. These staff are key to creating change in the workplace and represent a bottom-up approach to complement the top-down support from Austin Health's Board and Executive staff.

Green champions are located at each of the main hospitals at Austin Health and originate from a variety of areas including Austin by Design; Child Inpatient Department; Clinical Neuropsychology; Clinical Nursing Education; Health Information Services; Neurology; Nuclear Medicine; Nutrition and Dietetics; Occupational Therapy; Physiotherapy; Rehabilitation in the Home; Speech Pathology; Strategy, Quality and Service Redesign; Supply; Surgical Clinical Service Unit; Surgical and Endoscopy Centre; the Surgery Centre Operating Suite; and the Victorian Respiratory Support Service.

One green champion in the administration section of the Surgical Clinical Service Unit has initiated a number of actions to help his area perform better environmentally. They include placing stickers

on light switches and computer monitors to remind people to switch off and save energy; and encouraging staff to recycle all paper and only place material in the confidential waste bin if necessary. Also, a recycling bin has now been placed in the tearoom and a section on the pin board has been designated "In the Green Corner", containing information about Austin Health's current environmental performance and achievements.



Above: "Switch off Save energy" sticker used on light switches and computer monitors in the Surgical Clinical Service Unit



Sustainability in Action, cont.

In the Surgical and Endoscopy Centre, one green champion and a fellow colleague have encouraged staff to recycle a number of plastic food containers, removed clinical waste containers from bays where they were no longer required, placed appropriate waste signage around the ward and organised some clinical in-service sessions on correct waste segregation for staff.

The action groups and green teams at Austin Health meet regularly to identify activities that could enhance the sustainability performance of their respective areas and for the benefit of the organisation. The Surgery Centre 'Waste Not Want Not Environment Committee', located at the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital, consists of nursing, technical and clerical staff including a representative from Environmental Services. Their initiatives include: placement of recycling bins in all anaesthetic rooms, theatres and areas where waste is collected, including the tea

room; allocation of a spot in their centre, named the "Recycling Corner", where clean items are offered to staff to reuse; replacement of large yellow clinical waste bags with smaller bags; and removal of clinical waste bins where they are no longer required. They have also developed a presentation to educate their staff about correct waste segregation.

Right: Waste signage used in the Surgical and Endoscopy Centre





Sustainability in Action, cont.

The Austin Operating Suite (AOS) and Surgical and Endoscopy Centre (SAEC) Environment Committee are a group of healthcare professionals who aim to raise staff awareness about the environmental impacts of operating suite service activities. Some initiatives the committee have achieved include an increase in the number of recycling bins in their respective areas, as well as placement of signage to show correct waste segregation for clinical waste, general waste and recyclables.

The role of the Radiology Green Team is to raise staff awareness of the environmental impacts of radiology service activities by promoting the efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management. Some initiatives the team have implemented include: deployment of small and large recycling bins throughout the department; creation and placement of area specific signs; discouraging paper use and photocopying and promotion of electronic storage; and continuously raising awareness and educating staff in terms of recycling, smart power consumption and correct waste disposal.

Through an interdisciplinary approach, the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Sustainability Team is committed to contributing to

environmental sustainability at Austin Health. The team's objective is to implement resource efficiency, waste minimisation strategies and monitoring of ICU's environmental performance. The initiatives include: increased recycling and placement of waste in the appropriate waste stream; signage for correct waste segregation; creation of a 'Sustainability Team Wall Board' where tips for the month are placed; encouraging the use of ceramic and 'keep' cups by staff, and subsequent removal of foam cups; and reducing stock levels in their consumables trolley to avoid unnecessary waste.



Right: The Radiology Green Team have placed small and large recycling bins throughout their department



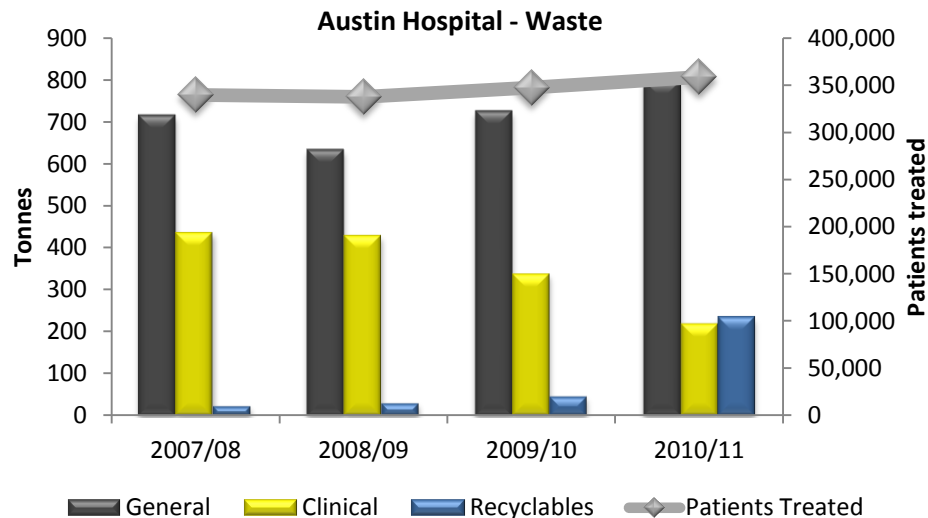
Austin Hospital

Clinical waste generated at Austin Hospital fell by 35% to 219 tonnes compared to 337 tonnes the previous year, a result of the ongoing waste education campaign which began in early 2010, incorporating waste posters and clinical in-service sessions. General waste, excluding hard waste material, increased by 10%, partly due to the 3.3% increase in patients treated. In addition, food organics waste was initially sent to an organics treatment facility, however, from April 2011 the facility reached capacity and recycling of the waste ceased. In the coming year, an organics unit will be installed at the hospital to convert food waste to compost, significantly reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and saving on costs and methane emissions, a greenhouse gas 20 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

The amount of recyclables, including cans, cartons, cardboard,

glass, paper and rigid plastics, diverted from landfill increased significantly from last year's figure of 46 tonnes to a record 232 tonnes. In addition to the waste education campaign, this jump of 404% can be attributed to the ongoing rollout of recycling bins and the introduction of a recycling compactor at the site. The compactor works by compressing the recyclables in a detachable container which is then transported by truck to the recycling facility when full. The compactor significantly reduces the volume of recyclable material and therefore the frequency of transportation - a savings in costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

In relation to patients treated, the average amount of waste generated per patient at Austin Hospital was 2.2kgs of general waste, 0.6kgs of clinical waste and 0.7kg of recyclables.





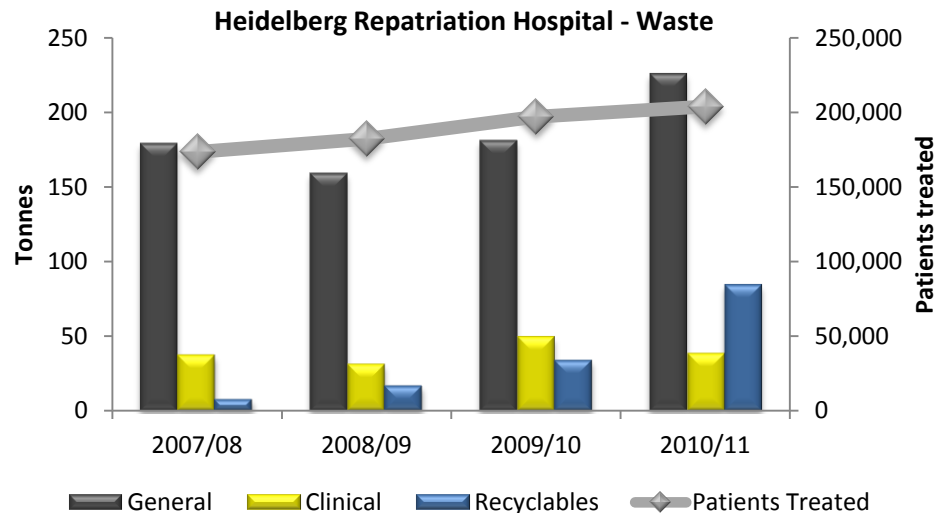
Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital

Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital recorded a drop of 23% in clinical waste from 49 tonnes to 38 tonnes this year. Coinciding with this was an increase in general waste by 25% to 225 tonnes, due to an 3.5% rise in patients treated. In addition, there were a number of clean-ups associated with fit-outs, refurbishments and relocations at the hospital this year. They include the relocation of the Chaplaincy from building 27 to ground floor of the Centaur building; refurbishment of Human Resources at ground floor in the Centaur building; fit-out of two office spaces on the first floor of Centaur South Wing; and a major clean-up of an archive store on the ground floor of the former laundry.

With the rollout of more recycling bins and the ongoing waste education campaign on correct waste segregation, recycling

increased by 147% to 84 tonnes, compared to 34 tonnes the previous year. As with Austin Hospital, a recycling compactor will also be installed at the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital, enabling the site to increase its recyclables in the coming year.

The average amount of waste generated for each patient treated at the hospital was 1.1kgs of general waste, 0.2kgs of clinical waste and 0.4kg of recyclables.

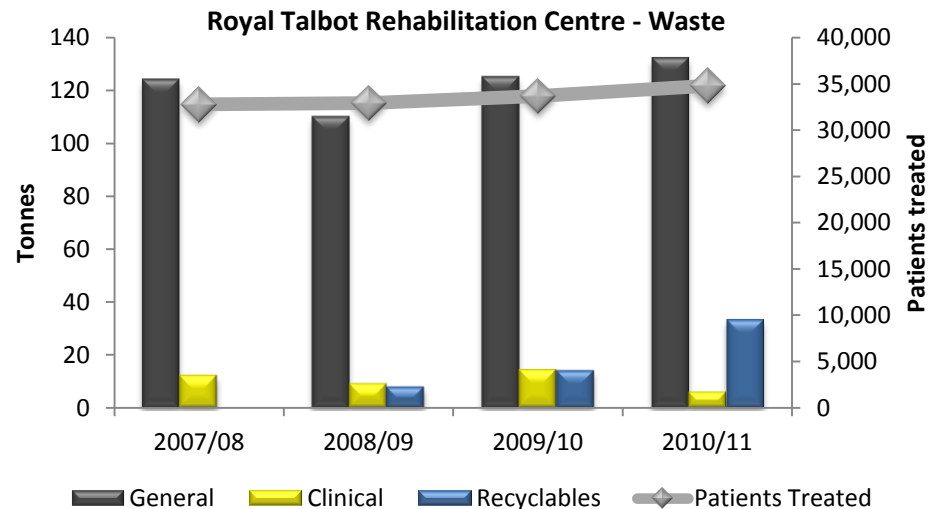




Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre

Clinical waste generated at the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre decreased by 57%, falling to 6 tonnes compared to 14 tonnes the previous year. General waste increased by only 5.7% to 132 tonnes, as did recyclables, which rose to 33 tonnes, an increase of 136% compared to the previous year. This can be attributed to the waste education campaign for staff, together with placement of additional recycling bins around the centre.

The average amount of waste generated for each patient treated at the centre was 3.8kgs of general waste, 0.2kgs of clinical waste and 1kg of recyclables.





Gardens and Grounds

One of the key objectives in our Environmental Management Strategy is to achieve an increase in 'greening' initiatives across all Austin Health sites. As defined in the Environmental Management Strategy, 'greening' is the process of transforming space, a lifestyle or a brand into a more environmentally friendly version. These 'green' qualities include, but are not limited to, the biodiversity of the natural environment, sustainable transport and eco-procurement.

A Garden and Grounds Project Officer was appointed in 2010 who oversaw the development of the Gardens and Grounds Master Plan for Austin Hospital and the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital. The plan provides a detailed review of the current gardens and grounds, with recommendations for 'greening' certain zones to have maximum impact for patients, staff and the organisation.



Above: Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre garden rooms, with native plantings and art

Right: Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre garden rooms, respite area with drought tolerant plants

While there are environmental benefits related to an increase in vegetation, the master plan recommends going beyond this to consider the therapeutic benefits that gardens and green spaces can provide for patients, visitors and staff.

Research shows that access to the natural environment improves health and well-being, as well as preventing disease and assisting recovery. Research supports that effectively implemented garden environments within healthcare facilities have the capacity to provide improved patient physical, emotional and psychological outcomes and assist with patient and staff satisfaction.





Gardens and Grounds, cont.

The first project of the Master Plan was the redevelopment of the Level 4, Quattro café forecourt at Austin Hospital. Funded by Austin Advantage, this project was a way of investing in both patients and staff. It provides a respite area with increased shade, seating capacity and plants. The furniture is made from recycled hardwood and the plants selected require low levels of water and maintenance.

Future projects planned for both hospitals are focused on patient specific areas and will rely on donations and fundraising to progress their development.

Throughout the past year, gardens across all Austin Health sites have been established through the collaboration of community organisations, volunteers and staff. The 'Can Do Team' and the Avocare program continue to actively develop and manage garden projects within the grounds at the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital. Staff, community organisations and volunteers and the Croxton Specialist School secondary students, actively develop and manage garden projects at the Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre. These collaborations positively impact the therapeutic environment of the organisation.



Above: Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre sensory garden, with drought tolerant plants

Right: Quattro café forecourt, Austin Hospital, with composite recycled hardwood and drought tolerant plants





Fleet Management

Austin Health operates and maintains 191 vehicles in its fleet, which have been chosen for their cost effectiveness, safety and fuel efficiency. Where possible, 6 cylinder vehicles have been replaced with 4 cylinder models, with the exception of some that are still used for transporting equipment including dialysis machines, ventilators and supplies and accessories necessary for rehabilitation in the home. A number of options have been explored including dual fuel and dedicated gas vehicles. Diesel vehicles, which have better fuel economy over longer distances, have also been considered, however fleet vehicles at Austin Health generally travel within a 10 kilometre radius of their departure point, so leasing them is not cost effective.

An online car booking system is now in place, which has improved vehicle utilisation and management scheduling; highlights when services are due; tracks infringement notices; and provides departments with the ability to report accidents online and in a timely manner. The system also provides statistical data on usage to assist the Fleet Manager in ensuring optimum vehicle numbers.



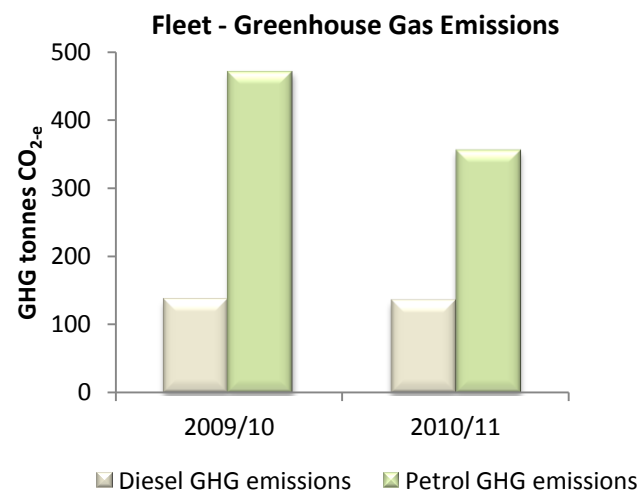
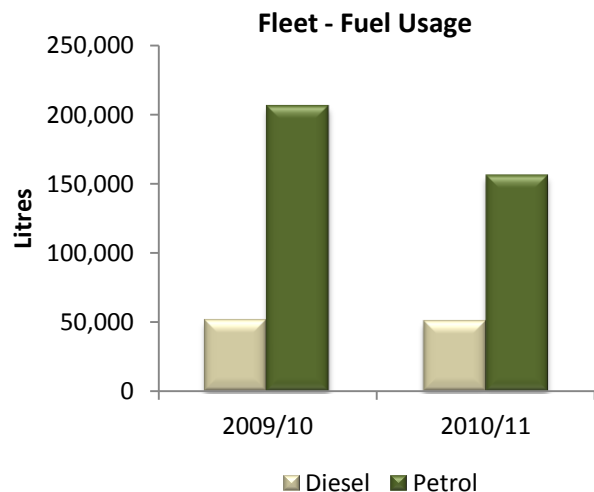
Above: Four cylinder fleet vehicles



Fleet Management, cont.

Fleet vehicles used a total of 205,917 litres of fuel in 2010/11, compared to 256,596 litres the previous year, a drop of 20%. This results from an increase in more fuel efficient vehicles, including the replacement of some 6 cylinder vehicles to 4 cylinder models. Fuel consisted of 24% diesel (50,090 litres) and 76% unleaded petrol (155,827 litres). This generated 135 tCO_{2-e} of greenhouse

gas from diesel and 356 tCO_{2-e} of greenhouse gas from unleaded petrol. This amounted to a total of 491 tCO_{2-e}, compared to 608 tCO_{2-e} last year - a saving of 117 tCO_{2-e} of greenhouse gas by Fleet Management initiatives.



As the Environmental Management Strategy enters its second year, initiatives will be implemented to meet the Year Two commitments detailed in the Strategy, as described below.

To reduce energy consumption, our Building Management Systems will be monitored to ensure cooling, heating and lighting are programmed to match occupancy.

To divert waste from landfill, we will implement information technology efficiency and waste reduction strategies such as double sided printing by default, screen saver reminders and power save mode.

Our water conservation measures will be to encourage maintenance reporting and reduce the lead time on rectification of drips, leaks and unnecessary flows to our water supply systems.

As part of our greening initiative, we will develop partnerships with 'greening' organisations, horticultural businesses, educational facilities and local service groups.

We look forward to implementing these initiatives throughout the year and reporting our challenges and achievements in the next Sustainability Report.

Right: Setting printers to default to double sided printing



We hope you enjoyed reading about Austin Health's sustainability initiatives, achievements and challenges in this 2010/11 Sustainability Report.

Your comments and suggestions are important to us. You can provide us with your feedback online at www.austin.org.au/publications.



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