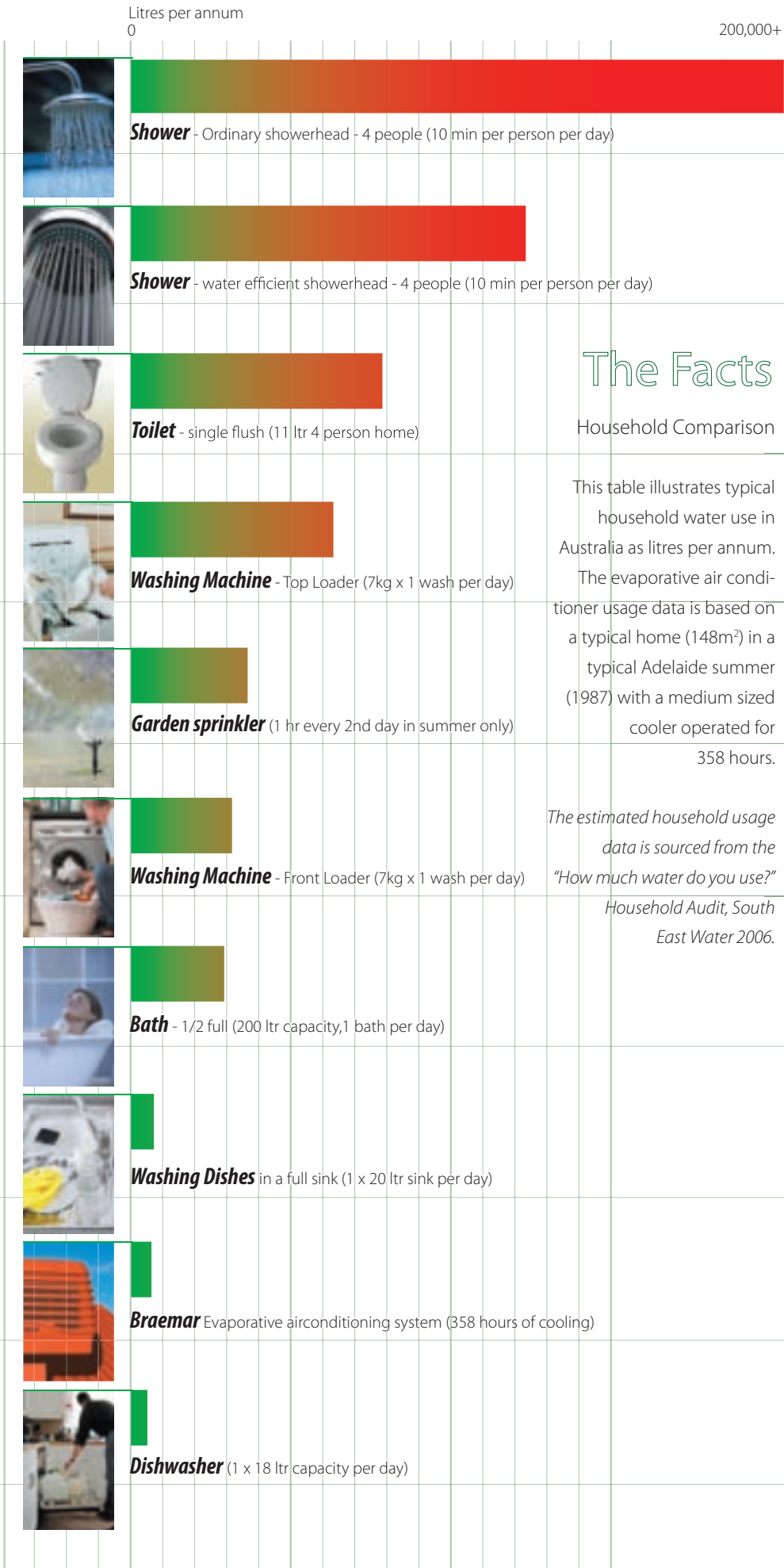


Water Consumption



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

GARVILLE KNOWLES

Energy Minister Francis Logan hopes a blitz 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 18, 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 its new year as the water crisis in the drought-stricken region intensifies.

The Queensland Water Commission warned last month that water supplies from the Wivenhoe dam to the Ipswich and Taring North power stations were likely to be cut off or substantially reduced early next year if the dry conditions continued, as reported *extract from The Australian, December 28, 2006*

Power bills set to surge, warns minister

EXCLUSIVE

CLINTON PORTER

GABRIELLA

HOUSEHOLDERS should prepare themselves for electricity price increases of up to 40 per cent as Australia prepares to "blow green" energy sources, federal industry minister Ian Macdonald has warned. *extract from The Sydney Morning Herald, December 27, 2006*



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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 Braemar evaporative airconditioner uses up to 80 percent less electricity 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 Braemar 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

Braemar ducted evaporative airconditioning is one of the most efficient way to cool your whole home.

Unlike refrigerated and reverse cycle systems, Braemar evaporative airconditioning won't send your electricity bill skyrocketing every time you use it. In fact a Braemar system only uses up to 1/8th of the power of other systems... and that can save you hundreds of dollars on cooling every year!



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"

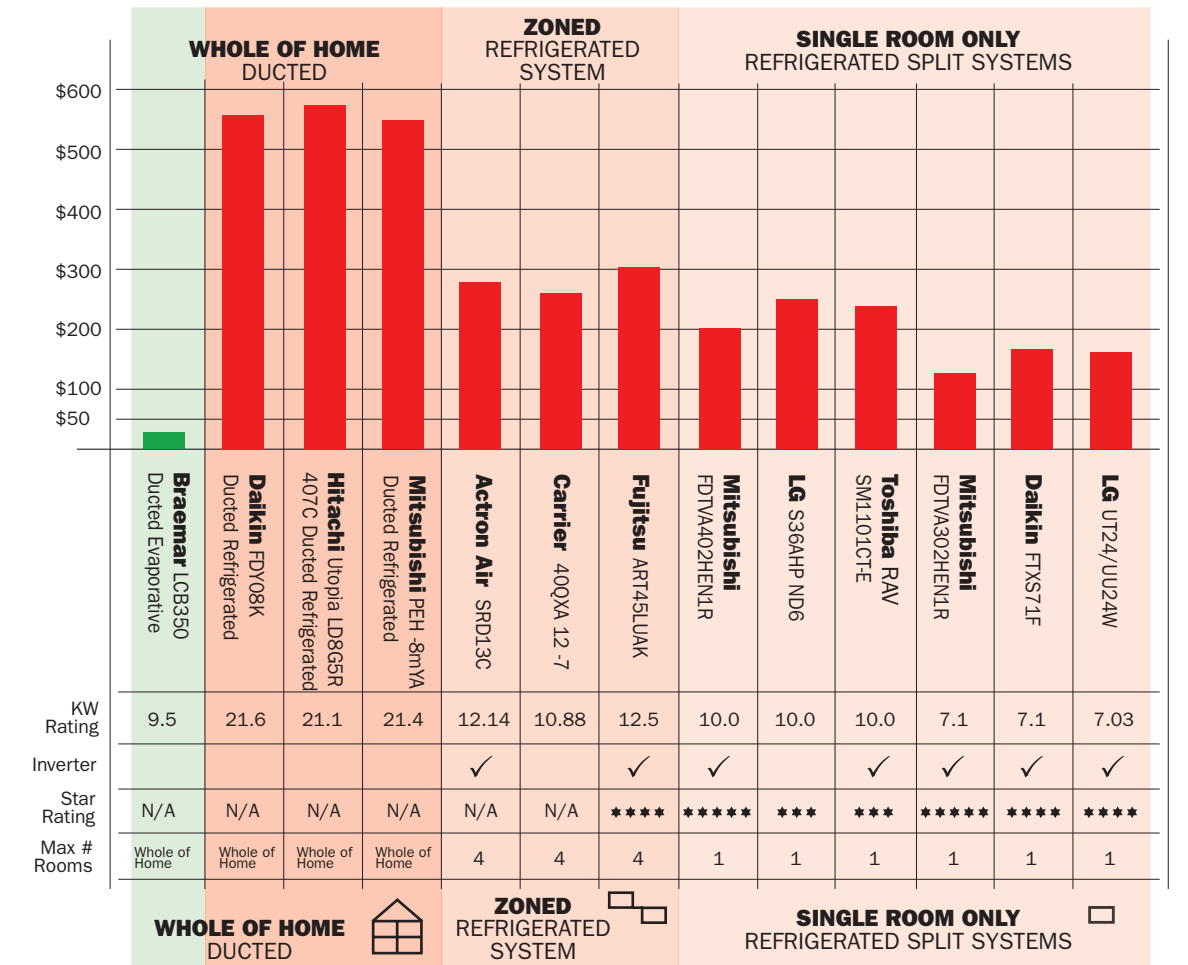
Braemar Paradigm series has advanced water saving technology designed to virtually eliminate water waste. WATERmanager™ continuously examines water quality electronically, replacing it only when mineral deposits exceed acceptable levels. The result is that Braemar airconditioners use the minimum amount 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.



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)

