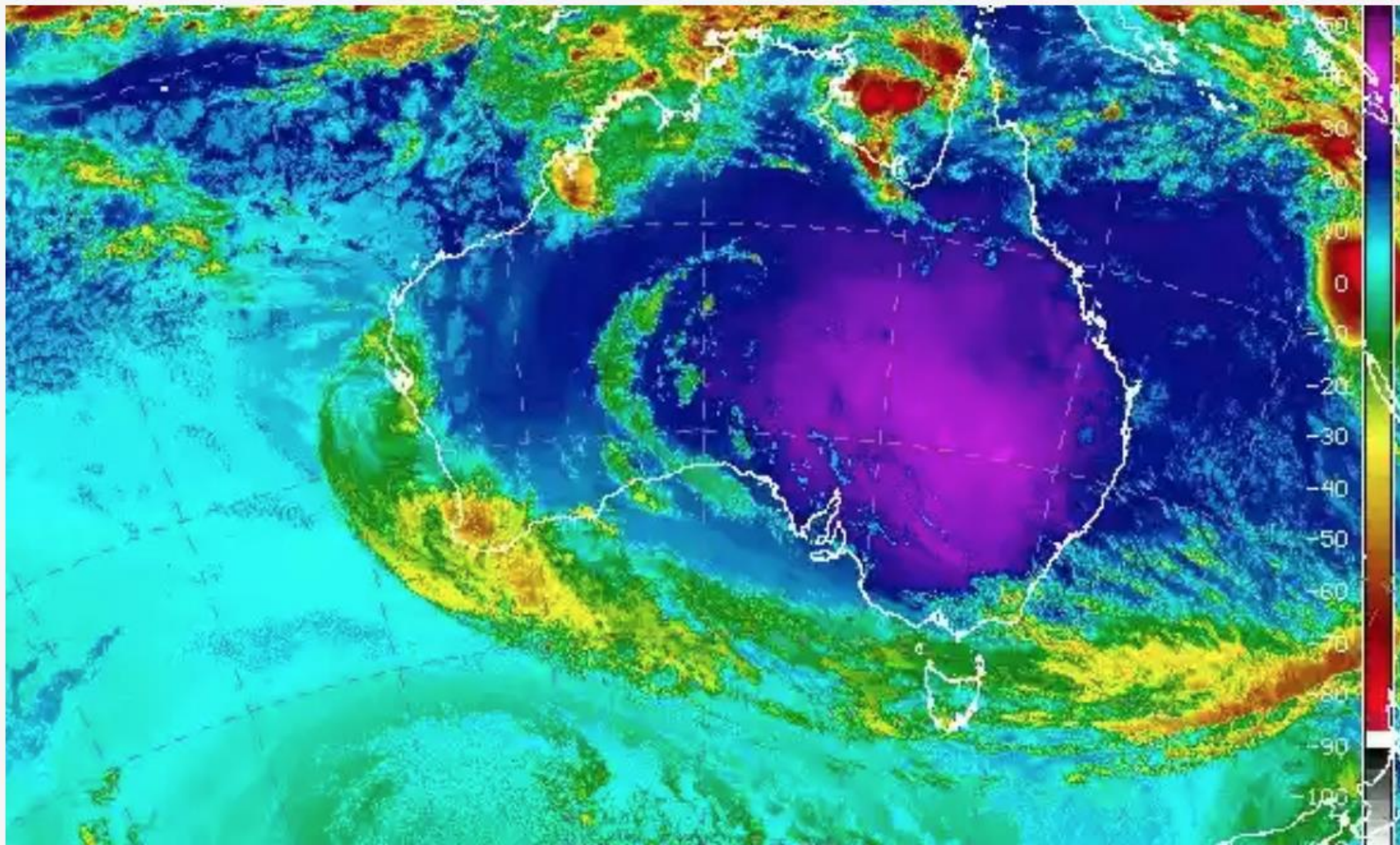


Australia weather: heat records broken in Sydney during heatwave - as it happened

- **New South Wales, ACT, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria suffer heatwave**
- **Canberra hits 39C, Sydney airport 43C, Mildura 45C**
- **Floods hit Perth**



▲ Temperatures across Australia on Friday. The magenta shows where the mercury will be in the 40s.
Photograph: Bureau of Meteorology

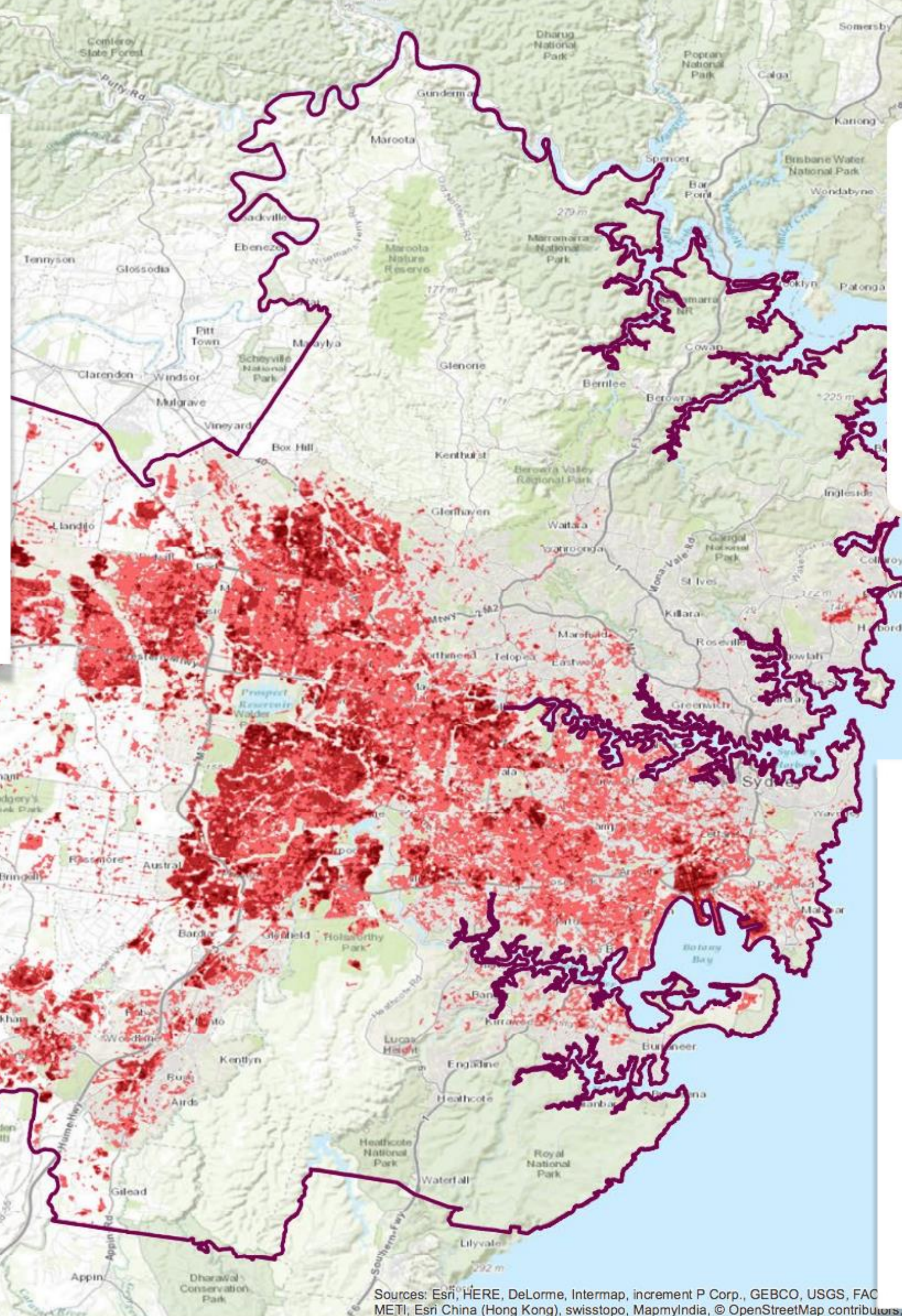
- A statewide fire ban is in place over the weekend for NSW, many national parks have been closed and the Randwick races have been postponed due to the extreme weather conditions forecast
- In Canberra, the Senate inquiry into the resilience of electricity infrastructure in a warming world debated the Australian energy network's reliance on coal, while the federal and SA governments sparred over what was to blame for the loss of power to 90,000 homes in the state on Wednesday
- The Tomago aluminium smelter near Newcastle shut off its three potlines for a period late on Friday afternoon to reduce its electricity usage, as requested by the energy provider AGL and AEMO
- Though the Australian Energy Market Operator warned of blackouts forced by a shortfall in electricity supply in NSW, ACT and SA, there was no significant loss of service. The small number of outages reported by Ausgrid this afternoon were attributed to a local network fault

NSW – SYDNEY

Hope the power doesn't go out

Not only was residential air-conditioning unavailable for many low-income Chicagoans, but high electrical demand strained the grid and left 49,000 city households with no power at one point during the '95 heat wave. Blackouts triggered by surging A/C usage and summer storms will be increasingly common in our warming world, and the nation's power infrastructure remains vulnerable. Climate change played an off-screen role in the September 2011 blackout that left San Diego sweltering without power for 12 hours—the outage was tripped by [an Arizona wildfire](#) that knocked out a transmission line on a 113-degree day.

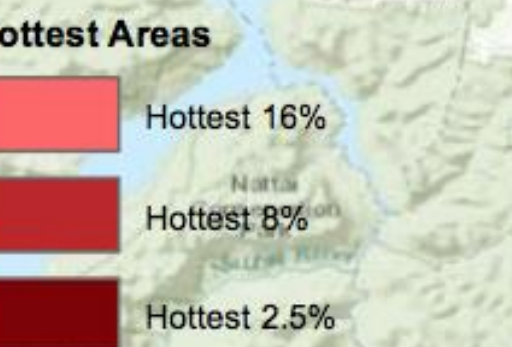
But, [as critics of the American appetite for air-conditioning](#) continue to remind us, A/C is more problem than solution: "By making our world temporarily cooler, [air conditioning is making it permanently hotter](#)," writes Stan Cox, author of *Losing Our Cool: Uncomfortable Truths About Our Air-Conditioned World*. He cites not only the enormous amount of energy consumed (about 5 percent of annual domestic electricity production) but its distorting impact on the built environment.



URBAN HEAT ISLAND MAPPING

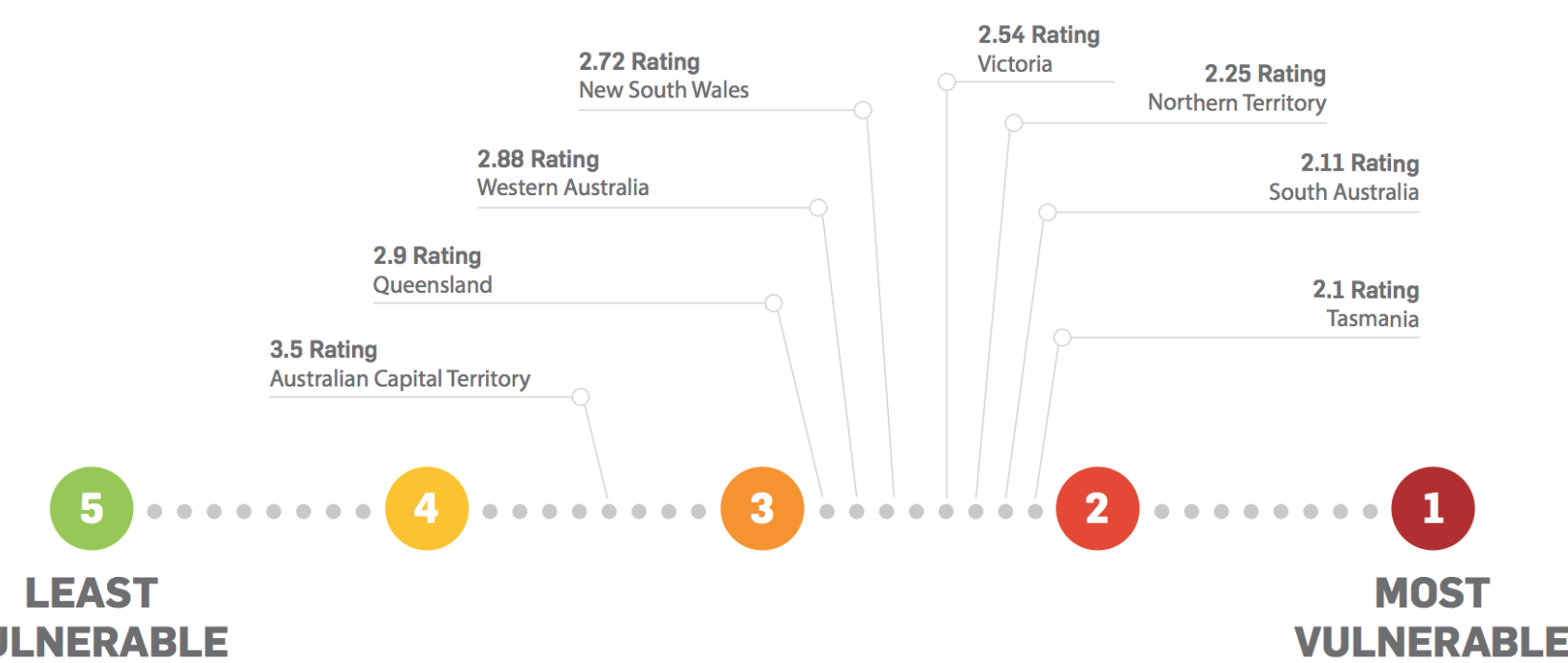
An urban heat island is an area that heats up more than – and stays hotter than – its surrounding areas due to human impact of hard surfaces and development. Colours are used below to differentiate intensity of urban heat islands.

Legend



Map by: Alex Saunders Date: 23/05/2017

VULNERABILITY BY STATE



How to Survive a Heat Wave

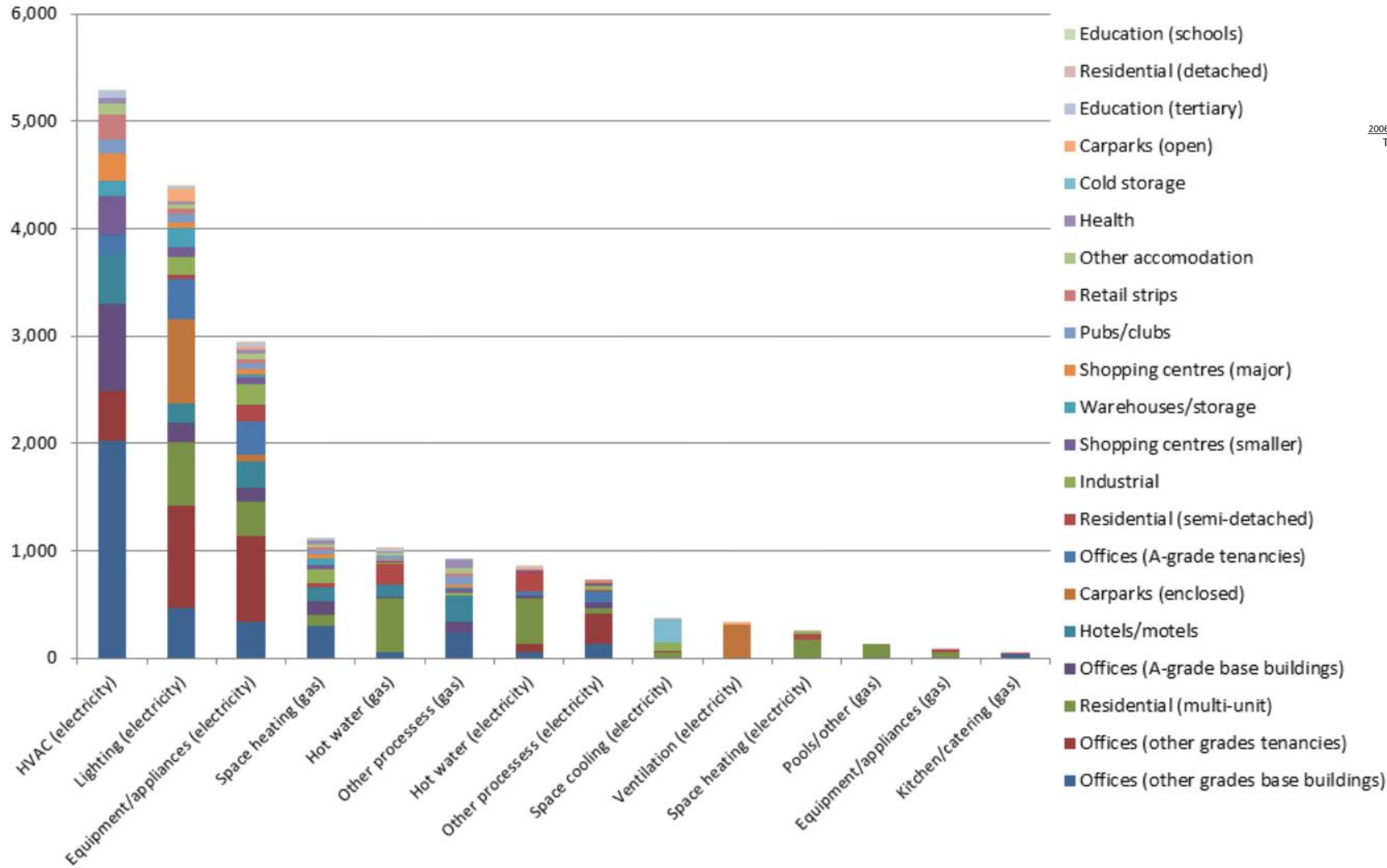
Hint: It helps to be young.

The 1995 heat wave that killed an estimated 739 people in Chicago was a terrifying but instructive event. "At the time, public health agencies considered heat waves a minor nuisance," says the sociologist and writer Eric Klinenberg, whose 2002 book *Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago* chronicled a horrifying cascade of policy errors and social conditions during a three-day period of unrelenting heat and humidity in mid-July.

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

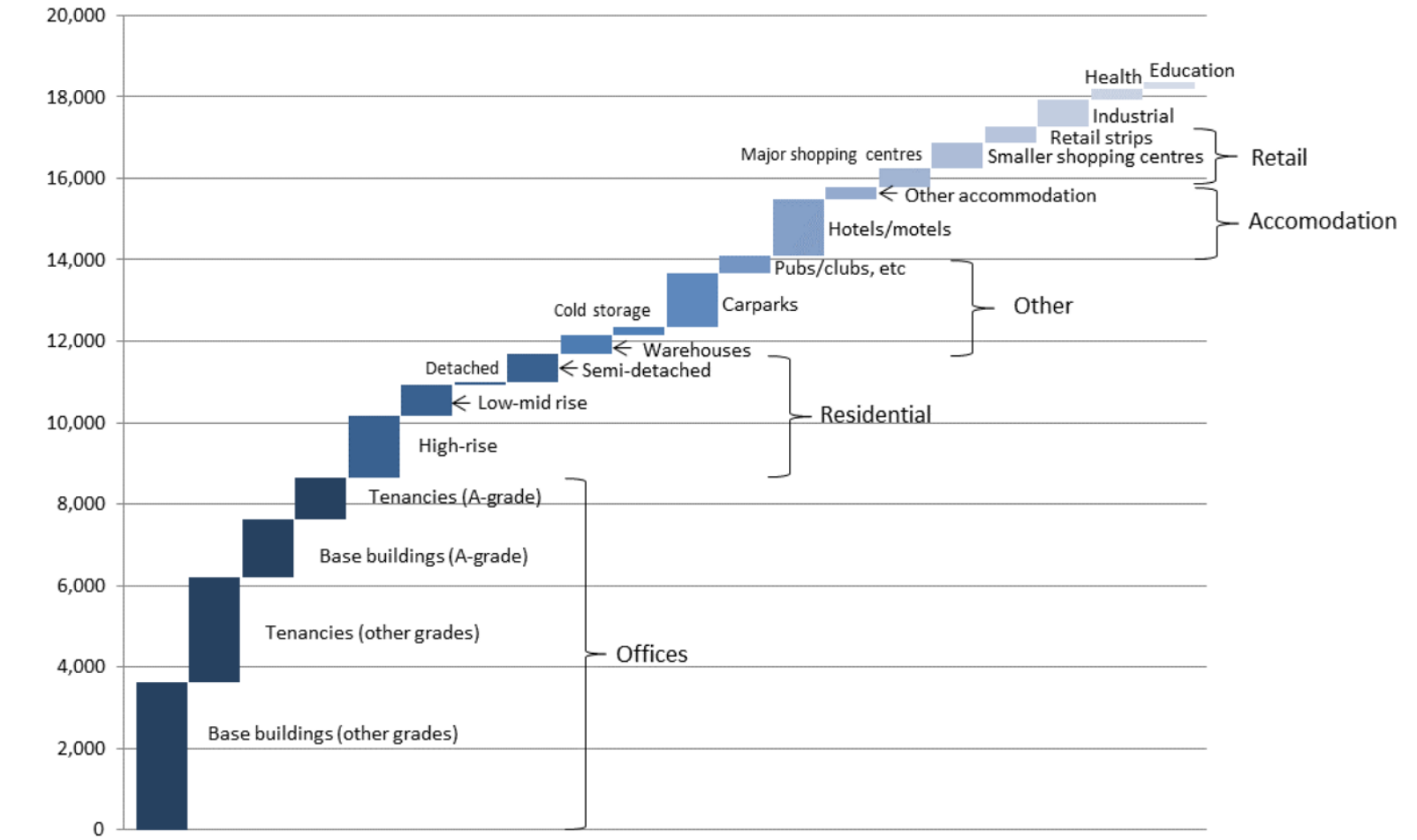
2006 energy - buildings

Terajoules (TJ)



2006 energy - buildings

Terajoules (TJ)



The *Energy Efficiency Master Plan* is a supporting document to the *Environmental Action 2016 – 2021 Strategy and Action Plan* that was endorsed by the City of Sydney in March 2017. The City's most up to date set of environmental targets and actions are contained in *Environmental Action 2016 – 2021 Strategy and Action Plan*.



CITY OF SYDNEY ENERGY EFFICIENCY MASTER PLAN

IMPROVING ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY

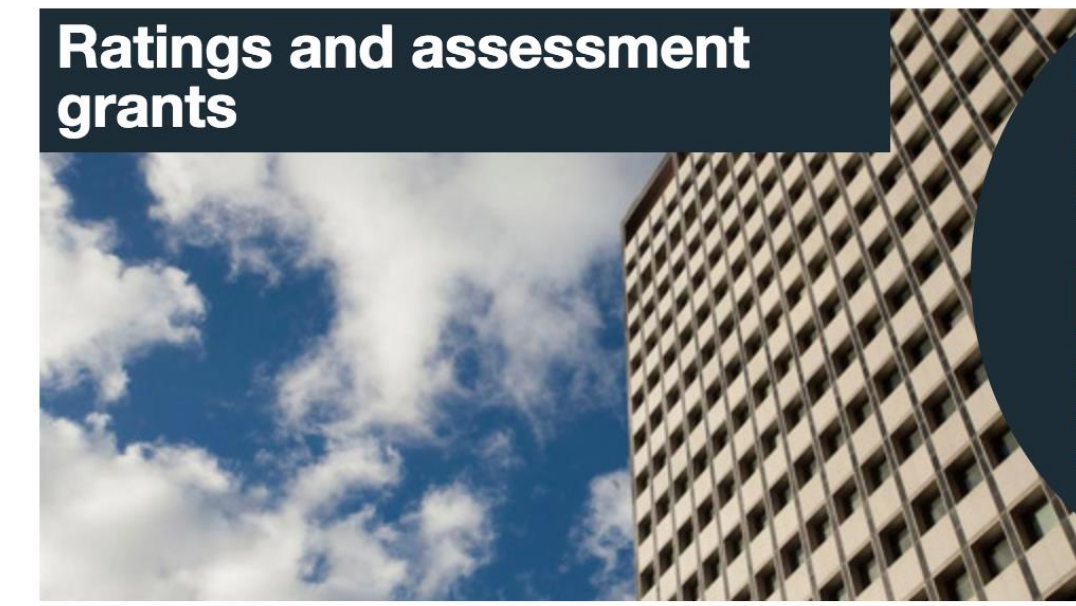
2015–2030

AUGUST 2015



Energy consumption from buildings in the local government area could fall by 31 per cent by 2030 compared to 2006 levels. That is equal to almost two million tonnes CO₂-e saving, making it the single largest contribution toward meeting the City of Sydney's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent by 2030.

- Community services
- Community support
- Grants and sponsorships**
- Business grants
- Community grants
- Cultural grants
- Environmental grants
- Innovation grants



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PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

Because high rise living can be more resource intensive and expensive

we're working with 20 buildings each year for ten years to:

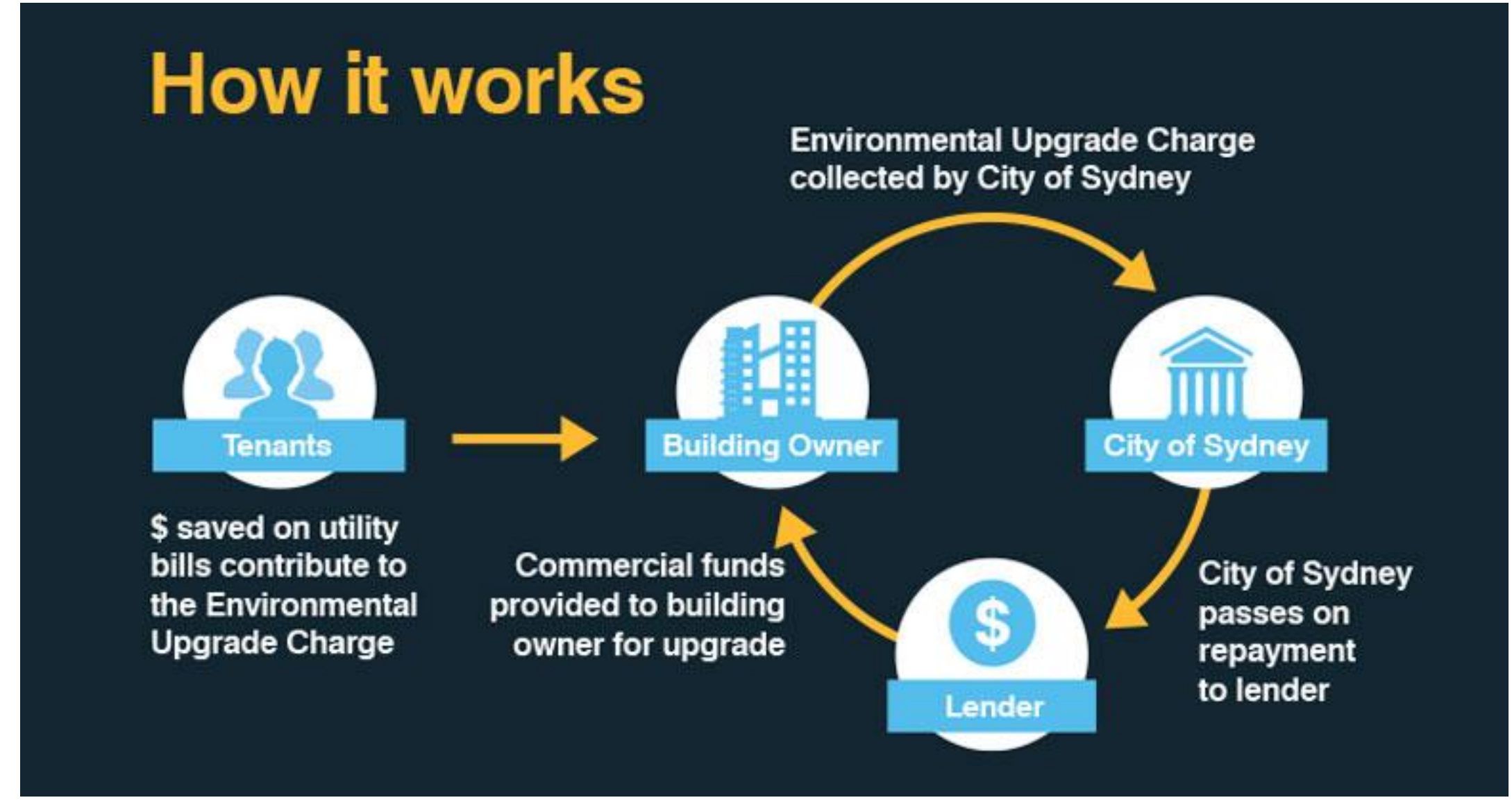
- REDUCE WATER USAGE
- IMPROVE WASTE MANAGEMENT
- INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- REDUCE COSTS

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WHAT DOES EACH BUILDING GET?

- Energy and waste assessments and action plans
- Costed upgrade recommendations
- Online data portal
- Training and networking opportunities
- Waterfix program by Sydney Water
- Implementation support

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Making Sydney a Sustainable Destination

August 2018



A plan for environmental sustainability in the accommodation and entertainment sector



CLIMATE CHANGE

A TIMELINE

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