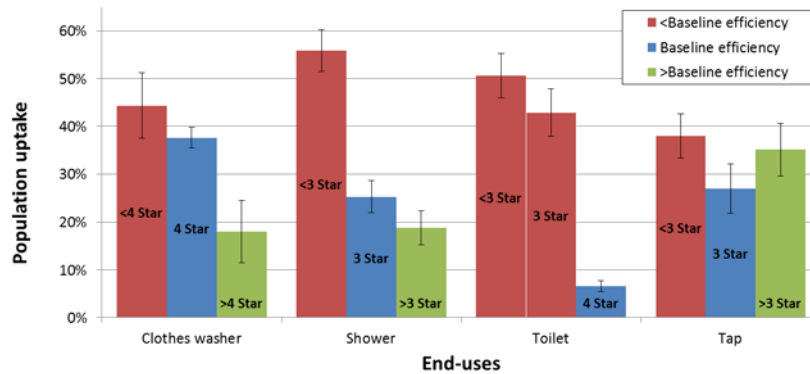


*average consumption per wash over all analysed periods, **average consumption for dual flush toilet is taken as average of one full flush and four half flushes

The SEQREUS only monitored households built before the implementation of the QDC MP 4.1. Hence, there was generally a low uptake of indoor water efficient appliances within the study sample as householders were not mandated to install such water saving appliances. The average population uptakes (in percentage) for the appliances over the seven periods are shown in Fig. 2.



Note: Error bars indicate standard deviation of uptake for the seven recorded periods

Fig. 2 Population uptake of rated appliances

Demand patterns of efficiency rated end-uses, in litres per person per hour (L/p/h), are illustrated in Fig. 3. There are similar and consistent patterns for each appliance, with peak demands occurring mainly in the mornings; clothes washer peaks at 9 am; shower and toilet peaks around 7:30 am and tap peaks between 8 am to 8:30 am, with a similar peak pattern at 7 pm.

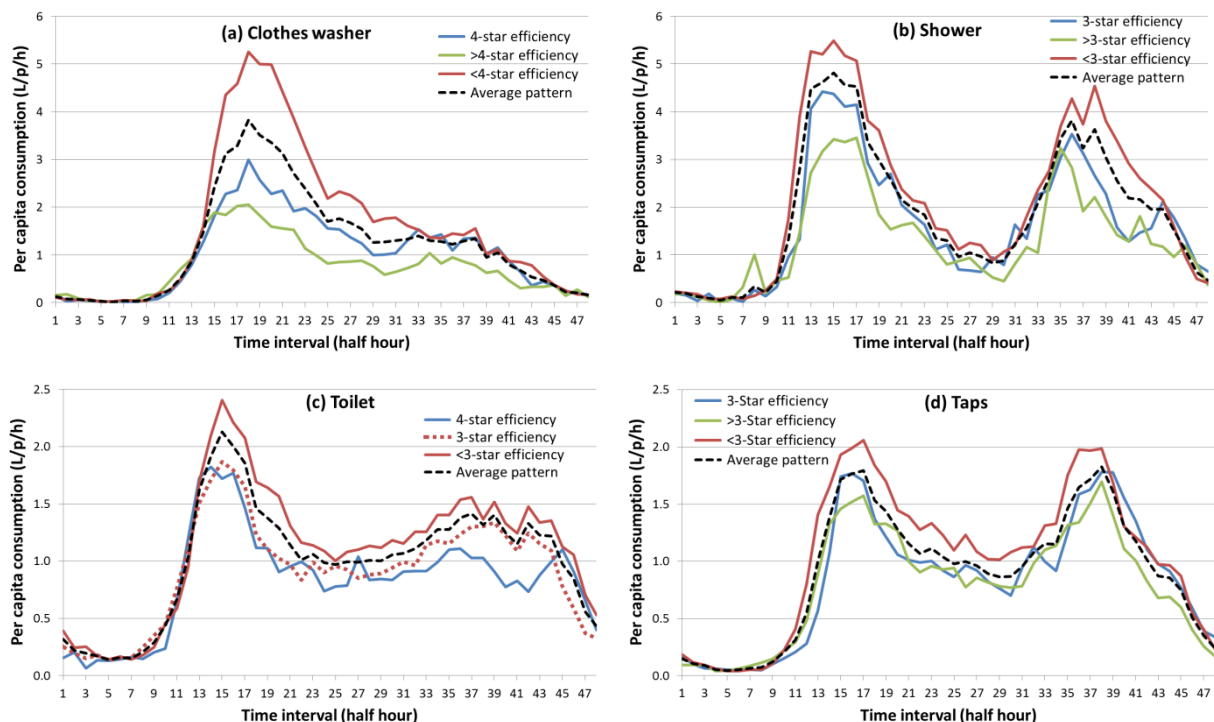


Fig. 3 Diurnal demand patterns of efficiency rated appliances

Comparisons in average demand, in litres per person per day (L/p/d), and peak demand (L/p/h), against the average daily consumption from all end-use reads are presented in Table 4. The <baseline efficient toilets (<4-star) had similar average demand and peak demand to the average daily demand as the lower consumption of 3-star toilets offset the much higher consumption of the <3-star toilets (see Fig. 3c).