



Green Star Performance

Summary of Categories and Credits



Green Star – Performance

Green Star – Performance assesses individual building operations against nine environmental impact categories:



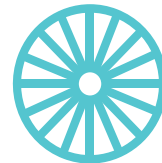
Management



Indoor Environment Quality



Energy



Transport



Water



Materials



Land Use and Ecology

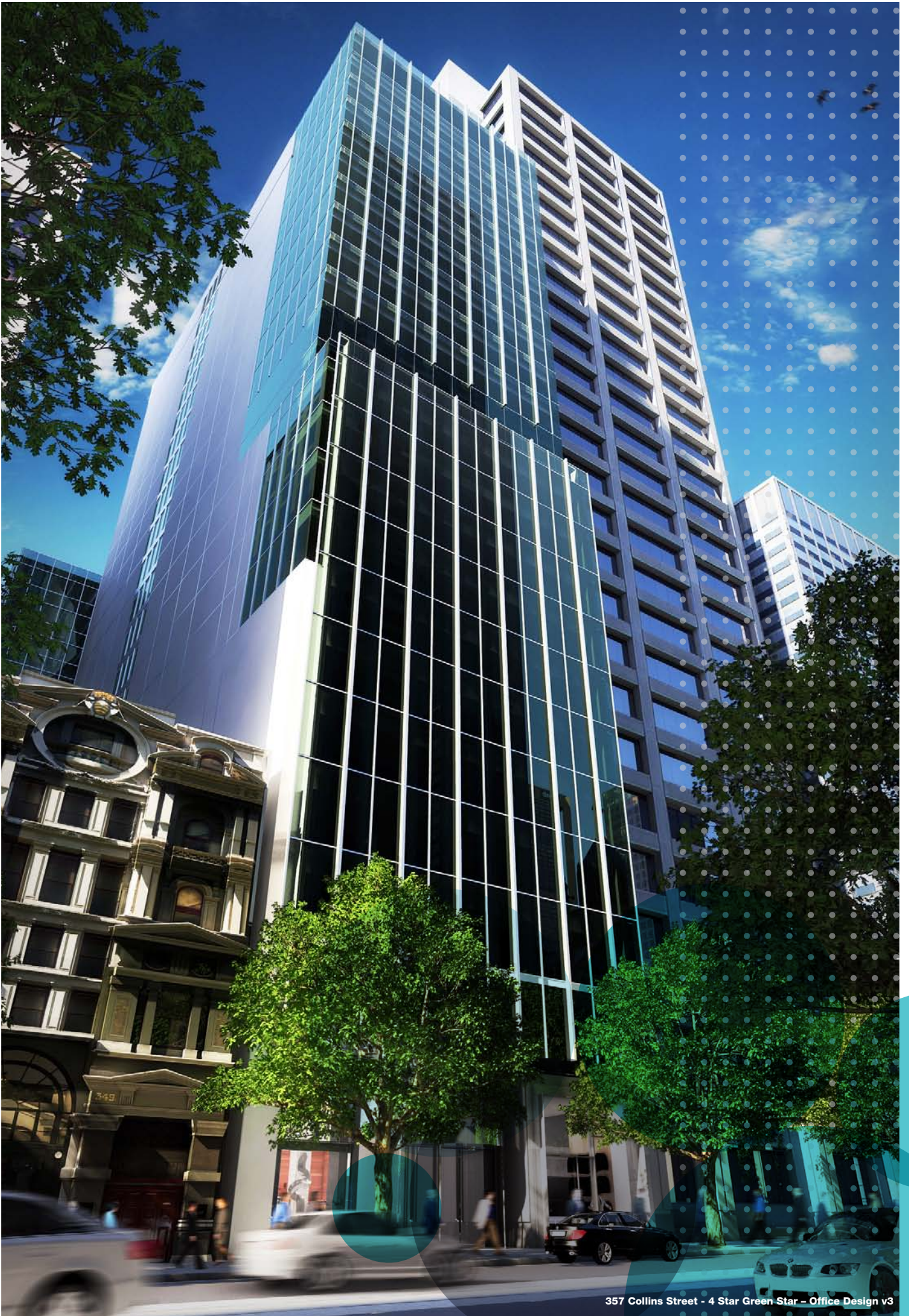


Emissions



Innovation





Green Star – Performance Credits



Management

- Green Star Accredited Professional Building Information
- Ongoing Monitoring and Metering
- Tuning and Commissioning
- Environmental Management
- Green Cleaning
- Commitment to Performance



Indoor Environment Quality

- Quality of Indoor Air
- Hazardous Materials
- Lighting Comfort
- Daylight and Views
- Thermal Comfort
- Acoustic Comfort
- Occupant Comfort and Satisfaction



Energy

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Peak Electricity Demand



Transport

- Alternative Transport Program
- Transport Modes Survey



Water

- Potable Water
- Fire Protection Testing Water



Materials

- Procurement and Purchasing
- Waste from Operations
- Waste from Refurbishments



Land Use and Ecology

- Ecological Value
- Groundskeeping Practices



Emissions

- Stormwater
- Light Pollution
- Impacts from Refrigeration



Innovation

- Innovation



greenstar
PERFORMANCE

Management

The effective management of building operations and services is a key aspect of sustainable performance. The 'Management' category assesses the policies, procedures, targets and strategies put in place to ensure buildings operate to their fullest sustainable potential. Management credits address aspects of building management including the provision of systems information to tenants, the ongoing monitoring of energy and water use, and the implementation of green cleaning policies and practices.

Residual Chlorine A
ph Analysis

Turbidity Analy

Conductivity



Green Star Accredited Professional

Green Star Accredited Professional – Performance (Accredited Professionals) are recognised for their comprehensive knowledge, experience and competency in applying the Green Star environmental rating system, and in particular, Green Star – Performance.

The ‘Green Star Accredited Professional’ credit awards points for the active participation and ongoing involvement of an Accredited Professional in a building’s facilities management or operations team during the building’s performance period and subsequent Green Star - Performance certification period.

The participation of a Green Star Accredited Professional in an advisory role during the performance period helps to ensure that the rating tool is applied effectively and as intended.

The participation of an Accredited Professional also helps to ensure that all members of the facilities management and operations team are supported and guided throughout the certification period to ensure optimum levels of environmental performance are realised.

It is a requirement of the ‘Green Star Accredited Professional’ credit that for the initial certification, the Accredited Professional has achieved their accreditation before the building is registered for Green Star - Performance certification. The Accredited Professional is required to be part of the team throughout the performance period and must maintain their accreditation throughout the subsequent certification period.

Building Information

The ‘Building Information’ credit is designed to ensure that building managers and users are properly informed about the best ways to operate their building and its systems in order to achieve optimum building performance.

The credit requires that building information be provided to those that operate and manage the building (facilities managers), and those that use and occupy the building (users). For facilities managers, current and well maintained operations and maintenance manuals that cover all building systems must be in place.

For building users, relevant information must be provided, such as the provision of signage that informs tenants about the best way to operate building systems.

Points are awarded where relevant information is provided, where there are effective processes in place to ensure information is kept up to date, and that users are kept informed.



Ongoing Monitoring and Metering

Quality monitoring strategies together with well calibrated metering systems are critical to the successful and sustainable operation of a building. Usage information from water and energy meters can act as a meaningful deterrent to wasteful behaviour and is a powerful tool to raise awareness of the financial and environmental benefits of reduced water and energy use.

Through metering and monitoring systems, facilities management teams can monitor water and energy use, conduct audits and manage consumption. Effective monitoring and metering strategies also offer a solid method for detecting leaks in water and energy systems, and are an effective means by which to fine tune operational procedures.

The 'Ongoing Monitoring and Metering' credit rewards the installation of water and energy meters and the implementation of metering and monitoring strategies that inform facilities management teams about usage patterns for their building. The credit rewards both a basic monitoring strategy that relies on regular readings, and an automated monitoring strategy that relies on automated data collection and interpretation.

Tuning and Commissioning

In order for a building to operate at its optimum performance level, continuous and effective best practice tuning, commissioning, recommissioning and retro-commissioning processes must be undertaken throughout the building lifecycle.

Evidence suggests that optimally performing building systems not only use less energy, water or gas - thus reducing the environmental impact – but can also significantly reduce a building's operating costs, improve staff performance and help avoid unintended service problems.

The 'Tuning and Commissioning' credit awards points for the implementation of a continuous and comprehensive tuning process for nominated building systems during the performance period and subsequent certification period.

The credit also rewards more thorough reviews of building systems in comparison to operational requirements. Where a building is found not to be operating as expected, or where it has been in operation for a significant amount of time, recommissioning, or retro-commissioning of the building's systems are rewarded.

Environmental Management

In the context of Green Star – Performance, effective environmental management involves the identification, management and reduction of negative impacts to the environment that result from a building's operation.

Comprehensive, site specific oversight mechanisms and the implementation of appropriate environmental management systems assist facilities management teams to monitor, track and report on the environmental impacts associated with the operation of their building. Using this information, facilities management teams can take action to mitigate or minimise negative impacts where necessary and identify opportunities for ongoing improvement.

The 'Environmental Management' credit awards points where a comprehensive, site specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been implemented and adhered to by subcontractors throughout the performance period.

Additional points are awarded where teams can demonstrate a formalised, systematic and methodical approach to the planning, implementation and ongoing review of the EMP.

Further points are available when the formalised management system has been certified by a third-party organisation. Third-party certifiers must be members of the International Accreditation Forum and be able to provide independent verification of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) standards, or Australian Standard equivalents.





Green Cleaning

Green cleaning policies and practices help to reduce waste and minimise the use of harmful contaminants that can impact indoor environment quality, occupant health and the natural environment.

The 'Green Cleaning' credit rewards the adoption and integration of green cleaning principles and processes into cleaning contracts and sustainability policies, and the ongoing commitment to such policies and practices throughout the certification period.

Green cleaning policies must outline the cleaning and monitoring procedures, materials and tasks that are undertaken, that are within the building owner's control. These policies can be implemented at an organisational level, provided that it can be demonstrated that the same policies are in operation at an individual asset level.

Commitment to Performance

Impacts relating to greenhouse gas emissions, potable water, operational waste, purchasing and indoor environment performance can be collaboratively addressed at a building level by the operators and the occupants of the building. For example, in a commercial setting, a landlord and tenant may jointly agree and commit to sustainability targets, with clear responsibilities assigned to each party. These agreements allow for a more holistic and comprehensive approach to the realisation of improved environmental outcomes.

The 'Commitment to Performance' credit rewards meaningful engagement and collaboration between building owners and occupants to set, monitor and share environmental targets. The credit acknowledges that optimum building performance is more easily realised when building owners and occupants work together to achieve set targets and implement improvement strategies.

The 'Commitment to Performance' credit also aims to address the common issue of leasing conditions that can have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of a building, such as the arbitrary implementation of unsustainable 'make good' conditions. The credit rewards practices that minimise the practice of making good, or, where no tenants exist, the practice of designing for long-term use.

Finally, the credit rewards the development of a sustainable procurement framework or guide for the purchasing of goods related to the operation of the building. This may be a company-wide policy, or a policy in operation at the individual asset level.





Staples Distribution Facility - 5 Star Green Star - Industrial PILOT



Indoor Environment Quality

Indoor environment quality is a key aspect of sustainable building performance. The creation of high quality indoor environments has been shown to increase productivity and occupant satisfaction. Credits within the 'Indoor Environmental Quality' category assess and reward strategies and actions taken to ensure buildings are healthy and comfortable places to live and work within.





Quality of Indoor Air

The 'Quality of Indoor Air' credit assesses the systems that provide air, and the quality of the air supplied to a building's occupied spaces. The credit evaluates and awards points where there is a process in place for the monitoring and management of pollutants entering the building throughout the performance period, and capacity for the levels of outdoor pollutants to be maintained at acceptable levels.

Points are also awarded where there are processes in place to monitor outside air intake and manage levels of carbon monoxide. Processes must also be in place to monitor and measure the levels of fresh air in regularly occupied spaces during the performance period, and to maintain carbon dioxide concentrations at best practice levels.

Hazardous Materials

The 'Hazardous Materials' credit rewards operational practices and actions that reduce the health risks to building occupants from the hazardous materials commonly found in older buildings, such as asbestos, lead and polychlorinated biphenyls. Although the use of these hazardous building materials has been phased out in Australia, they can still be found in many older buildings.

Points are awarded where a location assessment has been undertaken to identify hazardous materials should they be present. In addition, points are awarded where hazardous materials are removed as and when building refurbishment or demolition works occur.

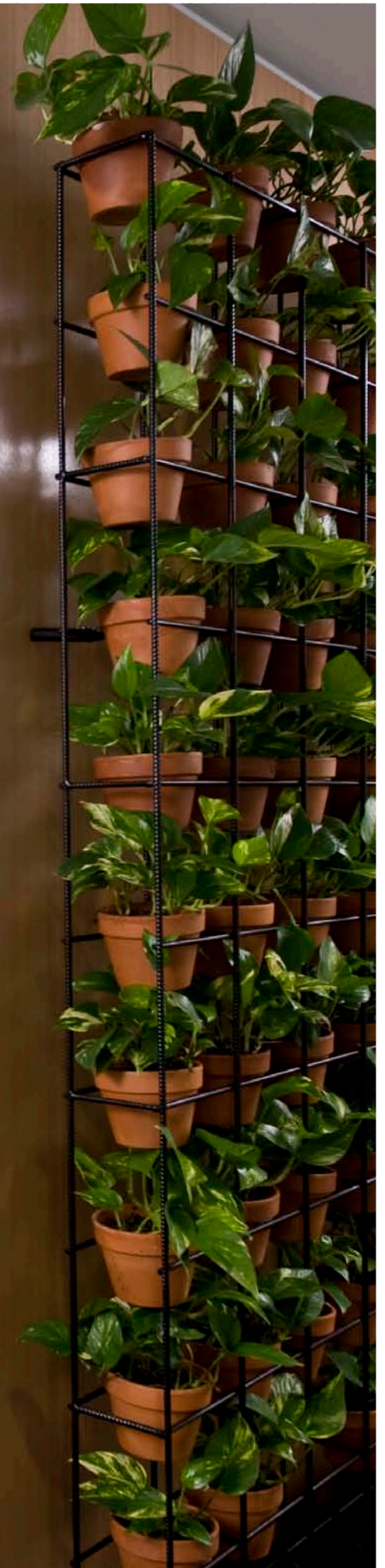


Sinclair Knight Merz Brisbane Office - 5 Star Green Star - Office Interiors v1.1

Lighting Comfort

Flickering lights, lights that render colour poorly, and discomfort glare can result in a number of negative health impacts for building occupants, such as headaches, general fatigue and eye strain. Under the 'Lighting Comfort' credit, points are awarded where processes and strategies are in place to ensure that all lights are flicker-free, and render colour accurately, and where discomfort glare is minimised.

Points are also awarded where processes are in place to measure, monitor and manage lighting levels and ensure optimal lighting levels within a building's regularly occupied spaces. Different spaces and activities require different amounts of light and facilities management teams must ensure appropriate lighting levels are maintained in accordance with space use.



Daylight & Views

The 'Daylight & Views' credit encourages and rewards the provision of well-lit spaces that offer appropriate levels of natural daylight for the tasks regularly performed by building occupants.

Evidence suggests that building occupants benefit from visual connections to the outdoors which offer a greater sense of time, weather and access to contextual focal points in the distance. Natural light and access to views external to the immediate workspace can help to prevent fatigue.

Access to views can be provided externally or internally, such as via clear lines of sight to a courtyard or atrium. In addition to measuring the levels of daylight access in regularly occupied spaces, building owners or managers must also be able to demonstrate that they have made information and guidance available to building occupants or tenants on how they can maximise the benefits of the daylight within their space. This includes the development of guidance documentation which offers suggestions on how to best utilise views and daylight spaces (low partitions, no walls or shelving in front of windows, etc).



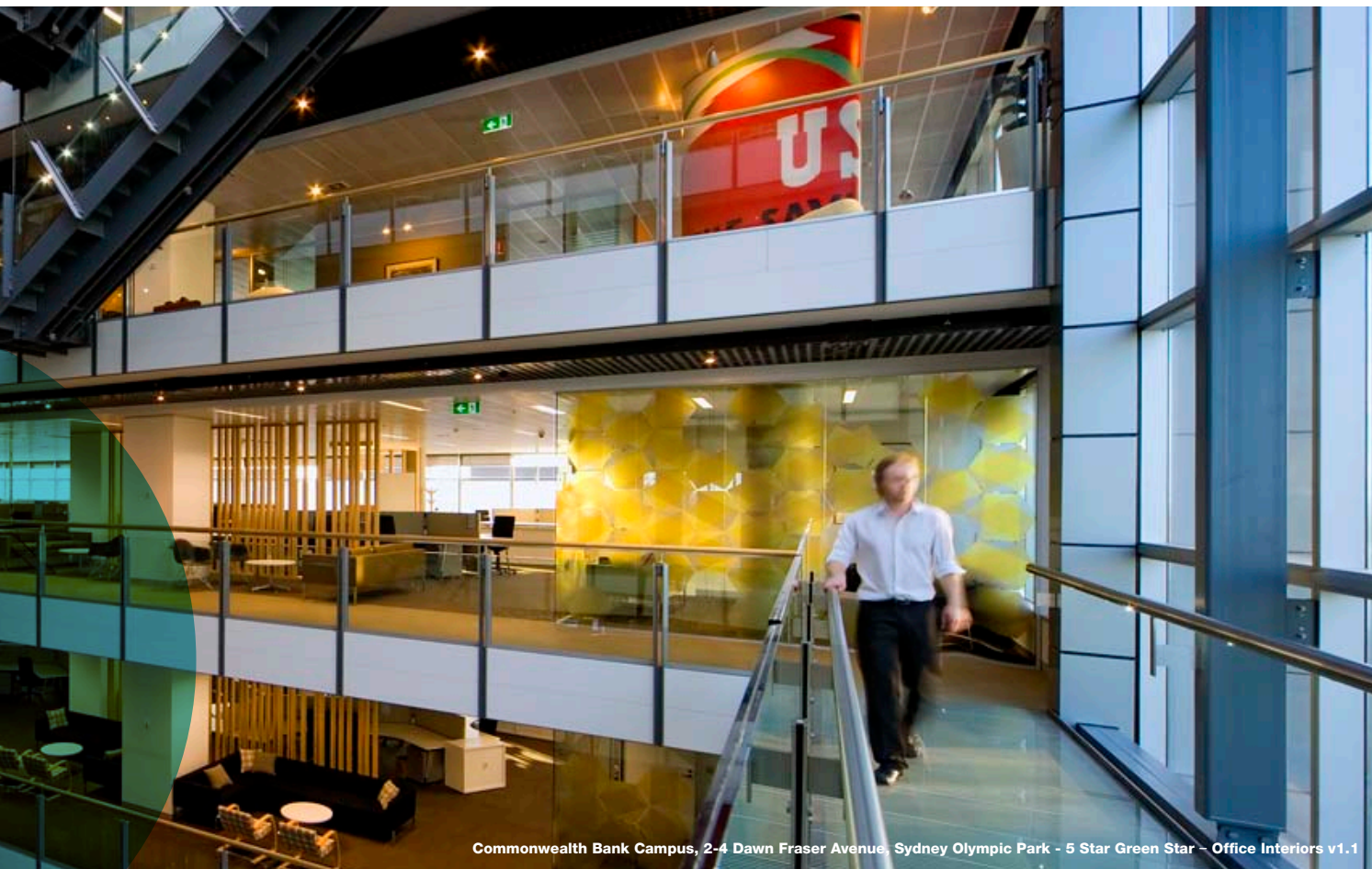
Thermal Comfort

The management of thermal comfort conditions is often one of the biggest operational challenges for building managers. And, while many facilities management teams only address thermal comfort in terms of temperature, to achieve optimal thermal comfort conditions, an ideal balance must be struck between temperature, relative humidity and air speed. The 'Thermal Comfort' credit rewards the monitoring of each of these factors throughout the performance period.

Acceptable temperature range standards for many types of spaces and building uses (offices, classrooms, industrial facilities etc) as outlined in recognised standards are considered best practice. Points are awarded where processes are in place to monitor, measure and maintain indoor temperature, relative humidity and air speed within acceptable best practice ranges in a building's regularly occupied spaces.

Temperature measurements must be taken and recorded in each HVAC zone in regularly occupied spaces at least four times during the performance period. These measurements should fall within the designated temperature range. If measurements are outside this range, plans and processes should be in place to adjust or repair HVAC systems to ensure that temperatures are maintained at appropriate levels.

Similar measurement and monitoring processes should be implemented for relative humidity and air speed, with relative humidity measurements taken within each humidity zone, and air speed measurements taken at the riser ducts within each regularly occupied space.



Acoustic Comfort

Excessive noise from building systems and outside sources can cause stress and impede building occupants' productivity and comfort. The 'Acoustic Comfort' credit encourages and rewards the monitoring of noise from building systems and exterior sources, and the maintenance of such at appropriate levels.

Points are awarded where processes are in place to periodically monitor noise from building systems and outside sources, and to adjust noise levels should they reach levels outside the acceptable range as determined by Australian Standards.

Occupant Comfort and Satisfaction

Occupant satisfaction surveys are widely used to evaluate the degree to which building users are satisfied with the conditions typical to the buildings they occupy.

Comprehensive satisfaction surveys that include assessments of occupant wellbeing and interactions with their indoor environment, such as thermal comfort, acoustics and indoor air quality, complete the feedback loop and help to ensure buildings are managed successfully and performance is improved where necessary.

The 'Occupant Comfort and Satisfaction' credit rewards the assessment of building occupants' overall comfort by way of an occupant satisfaction survey, with points awarded where at least 80 per cent of respondents indicate satisfaction during the performance period.

For points to be awarded, the survey must be peer reviewed by a third party - preferably the Building Occupants Survey System Australia (BOSSA) - to ensure that a consistent and comparable assessment between buildings can be made.





Energy

Buildings are the single largest contributor to the world's energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, using 40 per cent of global energy and generating around 30 per cent of all carbon emissions¹. Within the 'Energy' category, applicants are rewarded for the implementation of strategies and actions to measure and reduce a building's operational energy use, reliance on grid energy supply and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with grid energy consumption. Such reductions can be achieved by measures to minimise energy demand, increase efficiency or use energy from alternative sources such as the sun or wind.

1. United Nations Environment Programme, Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative. 2009. Buildings and Climate Change: Summary for decision-makers.

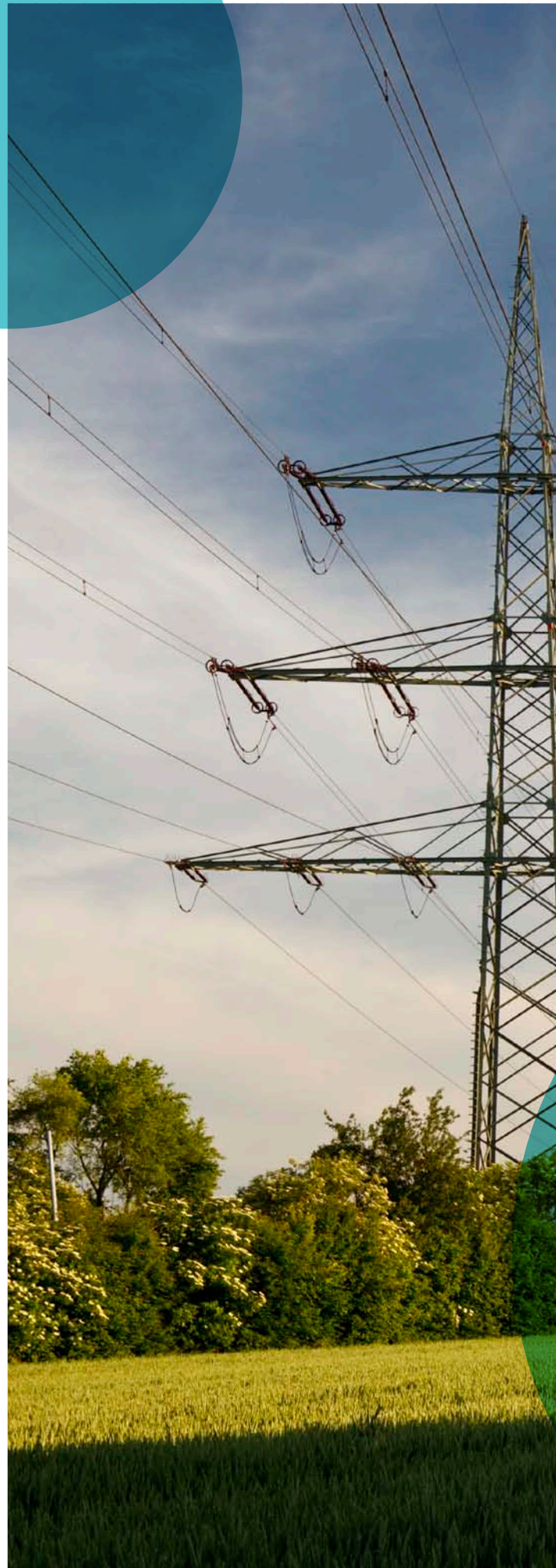
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The ‘Greenhouse Gas Emissions’ credit assesses the greenhouse gas emissions that can be attributed to a building’s operations during the performance period in comparison to a greenhouse gas emission baseline.

Under the credit, the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) generated by a building are calculated and compared against a GHG emission baseline.

The baseline is determined using historical greenhouse gas emissions data from comparable buildings and is taken to represent an ‘average performer’ within the market. Where no comparable buildings exist, historical data from the building itself can be used to determine average performance. Buildings are awarded points where a percentage decrease in GHG emissions relative to the ‘average performer’ benchmark can be demonstrated.

In addition to benchmarking a building against average GHG performance for comparable buildings operating within the same climatic conditions, the ‘Greenhouse Gas Emissions’ credit will allow building owners to set and measure GHG emissions targets for their building over time.





Peak Electricity Demand

Peak demand refers to the maximum amount of electricity consumed by an electrical system at any one point in time and represents the accumulated demand of many electrical supply points across a system. 'Network peak demand' is the accumulated peak demand of all buildings and infrastructure on a supply network and is specified and monitored by electricity suppliers.

The 'Peak Electricity Demand' credit recognises and rewards operational practices that reduce peak demand on electricity supply infrastructure. A building's peak demand is determined by calculating its annual peak demand ratio and power factor, and comparing these results to a pre-defined benchmark. Points are awarded where the building's peak demand performance meets the network's peak demand ratio benchmark. Guidance is provided to teams in calculating peak electricity demand performance and completing the associated Green Star calculator.



Transport

The use of single-occupant vehicles for commuting has a significant environmental impact in terms of emissions and the ongoing use and reliance upon fossil fuels. Although buildings themselves are not directly responsible for traffic, they can influence commuting habits based on their location and on the transport-related services or options they offer. The 'Transport' category rewards strategies and actions that discourage single-occupant vehicle use and encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as public transport, walking or cycling.



Alternative Transport Program

The 'Alternative Transport Program' credit assesses the building owner and/or operator supported alternative transport modes that are offered to building users in order to reduce their reliance on conventional single-occupant vehicles.

For points to be awarded, an 'Alternative Transport Program' must be implemented for regular building occupants. An alternative transportation program (also known as a 'travel plan', 'green transport plan' or an 'active living transport plan') is one that facilitates, promotes and encourages the use of alternative transportation modes such as public transport.

Additional points are awarded where the alternative transportation program also facilitates the use of alternative transportation by visitors to the premises.

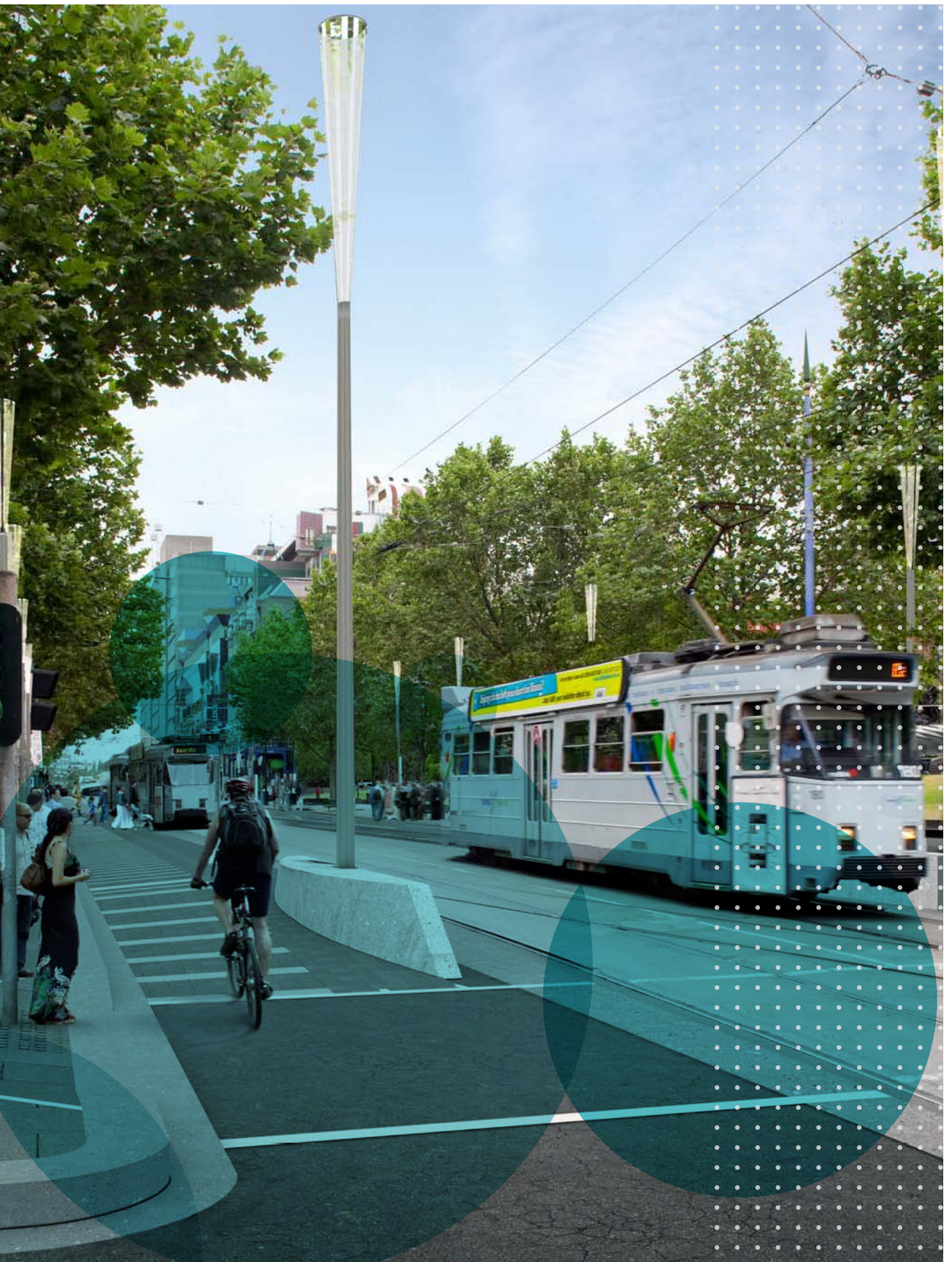
Transport Modes Survey

Under the 'Transport Modes Survey' credit, points are awarded where there are initiatives in place to measure the use of alternative transportation modes for commuting during the performance period.

Transportation or travel surveys are a common method of measurement for the use of alternative transportation modes and under the 'Transport Modes Survey' credit, points are awarded where a transportation modes survey is undertaken to assess the transport use of a building's regular occupants throughout the performance period.

Additional points are available where the results from the transportation modes survey are compared to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 'Journey to Work' census data for single-occupant vehicles. Points are awarded where fewer people, as a percentage of the total, drive single-occupant vehicles than the number indicated in the 'Journey to Work' census results.





Water

Many buildings use thousands of litres of potable water each day for building operations such as cooling, irrigation and occupant amenity. The 'Water' category assesses and rewards reductions in potable water use through the efficient design of building services, water reuse and substitution with non-potable water sources such as rainwater or greywater.





Potable Water

The 'Potable Water' credit awards points where a building uses less potable water in operation than the potable water baseline for that building type.

For the purposes of the 'Potable Water' credit, the baseline to which buildings are compared is determined on the basis of historical water use data from comparable buildings. This baseline represents an 'average performer' in the market, and points are awarded for percentage decreases below the baseline.

In addition to providing a method of measurement and comparison for building owners, the 'Potable Water' credit allows building owners to set goals, and measure and improve their performance against water use targets over time.

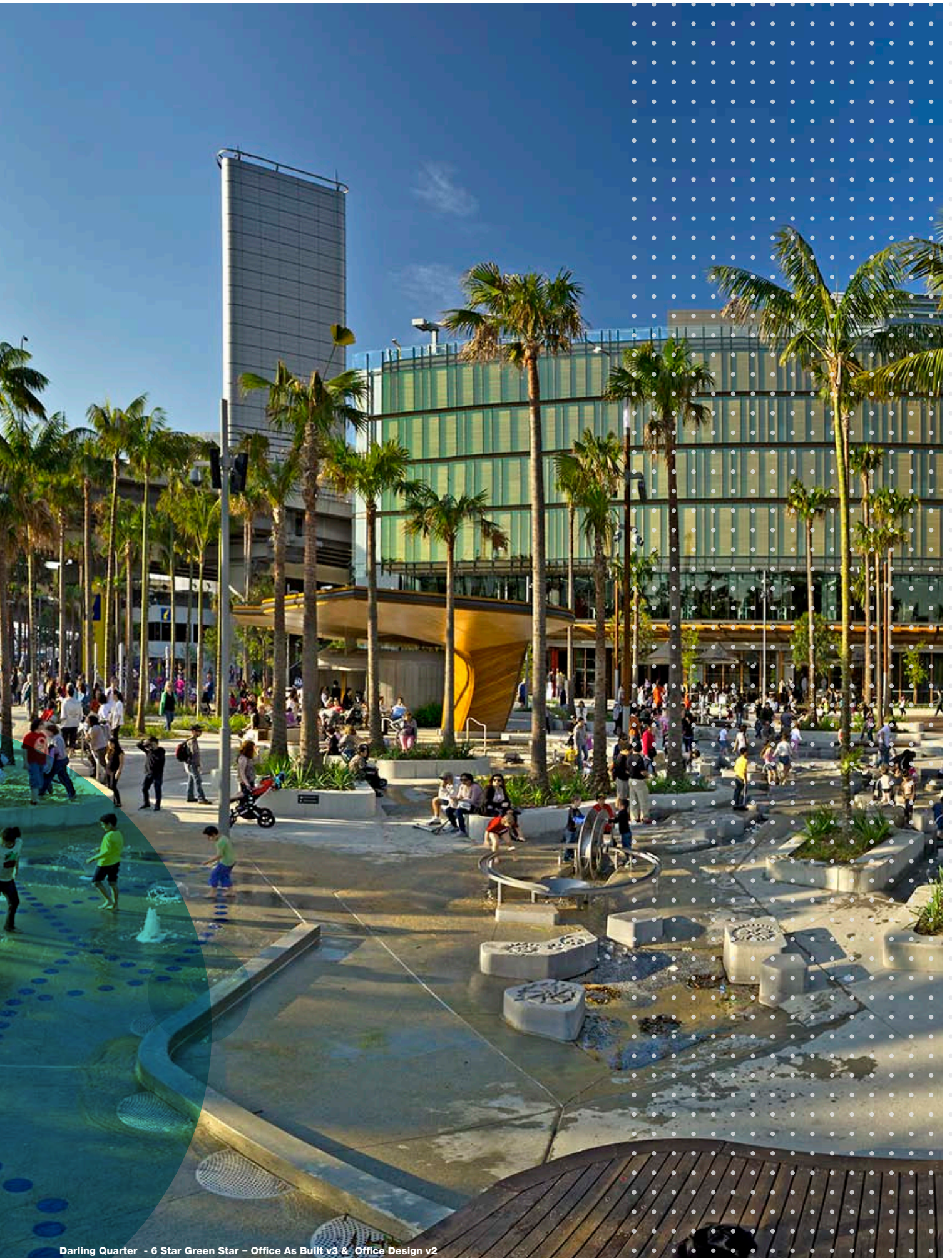
Fire Protection Testing Water

Regular fire protection systems testing can consume large quantities of water. Under the 'Fire Protection Testing Water' credit, points are awarded where processes and systems are in place to reduce the amount of water wasted as a result of fire systems testing, without affecting safety.

The Australian Standard AS1851-2005 and 2012, Maintenance of Fire Protection Services and Equipment, prescribes weekly or monthly testing of fire protection systems. Points are awarded under the 'Fire Protection Systems Testing' credit where the building owner has adopted the less frequent monthly testing regime.

Additional points are awarded where no potable water is used for fire systems testing and maintenance. This can be achieved by the installation of a closed loop system, by capturing and reusing fire systems testing and maintenance water, or by using an alternative non-potable water source.







Materials

The 'Materials' category focuses on the materials that go into - or come out of - a building during the operational phase of its lifecycle. These are the materials that are required for building operations, not the materials from which the building is constructed. The 'Materials' credits assess issues such as sustainable procurement and purchasing (materials in) and the management of waste (materials out).





Procurement and Purchasing

The ‘Procurement and Purchasing’ credit rewards buildings for which a sustainable procurement policy has been developed and implemented and where the materials acquired for its operation, maintenance and refurbishment are procured in accordance with this policy.

As a minimum requirement, a procurement framework must be in operation that outlines metrics for measuring procurement results. This framework must be developed in line with a recognised standard or guideline, such as British Standard 8903:2010 or the *Australian New Zealand Government Framework for Sustainable Procurement*. This procurement framework may be the same as that outlined in the ‘Commitment to Performance’ credit.

Where a procurement framework is in place, points are awarded based on the percentage of the top three consumable materials (determined via the materiality assessment specified in the procurement framework) that has been procured in accordance with sustainable procurement specifications.

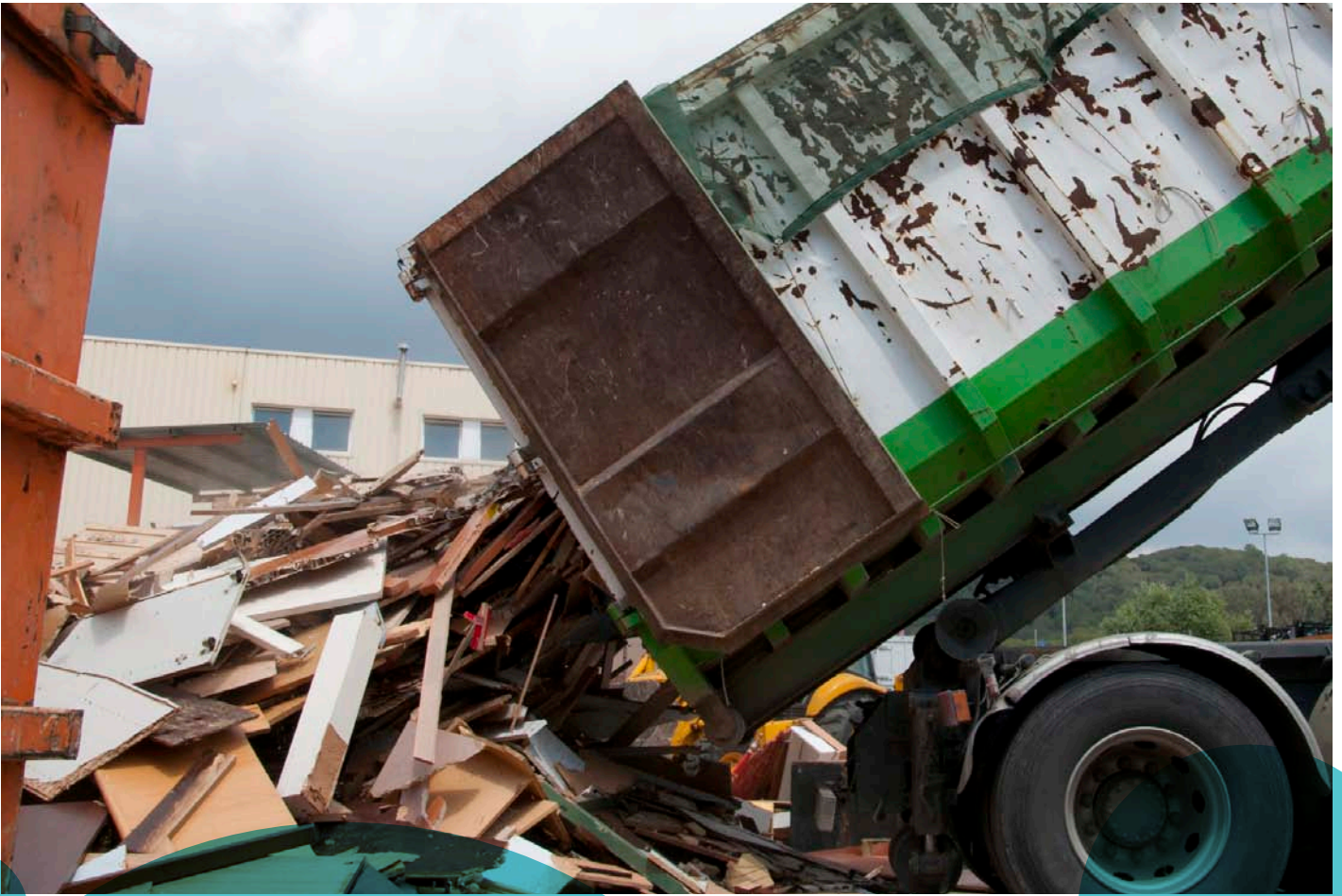
Additional points are available based on the percentage of refurbishment materials that are purchased in accordance with the sustainable procurement framework (calculated as a percentage of their total cost).

Waste from Operations

In order for points to be awarded under the ‘Waste from Operations’ credit, an Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) that addresses the treatment of waste from operations, must be in operation throughout the performance period.

The OWMP may be a standalone plan or a part of a more comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS), as long as it can be demonstrated that the plan has been implemented at the building level and meets the requirements as outlined within the credit.

Once the OWMP is in place and operational, points are awarded based on the amount of operational waste that is diverted from landfill by weight.



Waste from Refurbishments

For points to be awarded under the 'Waste from Refurbishments' credit, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) that specifically addresses the treatment of refurbishment, construction and demolition waste, must be in operation throughout the performance period.

The WMP may be a standalone plan or part of a more comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as long as it can be demonstrated that it has been implemented at the building level and meets the requirements of the credit.

Points are awarded based on improvements on the amount of refurbishment material that is diverted from landfill during the performance period. The reporting of these numbers must be provided by a waste contractor that meets a minimum level of reporting assurance.

The waste contractor providing the services to the building must at least have ISO9001 certification for the quality assurance of their reporting. In the case that no waste contractor has been engaged, it is the builder's responsibility to obtain waste processing facilities' certification of reporting assurance and copies of waste disposal dockets.





Land Use and Ecology

Green Star – Performance aims to address the ongoing impact of building operations on local ecosystems by discouraging degradation and encouraging the restoration of natural environments whenever possible. The ‘Land Use and Ecology’ category assesses the approach taken to determining the ecological value of a site and the management and improvement of biodiversity through policies and management practices.

Ecological Value

The 'Ecological Value' credit measures the ecological value of an occupied site and the contribution of a building to the enhancement of local biodiversity.

As a minimum requirement, the facilities management team must be guided by a biodiversity policy or guide. This policy should state the company's commitment to improving the occupied site's natural diversity. This is a guidance document and should influence the operational requirements for the rest of the credits within the 'Land Use and Ecology' category.

Once a biodiversity policy is in place, the percentage of the site that is vegetated in comparison to the total footprint area of the building is calculated as a simple way of measuring and rewarding applicants for the ecological value of their site. The credit rewards the selection of vegetation that is appropriate to an asset's location in addition to diversity, landscape coverage and the provision of habitat for local animals.

Groundskeeping Practices

The 'Groundskeeping Practices' credit rewards buildings where environmentally sensitive landscaping, hard surfaces and building maintenance practices and procedures are in use throughout the performance period.

Points are awarded where a maintenance program and process is in operation to maintain landscaped areas to leading practice standard. This maintenance program must be written into the operational requirements for the premises.

Additional points may be awarded where a best practice operational program/process is in place during the performance period that addresses the maintenance and improvement of hard surfaces and the building's exterior.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) - pest management that protects human health and the surrounding environment - is also assessed under the 'Groundskeeping Practices' credit.







Emissions

The 'Emissions' category focuses on point source pollution from buildings and building services to the atmosphere and local waterways. Emissions credits address the approach taken to manage and minimise emissions from stormwater, light pollution and refrigeration.





Stormwater

The 'Stormwater' credit rewards buildings where plans and operational practices are in place to minimise peak stormwater flows and pollution from stormwater runoff which can cause negative environmental impacts.

In order for points to be awarded, a stormwater management plan or equivalent operational plan that addresses peak stormwater flow and stormwater runoff pollutant management must be in operation throughout the performance period. Peak stormwater flows for the performance period must also be calculated and disclosed.

This plan may be a standalone plan or form part of a broader Environmental Management Plan (EMP). It may also be delivered as outlined in a maintenance, cleaning or landscaping contract or service agreement.

Points are awarded where operational practices that minimise pollutants from stormwater runoff and prevent waste material from entering the stormwater drainage system are delivered and documented during the performance period.

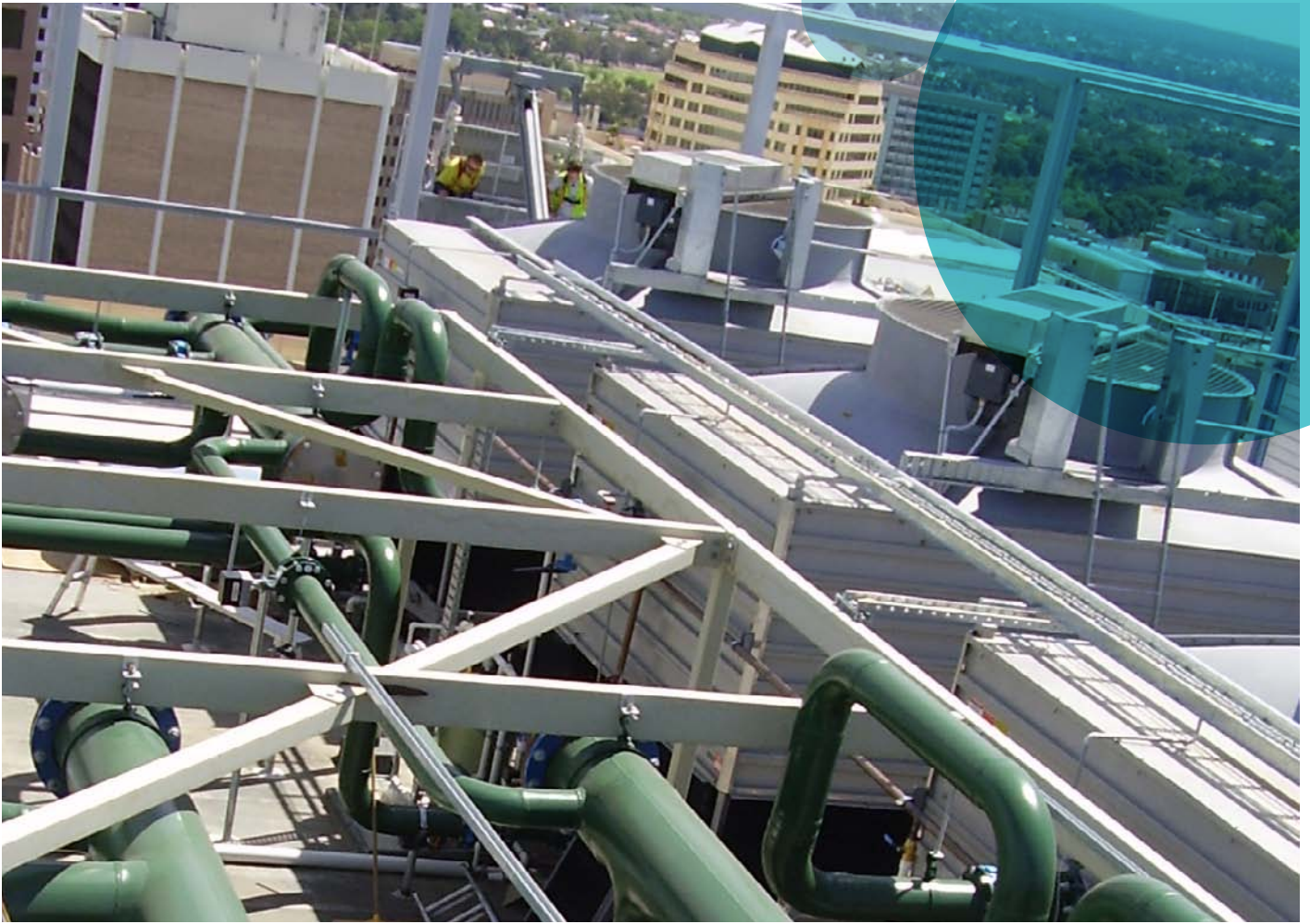
Light Pollution

The 'Light Pollution' credit rewards operational practices that minimise direct and indirect light pollution during the night-time.

According to the International Dark Sky Association (IDA), light pollution is defined as any adverse effect resulting from the use of artificial lighting, such as sky glow, glare, light trespass and light clutter. Light pollution not only wastes energy, it also disrupts global wildlife and ecological balance and has been linked to negative human health outcomes.

Under the credit, points are awarded for operational practices that limit the impact of external light pollution during the performance period. The Australian Standard AS4282 – 1997 Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting provides guidelines to address the effects of light pollution.

In addition to external light pollution, points may be achieved where operational and management practices that eliminate light pollution from internal sources are in operation throughout the performance period. As such, all internal lighting that can cause light pollution impacts must be automatically turned off when the building is unoccupied (certain exclusions apply and are outlined within the rating tool).



Impacts from Refrigeration

The 'Impacts from Refrigeration' credit addresses the environmental impacts associated with the use of refrigerants, their selection and leakage. The credit also seeks to minimise the potential for negative impacts on human health by rewarding buildings where a leading practice Legionella risk management plan is in place throughout the performance period.

Refrigerant leakage can cause significant damage to the environment and the 'Impacts from Refrigeration' credit rewards buildings where refrigerants have zero ozone depletion potential, and low global warming potential.

The credit provides a method for the comparison of equipment efficiencies, ozone depletion potential and global warming potential of refrigerants against a benchmark. This method will help encourage building owners and operators to identify upgrade paths for their refrigeration equipment.

The credit rewards the use of automated leak detection systems in combination with strategies to ensure that the most appropriate actions are taken when the leak detection system's alarm is activated, in line with best practice guidelines.

It is commonly understood that by managing the growth and dissemination of Legionella, the risk of other types of bacterial and microbial contamination is effectively negated. Additional points are therefore awarded under the 'Impacts from Refrigeration' credit where a best practice Legionella risk management plan is in place throughout the performance period.

Innovation

Innovation drives progress through the creation of better and more effective products, processes, services, technologies and ideas. The 'Innovation' category rewards creativity and the pioneering application of new ideas and approaches in order to facilitate the progression of the facilities management sector towards more sustainable outcomes.



Innovation

The 'Innovation' credit assesses and rewards innovative technologies or processes in building operations, improvements upon Green Star credit benchmarks, projects that exceed the scope of Green Star - Performance, or that take on 'Green Star Challenges'. Green Star Challenges will encourage building owners and operators to go beyond best practice and develop more stringent environmental processes and operational procedures.





Green Star – Performance will be launched as a pilot rating tool in October 2013. To learn more about the rating tool download the Business Case. To discover how you can be among the first to capitalise on the benefits of a Green Star certification for your building's operations, please contact us.

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