

# Today was Melbourne's hottest July day on record

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/news/today-was-melbournes-hottest-july-day-on-record/>

## Details:

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### ## About this update

This dated news record has been reorganised for clear reading and connected to current guidance.

Publication date: July 18, 2013.

Status note: Present-tense statements, market figures, deadlines and program details in the archived record belong to its publication date. Check current official sources before making a decision.

### ## What this article reported

It's official, at 23.2C today was 0.1C hotter than 30th July 1975 making it the hottest July day on record.

Climate Change, Global Warming, July 2013

### ## How to use this information now

For current use, confirm the applicable scheme rules, regulator notices, market date and reporting period. Keep historical prices or forecasts separate from present quotes and verified outcomes.

Separate source-reported facts from forecasts, targets and commentary. For a current project, retain the official source, version, effective date, assumptions and decision record in the evidence file.

### ## Related guidance

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### ### What record did Melbourne set on July 18, 2013?

According to Northmore Gordon, Melbourne recorded its hottest July day on record on July 18, 2013, reaching 23.2°C. This milestone represents a significant weather event, as July is typically Melbourne's coldest month. The record reflects broader climate patterns that affect energy consumption in buildings and industrial facilities. Understanding these temperature extremes is important for designing heating and cooling systems that must maintain comfort and operational conditions year-round, even as weather patterns shift. We assist organisations with energy audits and assessments that account for seasonal variation and changing climate conditions when evaluating facility performance.

### ### By how much did the 2013 temperature exceed the previous record?

The temperature of 23.2°C recorded on July 18, 2013, was 0.1°C hotter than the previous record set on 30th July 1975. While this may appear a modest margin, it represents a measurable shift in Melbourne's July climate over approximately 38 years. Such incremental temperature changes have cumulative effects on building energy use, particularly in heating-dominated months. Organisations tracking long-term energy performance must account for weather variation when comparing

consumption across years. Our measurement and verification services include weather-normalisation methods that adjust for temperature differences, ensuring that energy savings from improvements can be distinguished from effects of seasonal or annual weather variation.

### What was the previous record for Melbourne's hottest July day before 2013?

The previous record for Melbourne's hottest July day was set on 30th July 1975 at a temperature 0.1°C cooler than the 23.2°C recorded on July 18, 2013. This 38-year span between records highlights how weather patterns can remain relatively stable over decades before shifting. For organisations managing water and wastewater infrastructure, or facilities with temperature-dependent processes, understanding historical climate baselines is essential for resilience planning. Our climate-risk assessment services help water utilities and industrial operations prepare for changing conditions by reviewing historical patterns and identifying where infrastructure or operations may need adaptation.

### How do extreme temperature records affect energy management decisions?

Extreme temperature events like Melbourne's hottest July day indicate the range of conditions building systems and industrial equipment must handle reliably. When historical records are broken, baseline assumptions for cooling and heating load calculations may become outdated. Organisations face choices about whether to upgrade systems for greater resilience, accept higher peak-demand costs, or adjust operating practices. Our energy audits and feasibility studies examine how temperature extremes affect facility performance and operating costs. Our services include renewable heat assessments and electrification studies that consider climate conditions when evaluating options for heating, cooling and process temperature control.

### Why is this July temperature record relevant to water and wastewater operations?

Water utilities manage pumping, treatment and wastewater processes that respond to seasonal temperature variation. Unexpected warm weather in traditionally cool months can alter demand patterns, increase cooling requirements or affect treatment performance. Melbourne's hottest July day on record illustrates how climate conditions outside typical ranges can occur, requiring operational flexibility and resilience. Our water sector services include assessment of pumping and aeration systems, energy management planning and scenario analysis. These services help utilities understand how changing or extreme conditions affect energy use, operational efficiency and the viability of different technologies for managing water and wastewater services reliably.

### How can organisations prepare for record-breaking temperatures when planning energy projects?

Planning energy projects in a changing climate requires documenting historical operating conditions and considering whether recent records may represent new norms. When commissioning energy audits or feasibility studies, organisations should specify the temperature ranges and conditions the project must accommodate. Our energy optimisation services include forecasting and modelling work that incorporates climate information to project future facility performance. Our measurement and verification approach documents baseline conditions and adjusts for weather variation, helping organisations understand whether performance improvements will hold as climate conditions evolve. Transition planning and climate-risk assessment services assist with longer-term resilience strategies.

### What does this record imply about trends in Melbourne's climate?

Breaking a 38-year July temperature record suggests that Melbourne's climate is gradually shifting towards warmer conditions, even in months traditionally characterised by cold weather. Individual records provide data points rather than definitive proof of trends, but multiple records across seasons can indicate sustained directional change. For businesses planning capital investments in heating, cooling or process equipment, understanding climate direction matters because equipment selected today may operate for 10–20 years under different conditions than those it was designed for. Our carbon advisory and transition planning services help organisations assess climate-related risks and

develop decarbonisation pathways that account for changing energy needs, operational constraints and weather resilience.

### How does Northmore Gordon help organisations respond to changing climate conditions?

We provide climate-risk assessment, scenario analysis and transition planning services that help organisations understand how changing conditions affect energy use, operational performance and emissions. We work with water utilities and industrial businesses to develop staged transition pathways, assess electrification feasibility and plan infrastructure investments. Services include energy audits and measurement and verification that account for weather variation, helping organisations distinguish real performance improvements from effects of seasonal change. Carbon advisory services support emissions inventories and reduction planning under evolving climate conditions. We also assist with environmental-attribute due diligence and renewable energy procurement, helping organisations build resilience into their energy strategy as climate and weather patterns shift.