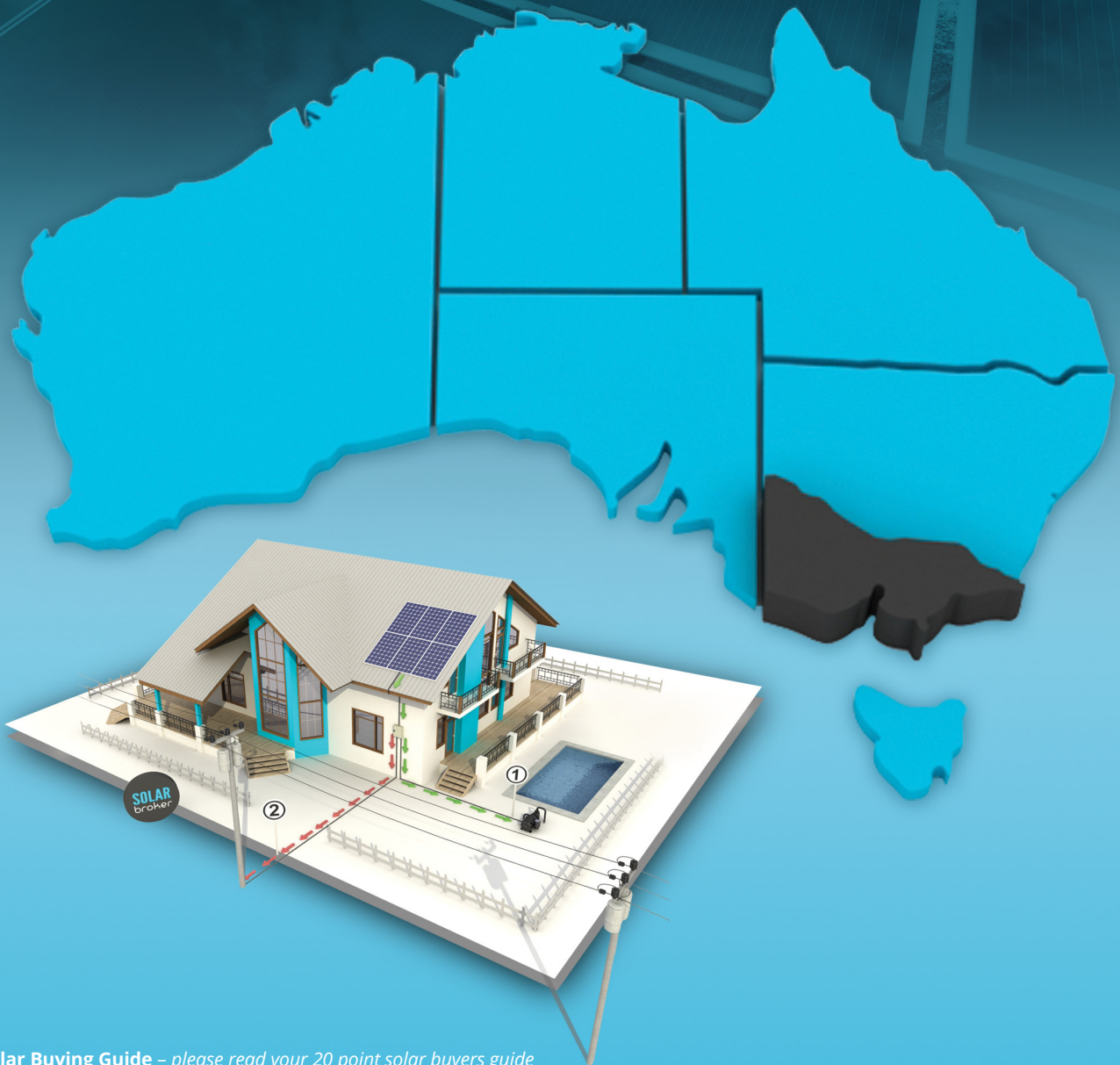




Going Solar has never been so easy...

100% FREE SOLAR REPORT

VICTORIA 20 POINT BUYERS GUIDE



Solar Buying Guide – please read your 20 point solar buyers guide

In this document we hope to educate you on the benefits of solar in your state. This information is only a guide and is designed to aid in your decision to go solar. It does not replace, doing your own research when deciding if solar is right for you. The information provided is general by nature and individualised circumstances may vary. Your individualised report, with calculations and estimated potential savings would have been attached in the same email you received from us.

Solar Energy in Australia

Household use of solar photovoltaic (PV) panel systems has grown significantly in Australia this decade. This has been due to the increases of electricity bills and government incentives to reduce carbon emissions. Solar power systems are now an affordable option for Australian households looking to reduce their power bills and generate their own clean electricity. With the increased range of products and suppliers on the market, being an informed consumer has never been more important. This guide provides an introduction to solar PV systems so you are better equipped to make choices about a solar product that may be right for you.

1. HOW DOES SOLAR PV WORK?

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) panels are generally fitted on the roof in a northerly direction and at an angle to maximise the amount of sunlight that hits the panels.

Solar PV panels on the roofs of homes and businesses generate clean electricity by converting the energy in sunlight. This conversion takes place within modules of specially fabricated materials that make up the solar panels. It is a relatively simple process that requires no moving parts. In most cases solar panels are connected to the mains power supply through a device called an inverter. Currently there is more than 1 million solar panel systems safely and reliably delivering clean electricity across Australia.

2. GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR PV SYSTEMS

Most suburban homes in Australia are connected to the electricity grid, which uses alternating current electricity (AC). But the electricity generated by solar panels is direct current (DC). That means grid-connected (GC) solar PV systems need an inverter to transform the DC electricity into AC electricity suitable for ordinary household needs. Houses with solar systems use solar power first before sourcing electricity from the grid.

When the panels are not producing electricity at night, electricity is supplied from the existing electricity grid.

3. HOW MUCH POWER DO THEY GENERATE?

The output of a solar PV system depends on its size. The table below shows the average daily production of some common grid-connected systems throughout Australia. A typical Australian house consumes around 18 kilowatt hours (kWh) per day so a 1-2kW system displaces an average of 25-40% of your average electricity bill. Solar panels produce more energy in summer than they do in winter.

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION

CITY	2.0 KW SYSTEM	3.0 KW SYSTEM	4.0 KW SYSTEM	5.0 KW SYSTEM	6.0 KW SYSTEM
Adelaide	8.4 kWh	12.6 kWh	16.8 kWh	21 kWh	25.2 kWh
Alice Springs	10.0 kWh	15.0 kWh	20.0 kWh	25 kWh	30 kWh
Brisbane	8.4 kWh	12.6 kWh	16.8 kWh	21 kWh	25.2 kWh
Cairns	8.4 kWh	12.6 kWh	16.8 kWh	21 kWh	25.2 kWh
Canberra	8.6 kWh	12.9 kWh	17.2 kWh	21.5 kWh	25.8 kWh
Darwin	8.8 kWh	13.2 kWh	17.6 kWh	22 kWh	26.4 kWh
Hobart	7.0 kWh	10.5 kWh	14.0 kWh	17.5 kWh	21 kWh
Melbourne	7.2 kWh	10.8 kWh	14.4 kWh	18 kWh	21.6 kWh
Perth	8.8 kWh	13.2 kWh	17.6 kWh	22 kWh	26.4 kWh
Sydney	7.8 kWh	11.7 kWh	15.6 kWh	19.5 kWh	23.4 kWh

The rated output is that achieved in perfect laboratory conditions. The CEC design summary software takes these deratings into account when predicting average for any given system.

4. HOW MUCH DO SOLAR PANELS COST?

The cost of solar panels has continued to change over the past decade behind different government incentive schemes and increased diversity in the panels, inverters and suppliers on the market.

Being an informed consumer is increasingly important. Similar to buying a car or a computer, you'll want to be sure that your system is a sound investment that best meets your needs at a reasonable price.

It is important to be clear on what you want from your solar PV system. Are you after a system that will partially offset your energy consumption for 5-10 years before requiring a system upgrade? Or do you want a system that will completely offset your household's electricity use for the next 25 years?

The table below shows an approximate guide on price range for grid-connected solar PV systems in the major capital cities. Government rebates such as Renewable Energy Certificates, Solar Credits and Feed-in Tariffs are included in these figures.

ESTIMATED SYSTEM PRICE	
SYSTEM SIZE	ESTIMATED PRICE RANGE
1.5 kW	\$2,900 - \$4,000
2 kW	\$3,500 - \$5,000
3 kW	\$5,200 - \$6,800
4 kW	\$6,300 - \$8,200
5kW	\$7,500 - \$10,000

Please note these prices are a guide only, the actual price you are offered for a solar PV system may vary. Figures are estimates based on market conditions as at May 2013 and may change due to changed market settings. Prices are inclusive of GST.

5. AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

It is important you ask your accredited installer to provide proof that your panels meet Australian standards.

6. WARRANTIES AND GUARANTEES

Solar PV panels generally come with a performance warranty that can last up to 25 years and a guarantee lasting five to ten years. Additionally, panel material warranties and workmanship guarantees generally span 5-10 years.

It is important to know who is providing the warranty – the manufacturer or the importer. In the absence of a manufacturer, the importer is responsible for the warranty. However, if the importer changes their business name or sells their business, their warranty obligations towards you cease. Ask your installer who is providing the warranty.

A system manual that provides operation, maintenance and safety information should be provided by your installer. This must also include a system energy output (kWh) estimate.

It is important to ensure you obtain written confirmation of statements made by your installer, including performance claims, guarantees and warranties. Documentation will be essential if you need to make warranty or insurance claims.

7. WHAT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ARE IN PLACE TO LOWER THE COST OF PURCHASING A SOLAR PV SYSTEM?

There are currently three types of financial assistance offered for solar PV systems in Australia:

- Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs)
- Solar Credits
- Feed-in tariffs

8. SMALL-SCALE TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATES (STCS)

Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs) are an electronic form of currency created by the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 (also known as the RET scheme). One STC is equivalent to one megawatt hour of electricity generated by your solar PV power system. The price of STCs changes according to market conditions. As an owner of a solar PV power system, you can register, sell, trade or surrender STCs for systems up to 100kW.

There are two ways you can be paid for your STCs

1. Assign your STCs when you purchase your solar PV system to a registered agent in exchange for a financial benefit which may be in the form of a delayed cash payment or upfront discount on your solar PV panel system (most consumers take this option); or...
2. Create the STCs yourself by finding a buyer and then selling and transferring them in the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Registry.

ZONE MAP



The level of subsidy will depend on a number of factors, including the location (also known as the zone) of the solar PV system, the size of the system and the price of STCs at the time the system was installed.

The Australian Government has capped the price of STCs at \$40 but the actual value of an STC varies from day to day. STCs are traded on the STC market meaning the Volume 21: 19 December 2012

Consumer guide to buying household solar panels (photovoltaic panels) around \$25 to \$35. The Clean Energy Council website displays a current STC price on the homepage at cleanenergycouncil.org.au

Australia is divided up into various zones based on how much renewable energy can be generated by a solar panel in a given area. So the same sized system installed in Melbourne or Hobart (Zone 4) receives fewer STCs than those installed in Sydney (Zone 3) or Darwin (Zone 2) because Melbourne and Hobart have less sunshine so less solar energy is produced. The table below shows the level of financial support available from STCs on solar PV systems in the major capital cities of Australia.

SMALL-SCALE TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATES – LEVEL OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

CITY	ZONE	RATING	SYSTEM SIZE	DEEMING PERIOD	TOTAL STC ENTITLEMENT	TOTAL SUBSIDY
Adelaide	3	1.382	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	31	\$1128.4 (31 STCs x \$36.40)
Brisbane	3	1.382	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	31	\$1128.4 (31 STCs x \$36.40)
Canberra	3	1.382	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	31	\$1128.4 (31 STCs x \$36.40)
Darwin	2	1.536	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	34	\$1237.6 (34 STCs x \$36.40)
Hobart	4	1.185	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	26	\$946.4 (26 STCs x \$36.40)
Melbourne	4	1.185	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	26	\$946.4 (26 STCs x \$36.40)
Perth	3	1.382	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	31	\$1128.4 (31 STCs x \$36.40)
Sydney	3	1.382	x 1.5 kW	x 15 (years)=	31	\$1128.4 (31 STCs x \$36.40)

Zone Rating x Rated Power Output (1.5kW) x Deeming Period (15 years) = Total STC Entitlement. Figures based on the \$36.40 STC rate as at 6 May 2013. This is an approximate rate and the STC price will vary

9. FEED-IN TARIFFS

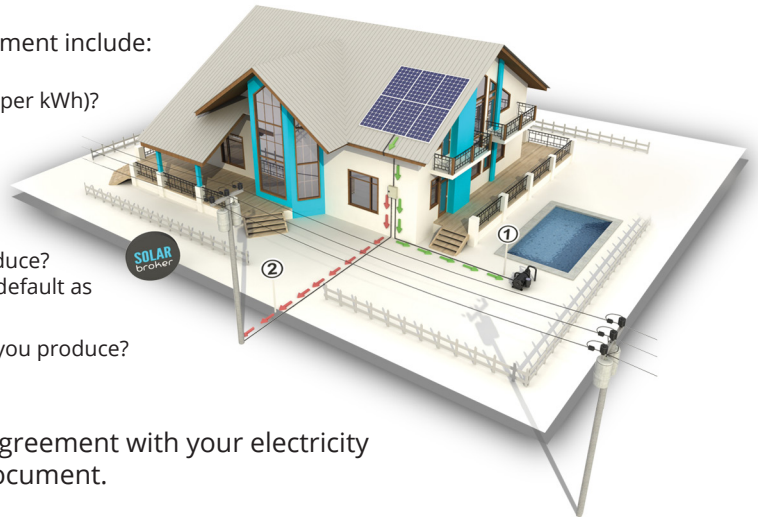
Several states have introduced, or are in the process of introducing, feed-in tariffs. A feed-in tariff pays you for electricity generated by your solar PV system.

Under a net feed-in tariff, a premium is paid for any solar energy that goes back into the grid from your house. So if you have surplus energy generated by your solar panels, you get paid for it; and if you use all of the energy you generate it will be offset against your normal electricity bill.

You need to apply to your electricity retailer to receive the feed-in tariff. When signing an agreement with your electricity retailer, you need to be informed. In particular, you should check with your electricity retailer about any tariff changes that will occur as a result of installing solar and carefully weigh up the advantages and disadvantages before making a decision. This should be considered before you install tariff changes.

Important questions to ask about your feed-in tariff agreement include:

- What price will they pay you for your electricity (in cents per kWh)?
- What is the cost of the electricity you purchase from them (in cents per kWh)?
- Will you lose your lower off-peak rates by moving onto a higher Time of Use (TOU) tariff?
- What will be the form of payment for electricity you produce? It is likely you will receive the feed-in tariffs you earn by default as a credit on your electricity bill rather than cash.
- What will be the form of payment for surplus electricity you produce? Will it be cash, cheque or EFT on request?



Other important questions to ask when signing an agreement with your electricity retailer are discussed in further detail later in this document.

Please note that many of the schemes described have caps, end dates and/or are subject to change and as such you will need to check on the availability of these offers when you apply. It is also important to note that some electricity retailers may, depending on the tariff structure you are on, offer higher or lower rates for solar energy you produce to offset your bill and/or export to the grid. In States where solar offers are voluntary, there is no obligation to provide a solar offer although in most cases offers do exist and those represented on the table are indicative of common rates. Some States have offers that are a combination of voluntary and mandatory rates. Eligibility rules apply in virtually all circumstances and you will therefore need to ensure you are eligible before proceeding.

Please note that whilst we have endeavoured to provide a sound indication of typical situations around Australia, your individual situation is likely to differ from these and you should consult with your electricity and service providers to ascertain your particular outcome. These rates are residential offers only and do not relate to offers available for commercial customers. For more information on feed-in tariffs contact your relevant state government department:

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

STATE	DEPARTMENT	CONTACT
ACT	Department of Environment, Climate Change, Energy & Water	13 22 81
NSW	Department of Industry & Investment	1300 136 888
NT	Department of the Chief Minister	08 8999 5511
QLD	Office of Clean Energy	13 25 23
SA	Sustainability & Climate Change	08 8204 2999
TAS	Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources	1300 135 513
VIC	Department of Primary Industries	136 186
WA	Office of Energy	08 9420 5600

10. WHAT SIZE SOLAR PV SYSTEM SHOULD I INSTALL?

The size of your solar PV system will depend on:

- the physical unshaded area available for the installation of your panels
- how much you are prepared to spend
- what portion of your electrical consumption you wish to generate.

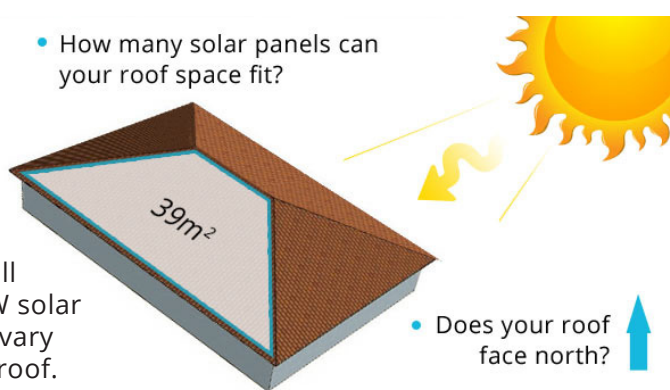
To work out what size solar PV system you require, you need to analyse your household's daily electricity consumption. Your monthly or quarterly electricity bill measures your household's electricity consumption in kilowatt hours. From this figure, you can calculate your average daily electricity consumption, and the average amount of electricity your solar PV system needs to produce to cover your electricity needs.

This process will be completed by your accredited designer during the design and specification stage, as part of their load analysis.

11. WHAT SIZE PANELS SHOULD I BUY?

Solar PV panels come in different wattages. The main issues are your budget and whether the solar panels will physically fit in the space you want to install them.

Each solar panel is approximately 1.6 metres long and 0.8 metres wide. A 1kW solar panel system will require around 8-10m² of roof space, and a 1.5kW solar panel system requires 13 around 12 m². This will vary depending on the type of panel installed on your roof.



12. WHAT SORT OF PANELS SHOULD I BUY?

There are three main types of solar panel available, each with their own benefits. During the design and specification stage, your accredited designer will help you choose which type is the best to suit your needs:

1. MONO CRYSTALLINE (MONOCRYSTALLINE C-SI)

These panels are a proven technology that has been in use for over 50 years.

They are commonly used where space is limited, or where there are high costs associated with installing large panels.

They have a very slow degradation, generally losing 0.25 - 0.5% per year.

2. POLY CRYSTALLINE (POLYCRYSTALLINE C-SI)

These panels are similar to Mono Crystalline panels, but the silicon used is Multi-Crystalline which is easier to make.

They are comparable to Mono Crystalline in performance and durability. Slightly more panels are required to produce a given amount of electricity.

3. THIN FILM

Thin Film panels have been in commercial production for over ten years. These panels are typically moderately larger than the other panel varieties.

In comparison with other panel types, their efficiency does not drop significantly on hot days. The most common varieties of Thin Film panels are:

- Cadmium Telluride Thin-Film panels (CdTe)
- Copper Indium Gallium Selenide Thin-Film panels (CIGS)
- Amorphous silicon Thin-Film panels(a-Si)

Consumer guide to buying household solar panels (photovoltaic panels)

13. WHAT IS AN INVERTER? WHAT SORT SHOULD I BUY?

Solar PV panels produce low voltage DC electricity. The inverter converts this into the AC electricity needed to supply power for standard appliances.

The efficiency of an inverter is measured by how well it converts the DC electricity into AC electricity. This usually ranges from 95% to 97.5% for most models. Check the inverter's specifications before you purchase.

Inverters are sized according to the power (watts) they can supply.

14. AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

It is important to ensure that your grid connect inverter complies with Australian Standards. This is required to be eligible for the REC's and Solar Credits.

Ask your accredited installer to provide proof that your inverter meets Australian standards. The Clean Energy Council has published a list of all grid connect inverters that meet

15. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO MY METER AT HOME?

When your solar PV system is installed you may need to have a new meter installed.

If you have a traditional accumulation meter (with a spinning disk) this will need to be replaced with an interval meter or smart meter. This is because an accumulation meter does not record the energy you export to the grid or the electricity you import from the grid. An interval meter or a smart meter provide half hourly readings of the electricity you consume and the surplus electricity you generate.

The states and territories have committed to the progressive rollout of smart metering across Australia from 2007. While a smart meter is similar to an interval meter in that it records electricity usage in 30-minute intervals remotely to your electricity company, smart meters have a range of additional capabilities. So if your new meter is an interval meter, it will need to be replaced again with a smart meter when this rollout occurs.

Depending on where you live, your interval meter may be a gross meter or a net meter.

If you are on a gross feed-in tariff scheme, your gross meter separately measures the total electricity consumed by your household and the total electricity generated by your solar PV system. Your electricity company reads the meter and determines the total amount of electricity generated by your solar panels, regardless of whether it goes into the grid or is used by your household. If you are on a net feed-in tariff scheme, your net meter measures your household's electricity and the

electricity generated by your solar PV system together. Your electricity company reads the meter and calculates any surplus electricity fed back into the grid.

Your new meter must be installed by a relevant qualified professional. This may be organised by your accredited designer/installer; or your electricity retailer; or electricity distributor. Ask to find out who will organise this for you.

The installation of a new meter may affect your electricity billing rates:

- The new meters are provided by your electricity distributor. The cost of this is passed from the electricity distributor to your electricity retailer. Generally, this cost is recovered by your electricity retailer through increased network charges on your monthly electricity bill.
- You may move from an off-peak tariff to a time-of-use (TOU) tariff. A TOU tariff is a pricing structure that changes depending on the time of day you consume power. In peak demand periods (day), charges will be higher than consumption during lower demand periods (night). So while electricity is most expensive during the day, this will be offset by your solar PV system producing energy during this time also.
- If you move from an off-peak tariff to a time-of-use (TOU) tariff, this will particularly affect your dedicated off-peak loads, such as hot water, space heating and air-conditioning.

You should check with your electricity retailer about any tariff changes that will occur as a result of installing solar and carefully weigh up the advantages and disadvantages before making a decision. This should be considered before you install your solar PV panels.

Quotation / Contract

Following the design and specification you may request a quotation for the design and installation of the system.

The quotation could provide specifications, quantity, size, capacity and output for the major components, including:

- solar PV modules
- mounting frames
- structure
- inverter
- any additional metering
- data-logging
- travel and transport requirements
- other equipment needed
- any trench digging
- a system user manual.

The quotation should also specify a total price, together with proposed start and completion dates. The quotation should form a basis for your contract with the designer/installer.

In addition, a contract for the supply and installation of the power system should be included with the quotation.

The contract should include:

- an estimate of the average daily electricity output (in kWh)
- the estimated annual production
- the estimated production in the best and worst months
- the responsibilities of each party
- warranties and guarantees, including installer workmanship schedule of deposit and progress payments.
- who is responsible for connecting your solar PV system to the electricity grid
- who responsible for your meter changeover
- who is responsible for organising you to move to a premium feed-in tariff
- how you will receive your REC's and/or Solar Credits

16. QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR DESIGNER / INSTALLER

When signing a contract with your designer/installer, you need to be informed. Important questions to ask include:

ACCREDITATION

- Is the designer accredited?
- Is the installer accredited?
- What are their accreditation numbers? Ask to see their accreditation photo ID card
- Will your system be designed and installed by an accredited individual?
- Check the list of accredited installers on the Clean Energy Council website to confirm solaraccreditation.com.au
- Contact the designer/installer's former customers to find out if they were knowledgeable, easy to work with, and took the time to explain the systems operation. Also find out if their systems are working well, if there have been any problems, and, if so, if they returned to fix them. Ask for the designer / installer business references, and check them, especially if the company's reputation is unknown.

EXPERIENCE

- How many systems has the designer/installer completed?
- How many systems similar to your system has the designer/installer completed?
- When was the last time the designer/installer completed a system?
New products are constantly entering the market. A designer/installer who has completed several recent installations will probably be up-to-date on the newest products and the latest regulatory issues.

QUALITY OF PRODUCTS – AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

- Do the modules you use meet the Australian Standards? Check the Module List on the Clean Energy Council website to confirm - solaraccreditation.com.au
- Do the inverters you use meet the Australian Standards? Check the Inverter List on the Clean Energy Council website to confirm - [19 solaraccreditation.com.au](http://19.solaraccreditation.com.au)
- Do some research on the other balance of system components that your designer/installer suggests, such as the mounting hardware. Do the products meet industry standards?
- If you know of other people who have used these products, ask for their feedback: Are they satisfied? Have they had problems?

WARRANTIES

- What kinds of warranties come with the products?
- Which warranties are your responsibility and which are the manufacturer's?
- How long have the equipment manufacturers been in the PV industry? Long warranties are meaningless if the manufacturers aren't around in five years.
- If you have to deal with the panel or inverter manufacturer in the future, do they have an Australian office?

SERVICE AGREEMENTS & PERFORMANCE GUARANTEES

- What performance guarantees do you get for the system as a whole?
- How will you know if your system is performing to its maximum potential on a day to day basis?
- Does the designer/installer provide some kind of optional service agreement?
- If problems arise with your system, what services will the designer/installer provide and for how long?
- Will the designer/installer be readily available to trouble shoot and fix problems?
- If something goes wrong, who is responsible for repair or replacement costs?
- Who is responsible for maintaining the system?
- If you are responsible, what kind of training will the designer/installer provide?
- Will basic system safety issues be explained?

PAPERWORK

- Does the designer/installer handle organising all the necessary metering changes?
- Does the designer/installer organise all the paperwork for your local electricity supplier to move you to a premium feed-in tariff?
- Does the designer/installer handle all the REC paperwork for you?

REFERENCES

- Contact the designer/installer's former customers to find out if they were knowledgeable, easy to work with, and took the time to explain the systems operation. Also find out if their systems are working well, if there have been any problems, and, if so, if they returned to fix them. Ask for the designer / installer business references, and check them, especially if the company's reputation is unknown.

QUOTE

- Does the price quoted include or exclude money received from RECs?
- Does the price quoted include all the necessary metering changes and paperwork for my local electricity supplier?
- Does the quote include all labour, transportation and inspection charges?
- Does the designer/installer give an accurate estimation of system production with their quotes?

PAYMENT TERMS

- What are the payment terms?
- Is there a deposit? When is it required? Is it refundable?
- Do you need to pay the whole amount or just the difference after the RECs and/or Feed-in Tariff?

TIME FRAMES

- What is the lead time from your payment to getting electricity from your solar PV system?

THE FINAL DECISION

By installing a solar PV system, you need to take responsibility for it and learn the basic safe operation and proper maintenance of your systems. You should think carefully before selecting a designer/installer. Online and mail-order solar PV system suppliers who never visit your home may have difficulty recommending the most appropriate equipment. A comprehensive, on-site solar and load analysis and two way interview can help ensure a thoughtfully designed and well-planned installation.

17. WHAT HAPPENS AFTER MY SOLAR PV SYSTEM HAS BEEN INSTALLED?

Entering into agreement with your electricity retailer. After your solar PV system has been installed and if you wish to opt-in to a feed-in tariff, you will need to enter into an agreement with an electricity retailer. Not all electricity retailers offer solar friendly policies so it is best to check and compare the following items prior to entering into an electricity trading agreement.

18. QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR ELECTRICITY RETAILER

- What price will they pay you for your electricity (in cents per kWh)?
- What is the cost of the electricity you purchase from them (in cents per kWh)?
- Will I lose my off-peak rates once my meter has been changed? Will this be replaced with a time-of-use (TOU) tariff?
- Are you signed onto a premium feed-in tariff rate or a standard feed-in tariff rate? If your electricity retailer signs you up to a standard feed-in tariff agreement you will receive less money for the excess electricity you feed back into the grid.
- What will be the form of payment for electricity you produce? It is likely you will receive the feed in tariff's you earn by default as a credit on your electricity bill rather than cash.
- What will be the form of payment for surplus electricity you produce? Will it be cash, cheque or EFT on request?

- Penalty clauses (termination costs)
- Billing / payment periods
- Are there any other administration fees?
- Do you organise all the necessary metering changes? If no, refer to 'Questions to ask your Electricity Distributor' (below). If yes – the following questions apply:
 - Is your new meter an interval meter or a smart meter? If it is an interval meter it will need to be replaced with a smart meter when the rollout occurs.
 - Can you have a smart meter, rather than an interval meter, installed to avoid unnecessary meter exchange costs when the smart meter rollout occurs?
 - Will your new meter continue to measure off-peak power use?
 - Is your new meter a gross meter or a net meter?
 - What is the cost of your meter?
 - Is it supplied free of charge?
 - Is there an up front cost?
 - Is the cost recovered through increased network charges on your monthly electricity bill?
 - What is the cost of installing your meter?

19. QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTOR

- Do you organise all the necessary metering changes?
- Is your new meter an interval meter or a smart meter? If it is an interval meter it will need to be replaced with a smart meter when the rollout occurs.
- Can you have a smart meter (rather than an interval meter) installed to avoid unnecessary meter exchange costs when the smart meter rollout occurs?
- Will your new meter continue to measure off-peak power use?
- Is your new meter a gross meter or a net meter?
- What is the cost of your meter?
 - Is it supplied free of charge?
 - Is there an up front cost?
 - Is the cost recovered through increased network charges on your monthly electricity bill?

20. SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Following the installation of your solar PV system, safety inspections may be carried out by your relevant electrical authority. Depending on which State you live in, these inspections may be mandatory or may occur on a random audit basis. It is the responsibility of either your installer or your relevant electrical authority to organise these inspections if applicable in your state. For more information, please contact your relevant electrical authority from the table below.

The Clean Energy Council, the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and the Clean Energy Regulator also conduct its own inspection program. This applies to installations completed by accredited designers and installers. It occurs on a random basis and aims to ensure that solar PV systems meet the Australian Standards and Accreditation Guidelines.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

STATE	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	CONTACT
ACT	ACT Planning and Land Authority	02 6207 1923
VIC	Energy Safe Victoria	03 9203 9700
TAS	Office of Electricity Standards and Safety	03 6233 7851
SA	Office of the Technical Regulator	08 8226 5500
QLD	Electrical Safety Office	07 3225 2000
NT	NT Worksafe	1800 019 115
NSW	Office of Fair Trading	13 32 20
WA	Energy Safe WA	08 9422 5200

APPENDIX

Information provided has been sourced from a number of government and industry websites, including the Clean Energy Council of Australia.

For more information visit <http://www.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/>