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Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

The notified prices are the prices decided under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act).

A retailer must charge its Standard Contract Customers, as defined in the Electricity Act, the notified prices subject to the provisions of sections 91, 91A and 91AA of the Electricity Act and section 22A, Division 12A of Part 2 of the National Energy Retail Law (Queensland) (the NERL (Qld)).

Pursuant to the Certificate of Delegation from the Minister for Energy, Biofuels and Water Supply (dated 10 November 2016) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2017, the notified prices are the applicable prices set out in the attached Tariff Schedule.

As required by section 90AB(4) of the Electricity Act, the notified prices are exclusive of the goods and services tax ('GST') payable under the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) (the GST Act).

In addition to the applicable tariff, a retailer may charge a Standard Contract Customer an additional amount in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not that additional amount is calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:

- (a) the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
- (b) the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
- (c) the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

Dated this 31st day of May 2017.

**Roy Green, Chairman
Queensland Competition Authority**

TARIFF SCHEDULE

Part 1

APPLICATION

A) APPLICATION OF THIS SCHEDULE – GENERAL

This Tariff Schedule replaces the Tariff Schedule published in the Queensland Government Gazette on 31 May 2016.

This Tariff Schedule applies to all Standard Contract Customers in Queensland in the Ergon Energy distribution area.

Definitions of customers and their types are those set out in the Electricity Act and the NERL(Qld). Unless otherwise defined, the terminology used in this Tariff Schedule is intended to be consistent with the energy laws.

B) APPLICATION OF TARIFFS**General**

Distribution entities may have specific eligibility criteria in addition to retail tariff eligibility requirements set out in the Tariff Schedule, e.g. the types of loads and how they are connected to interruptible supply tariffs. Retailers will advise customers of any applicable distribution entity requirements upon tariff assignment or customer request.

Additional customer descriptions:

- *Farming* is the undertaking of agricultural or associated business activities for the primary purpose of profit. The primary use of electricity supplied under a farming tariff should be for farming.
- *Irrigation* is the undertaking of pumping water for farming. The primary use of electricity supplied under an irrigation tariff should be for irrigation.
- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose required capacity generally exceeds 1500 kVA and annual energy usage generally exceeds 4GWh as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose annual energy usage generally exceeds 40GWh as classified by the distribution entity.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description, or as agreed by the retailer.

MI means the unique identification number applicable to the point at which a premises is connected to a distribution entity's network. For premises connected to the National Electricity Market this is the National Metering Identifier (NMI), and for other premises is the unique identifier allocated by the distribution entity.

An *MI exclusive* tariff cannot be used in conjunction with any other tariff at that MI. All large customer continuous supply tariffs are MI exclusive tariffs unless otherwise stated.

A *primary* tariff is the tariff that reflects the principal purpose of use of electricity at the premises or the majority of the load, and is capable of existing by itself against a MI.

Small business customers can access primary residential tariffs providing the nature of all use on the tariff is consistent with the tariff requirements (refer below for *concessional application* of primary residential tariffs), and is in conjunction

with a primary business tariff (Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A, 24, 41, 62, 65 or 66) at the same MI.

Primary residential tariffs are also applicable to electricity used in separately metered common sections of residential premises consisting of more than one living unit, but cannot be used in conjunction with another primary residential tariff at the same MI.

A *secondary* tariff is any tariff that is not a primary tariff, and can be accessed only when it is in conjunction with a primary tariff at the same MI unless otherwise stated.

A *seasonal* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the month the charge applies. Seasonal tariffs can also include time-of-use based charges.

A *time-of-use* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the time of day.

A *transitional* tariff can be accessed by eligible customers for a limited period of time.

An *obsolete* tariff can only be accessed by customers who: (a) are on the tariff at the date it becomes obsolete; and (b) take continuous supply under it.

Transitional and obsolete tariffs will be discontinued no later than the *scheduled phase-out date*. Customers on these tariffs may opt to transfer at any time to applicable standard tariffs.

Any reference in this Tariff Schedule to a time is a reference to Eastern Standard Time.

Weekdays mean Monday to Friday including public holidays.

Summer is the months of December to February inclusive.

A *daily supply charge* is a fixed amount charged to cover the costs of maintaining electricity supply to a premises, including the costs associated with the provision of equipment (excluding metering and associated services) and general administration. Retailers may use different terms for this charge, for example: Service Charge, Service Fee, Service to Property Charge etc.

A *minimum daily payment* only applies when usage charges for the billing period are less than the total of the minimum daily payment multiplied by the number of days in the billing period. Where the total minimum daily payment is charged, usage charges will not apply.

A *connection charge* reflects the value of the customer's dedicated connection assets and whether these assets were paid for upfront by the customer. The number of connection units allocated to an MI is as advised by the distribution entity.

Demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilowatts (kW) on the associated metering, or as calculated in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) using data recorded on the associated metering. No adjustment to import demand is made for export to the distribution network.

Maximum demand is highest demand during the charging period of the particular tariff as identified by the tariff description. Unless otherwise stated, the maximum demand is the value on which demand charges are based.

A *demand threshold* is the demand value below which demand charges do not apply for billing purposes. Where

a demand threshold applies, the chargeable demand is the greater of the maximum demand less the demand threshold, or zero.

Authorised demand is the maximum demand permitted to be imported from, or exported to the network, and is specific to each MI. The value is generally established by agreement between the customer and distribution entity.

Capacity is a demand-based measure of the network supply capability reserved for a customer. Unless otherwise stated, the capacity charge is the greater of the authorised demand, or actual maximum demand.

Reactive demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilovolt-amperes reactive (kVAr) on the associated metering.

Permissible reactive demand for an MI is determined by applying its compliant power factor (as set out by the National Energy Rules) to its authorised demand.

Excess reactive demand (also known as excess reactive power) charges are the greater of the reactive demand occurring at the time of the maximum demand, less the permissible reactive demand, or zero.

Bus customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's zone substation or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Line customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's high voltage electrical wires, cabling, or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Revenue metering is metering used for billing purposes. Appropriate revenue metering must be in place for each tariff at a MI. If a change to the customer's revenue metering is required to support the applicability of a tariff to a customer, the customer may request the retailer to install the required metering at the customer's cost.

From 1 July 2015, charges for metering and associated services are no longer included in notified prices. Metering charges will now be applied in addition to the notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

The *metrology procedure* is issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator as varied by the Electricity Distribution Network Code.

Tariff changes

Customers previously supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) will be supplied under other tariffs appropriate to their installations.

Customers on seasonal and/or transitional time-of-use tariffs cannot change to another tariff less than one year from the application of the tariff to the customer's account without the retailer's agreement unless expressly allowed or permitted by energy law.

Prorating of charges on bills

Where appropriate, charges on bills will be calculated on a pro rata basis having regard to the number of days in the billing cycle that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. Retailers can advise customers of which charges on their bills are subject to prorating, and the methodology used.

Supply voltage

Tariffs in this Schedule can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the

Electricity Regulation 2006 unless it is a designated high voltage tariff, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Where supply is given and metered at high voltage and the tariff applied is not a designated high voltage tariff, after billing the energy and demand components of the tariff a credit will be allowed of:

- 5 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 11kV to 33kV; or
- 8 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 66kV and above,

provided that the calculated tariff charge after application of the credit is not less than the Minimum Payment or other minimum charge calculated by applying the provisions of the applied tariff.

Card-operated meter customers

If a customer is an excluded customer (as defined in section 23 of the Electricity Act), the distribution entity may at its absolute discretion agree with the relevant local government authority on behalf of the customer, and the customer's retailer, that the electricity used by the customer is to be measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter.

If, immediately prior to 1 July 2007, electricity being used by a customer at premises is being measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter, the electricity used at the premises may continue to be measured or charged by means of a card-operated meter.

Residential customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 11 as their primary tariff, and Tariffs 31 and 33 as secondary tariffs.

Small business customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 20 as their primary tariff.

Charges will be those as set out in Part 2 for the particular tariff.

Other retail fees and charges

A retailer may charge its Standard Contract Customers the following:

- (a) if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
 - a maximum of **\$30**
- (b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **\$15**
- (c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**

Concessional application

Tariffs 11, Tariff 12A and Tariff 14 are also available to customers where they satisfy the additional criteria set out in any one of 1, 2 or 3, below:

1. Separately metered installations where all electricity used is in connection with the provision of a Meals-on-Wheels service, or for the preparation and serving of meals to the needy and for no other purpose.
2. Residential institutions:
 - (a) where the total installation, or that part supplied and separately metered, must be domestic residential (i.e. it must include the electricity usage of the cooking, eating, sleeping and bathing areas which are associated with the residential usage). Medical facilities, e.g. an infirmary, which are part of the complex may be included; and

(b) that are:

(i) a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of \$2.00 and upwards are tax deductible; and

(ii) a non-profit organisation that:

A. imposes no scheduled charge on the residents for the services or accommodation that is provided (i.e. organisations that provide emergency accommodation facilities for the needy); or

B. if scheduled charges are made for the services or accommodation provided, then all residents must be pensioners or, if not pensioners, persons eligible for subsidised care under the *Aged Care Act 1997* or the *National Health Act 1953*.

3. Organisations providing support and crisis accommodation which:

(a) meet the eligibility criteria of the Specialist Homelessness Services administered by the State Department of Housing and Public Works; and

(b) are a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of \$2.00 and upwards are tax deductible.

Part 2

STANDARD TARIFFS

A) SMALL CUSTOMER TARIFFS

Continuous supply tariffs

Tariff 11

This is a residential flat-rate primary tariff.

Usage: 27.036 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 88.101 c

Tariff 12A

This is a residential seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.

Usage:

Summer
Peak
3:00pm to 9:30pm 62.116 c/kWh

Off-peak
All other times 22.049 c/kWh

All other times 22.049 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 92.882 c

Tariff 14

This is a residential seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.

Daily demand is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm for the *Peak* period (Summer) and the *Off-peak* period (all other times).

Peak chargeable demand is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month.

Off-peak chargeable demand is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.

Chargeable demand:

Peak \$64.259 per kW

Off-peak \$9.695 per kW

Usage: 18.081 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 56.317 c

Tariff 20

This is a small business flat-rate primary tariff.

Usage: 28.994 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 121.491 c

Tariff 22A

This is a small business seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.

Usage:

Summer
Peak
10:00am to 8:00pm weekdays 59.556 c/kWh

Off-peak
All other times 25.006 c/kWh

All other times 25.006 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 121.491 c

Tariff 24

This is a small business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.

Daily demand is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm for the *Peak* period (Summer) and the *Off-peak* period (all other times).

Peak chargeable demand is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month.

Off-peak chargeable demand is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.

Chargeable demand:

Peak \$101.001 per kW

Off-peak \$10.663 per kW

Usage: 19.833 c/kWh

Daily supply charge: 76.658 c

Tariff 41

This is a small business monthly demand primary tariff.

Demand:	\$26.211 per kW
Usage:	16.941 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	552.453 c

Interruptible supply tariffs**General:**

These tariffs are applicable when electricity supply is:

- (a) connected to approved apparatus (e.g. pool pump) via a socket-outlet as approved by the retailer; or
- (b) permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric hot water system) as approved by the retailer (but not applicable if provision has been made to supply the apparatus under a different tariff during the supply interruption period).

The retailer will arrange the provision of load control equipment on a similar basis to provision of the required revenue metering.

Tariff 31

This is a small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.

Supply will be available for a minimum of 8 hours per day, but times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity. In general, this supply will be between the hours of 10.00 pm and 7.00 am.

In addition to the *general* requirements above, this tariff is also applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved specified parts of apparatus (e.g. hot water system booster heating unit), as approved by the retailer, but not applicable if provision has been made to supply the specified part under a different tariff during the supply interruption period except as agreed by the retailer (e.g. for a one-shot booster for a solar hot water system), in which case it must be metered under and charged at the primary tariff of the premises concerned, or if more than one primary tariff exists, the tariff applicable to general power usage at the premises.

Usage:	16.323 c/kWh
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Tariff 33

This is a small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day, but times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

In addition to the *general* requirements above, this tariff is also applicable as a primary tariff at the absolute discretion of the retailer.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 24.

Usage:	21.584 c/kWh
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B) LARGE CUSTOMER TARIFFS**Tariff 44**

This is a large business monthly demand primary tariff.

Demand threshold:	30 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$37.763 per kW
Usage:	14.914 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	5047.367 c

Tariff 45

This is a large business monthly demand primary tariff.

Demand threshold:	120 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$28.451 per kW
Usage:	14.914 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	16246.438 c

Tariff 46

This is a large business monthly demand primary tariff.

Demand threshold:	400 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$23.288 per kW
Usage:	14.892 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	42273.724 c

Tariff 50

This is a large business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.

Peak is Summer, being 10:00am to 8:00pm on Summer weekdays for determining chargeable demand, and all day each day for usage. *Off-peak* is all times in non-summer months for determining chargeable demand and usage.

Peak

Demand threshold:	20 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$63.640 per kW
Usage:	14.468 c/kWh

Off-peak

Demand threshold:	40 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$11.597 per kW
Usage:	17.252 c/kWh

Daily supply charge:	4140.904 c
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Tariff 51 suite**General:**

These are large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC supplied as indicated.

Tariff 51A

Customers supplied at 66kV.

Demand:	\$2.784 per kVA
Capacity:	\$4.714 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	14.300 c/kWh
Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	27650.387 c

Tariff 51B

Customers supplied at 33kV.

Demand:	\$2.784 per kVA
Capacity:	\$5.632 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	14.300 c/kWh
Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	20825.387 c

Tariff 51C

Customers supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.

Demand:	\$3.452 per kVA
Capacity:	\$6.475 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	14.304 c/kWh
Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	19355.387 c

Tariff 51D

Customers supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.

Demand:	\$6.903 per kVA
Capacity:	\$12.599 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	14.321 c/kWh
Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	18515.387 c

Tariff 52 suite**General:**

These are large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC supplied as indicated.

Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays.

Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.

Tariff 52A

Customers supplied at 33 or 66kV.

Chargeable demand:	\$12.248 per kVA
Chargeable capacity:	\$7.477 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	

Summer:	13.743 c/kWh
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All other times:	14.188 c/kWh
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Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
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Daily supply charge:	15050.387 c
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Tariff 52B

Customers supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.

Chargeable demand:	\$44.093 per kVA
Chargeable capacity:	\$5.250 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	

Summer:	13.747 c/kWh
All other times:	14.193 c/kWh

Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	15050.387 c

Tariff 52C

Customers supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.

Chargeable demand:	\$80.540 per kVA
Chargeable capacity:	\$9.704 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	

Summer:	13.764 c/kWh
All other times:	14.209 c/kWh

Connection charge:	\$10.523 per day/unit
Daily supply charge:	15050.387 c

Tariff 53

This is a large business high-voltage primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.

Demand:	\$6.903 per kVA
Capacity:	\$12.599 per kVA
Excess reactive demand:	\$4.454 per kVAr
Usage:	14.321 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	18515.387 c

Part 3**TRANSITIONAL AND OBSOLETE TARIFFS****Tariff 20 (large)**

This is a transitional large business flat-rate primary tariff.

This tariff cannot be accessed by small customers.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2020
Usage:	37.875 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	77.429 c

Tariff 21

This is a transitional business declining-block primary tariff.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 22, 22A, 24 or 62.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2020
Usage:	
First 100 kWh/month	51.799 c/kWh
Next 9,900 kWh/month	48.669 c/kWh
All remaining usage	37.050 c/kWh
Minimum daily payment:	76.225 c

Tariff 22 (small and large)

This is a transitional business time-of-use primary tariff.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2020
Usage:	
<i>Peak</i>	
7:00am to 9:00pm weekdays	50.190 c/kWh
<i>Off-peak</i>	
All other times	17.674 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	186.090 c

Tariff 37

This is an obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff.

This tariff is applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric storage hot water system, apparatus for the production of steam) as approved by the retailer.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2020
Usage:	
<i>Peak</i>	
4:30pm to 10:30pm	54.949 c/kWh
<i>Off-peak</i>	
All other times	21.969 c/kWh
Minimum daily payment:	30.851 c

Tariff 47

This is an obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff.

Supply under this tariff will be at a standard high voltage, the level of which shall be prescribed by the distribution entity. Credits for high voltage supply are not applicable to this tariff.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2022
Demand threshold:	400 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$28.071 per kW
Usage:	12.539 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	45021.992 c

Tariff 48

This is an obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC or ICC.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2022
Demand threshold:	400 kW
Chargeable demand:	\$29.029 per kW
Usage:	12.967 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	47047.897 c

Tariff 62

This is a transitional farming business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A or 24.

Scheduled phase-out date:	1 July 2020
Usage:	
<i>Peak</i>	
7:00am to 9:00pm weekdays	
First 10,000 kWh/month	48.818 c/kWh
All remaining usage	41.282 c/kWh
<i>Off-peak</i>	
All other times	17.262 c/kWh
Daily supply charge:	82.332 c

Tariff 65

This is a transitional irrigation business time-of-use primary tariff.

The *daily pricing period* is a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and the customer from the range 7.00am to 7.00pm; 7.30am to 7.30pm; or 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Sunday inclusive.

No alteration to the agreed daily pricing period is permitted until a period of twelve months has elapsed from the previous selection.

Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020

Usage:

Peak

Daily pricing period **38.482 c/kWh**

Off-peak

All other times **21.196 c/kWh**

Daily supply charge: **81.362 c**

Tariff 66

This is a transitional irrigation business fixed annual dual-rate demand primary tariff.

The annual fixed charge is determined by the connected motor capacity used for irrigation pumping.

Any customer taking supply under this tariff who requests a temporary disconnection will not be reconnected unless an amount equivalent to the fixed charge that would have otherwise applied corresponding to the period of disconnection, has been paid.

Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020

Fixed charge (annual):

First 7.5 kW **\$39.418 per kW**

Remaining kW **\$17.614 per kW**

Usage: **20.170 c/kWh**

Daily supply charge: **179.318 c**

Part 4**UNMETERED SUPPLY TARIFFS****Tariff 71**

This is a business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.

Street lighting customers as defined in Queensland legislative instruments, are State or local government agencies for street lighting loads.

Street lights are deemed to illuminate the following types of roads:

- *Local government* controlled roads comprising land that is:
 - (a) dedicated to public use as a road; or
 - (b) developed for (or has as one of its main uses) the driving or riding of motor vehicles and is open to, or used by, the public; or
 - (c) a footpath or bicycle path; or
 - (d) a bridge, culvert, ford, tunnel or viaduct, and excludes State-controlled roads and public thoroughfare easements; and
- *State-controlled roads* declared as such under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Qld).

All usage will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure.

Usage: **32.025 c/kWh**

Daily supply charge: **0.525 c/lamp**

Tariff 91

This is a business flat-rate primary tariff.

It is available only to customers with small loads other than street lights as approved by the retailer, and applies where:

- (a) the load pattern is predictable;
- (b) for the purposes of settlements, the load pattern (including load and on/off time) can be reasonably calculated by a relevant method set out in the metrology procedure; and
- (c) it would not be cost effective to meter the connection point taking into account:
 - (i) the small magnitude of the load;
 - (ii) the connection arrangements; and
 - (iii) the geographical and physical location.

Charges are based on usage determined by the retailer.

Charges for installation, maintenance and removal of supply to an unmetered installation may apply in addition to the charge for electricity supplied. These charges are unregulated.

Usage: **26.099 c/kWh**

End of Tariff Schedule