IPART
New South Wales

Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal

Method Guide
Public Lighting

Deemed Energy Savings Method

Energy Savings Scheme
May 2016

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Contents

1 About this document

The NSW Energy Savings Scheme (**ESS**) seeks to reduce energy consumption in NSW by creating financial incentives for organisations to invest in energy saving projects.

The other objects of the ESS are to:

- assist households and businesses to reduce energy consumption and energy costs
- make the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions achievable at a lower cost, and
- reduce the cost of, and need for, additional energy generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.[1]

Electricity retailers and other mandatory participants (**Scheme Participants**) are obliged to meet energy saving targets. Energy savings can be achieved by installing, improving or replacing energy saving equipment. Persons that become Accredited Certificate Providers (**ACPs**) can create energy savings certificates (**ESCs**) from these activities and then sell those ESCs to Scheme Participants. The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of NSW (**IPART**) is both the Scheme Administrator and Scheme Regulator of the ESS.[2]

This document provides guidance about how the Public Lighting Energy Savings Formula (**Public Lighting**) method of the ESS operates, some of the key requirements that must be met when using the method, and how to calculate energy savings for a Recognised Energy Saving Activity (**RESA**) and create ESCs. This document should be used by:

- applicants seeking accreditation as a certificate provider, to assist them in completing their application,[3] and
- those persons who are already ACPs, to assist them in accurately calculating energy savings using this method.

1.1 Legislative requirements

This document is a guide only and is not legal advice. The legal requirements for ACPs participating in the ESS are set out in:

1 *Electricity Supply Act 1995*, section 98(2)
2 *Electricity Supply Act 1995*, sections 153(2) and 151(2)
3 A full explanation of the application process is provided in the Application Guide www.ess.nsw.gov.au/How_to_apply_for_accreditation/Apply_now_-_guides_and_application_forms. Please ensure you read this document and the Application Guide in full before applying for accreditation.

- Part 9 of the *Electricity Supply Act 1995* (**Act**)
- Part 6 of the *Electricity Supply (General) Regulation 2014* (**Regulation**), and
- the *Energy Savings Scheme Rule of 2009* (**ESS Rule**).

ACPs are also required to meet any additional conditions of accreditation as set out in their Accreditation Notice.

2 Method overview

The Public Lighting method can be used to calculate energy savings from an upgrade of Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces or Traffic Signals provided that the Luminaire is an asset owned or maintained by a Distributor[4] or Roads and Maritime Services.

3 Requirements that must be met

The information below is guidance about the requirements of the method. This is not an exhaustive list of requirements, and you should ensure that you are familiar with your obligations under the Act, Regulation, ESS Rule and any conditions of your accreditation.

3.1 Energy saver

An ACP can only calculate energy savings and create ESCs from an implementation if the ACP is the 'energy saver' under the ESS Rule. The ACP must be the energy saver as at the implementation date. An energy saver can be either:

- **the original energy saver** – which, under this method, is:
  - the Distributor or Roads and Maritime Services that is the owner of the Luminaire, or
  - the Council or Roads and Maritime Services if they:
    - are a public lighting customer, for billing, regulatory or management purposes, of the Distributor that owns the Luminaire, and
    - request the lighting upgrade from the Distributor that owns the Luminaire, in writing.

4 A 'Distributor' is a person who owns, controls or operates a distribution system. "Distribution system" is defined in the Act.

- **the nominated energy saver** – which is someone the original energy saver has nominated as the energy saver by completing a Nomination Form using the method-specific template.[5]

An ACP that is the original energy saver must be accredited as an ACP prior to the implementation date in order to create ESCs from an implementation.

If you are the nominated energy saver, you must have a documented procedure identifying how you will obtain the nomination from the original energy saver. The nomination is taken to occur on the date that the nomination form is signed by both the **original energy saver** and **nominated energy saver.** To create ESCs from an implementation, a nominated energy saver must be:

- **accredited** as an ACP **prior to** the implementation date and before the nomination is made,[6] and
- **nominated** by the original energy saver **on or before** the implementation date.

3.2 Implementation and implementation date

An implementation is the delivery of an energy saving activity[7] at a site, and the implementation date is the date the lighting upgrade was completed.[8]

3.3 Site

For the purposes of the Public Lighting method, the site of a lighting upgrade may be described by reference to:

- a street address
- a unique identifier that identifies the affected end-user equipment, or
- a method accepted by the Scheme Administrator.

When you apply for accreditation, you will need to describe what you consider to be the site of your proposed activity. For example, whether the site is an individual luminaire, or whether it is a council area. In turn, this will determine whether your activity is a single implementation with a single implementation date, or multiple implementations.

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5 Available at: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Methods_for_calculating_energy_savings/Public_Lighting_Method

6 The ESS website provides information on applying to become an ACP at: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/How_to_apply_for_accreditation.

7 Refer to the definition of "implementation" in the *ESS Rule*, cl 10.1

8 *ESS Rule*, cl 9.4A.2

3.4 Equipment requirements

All lighting equipment used in the lighting upgrade must be listed in either Tables A9.1 or A9.3 of the ESS Rule. These tables are provided in Appendix A of this guide. If the lighting equipment is listed in Table A9.3, it must meet requirements published by the Scheme Administrator. These requirements are available on the Public Lighting method page of the ESS Website.[9]

If the existing or replacement lamp or luminaire **is** registered on a national electricity market load table for unmetered connection points, the device load value listed in that load table must be used as the LCP in Equations 7 and 9 of clause 9.4.4 of the ESS Rule.[10]

If the existing or replacement lamp or luminaire **is not** registered on a national electricity market load table for unmetered connection points, the device load value as listed in a Public Lighting Inventory must be used as the LCP in Equations 7 and 9 of clause 9.4.4 of the ESS Rule.[11]

3.5 Lighting upgrade

A lighting upgrade means the replacement of existing lighting equipment with new lighting equipment that consumes less electricity, or, the modification of existing lighting equipment resulting in a reduction in the consumption of electricity compared to what would have otherwise been consumed.

3.6 Lighting recycling requirements

Accredited Certificate Providers are responsible for ensuring that lighting equipment removed or replaced during a lighting upgrade is disposed of appropriately. Furthermore, if the implementation:

- is in a Metropolitan Levy Area (ie, an area with a postcode listed in Table A25 of the ESS Rule), and
- has an implementation date on or after 15 May 2016,

any lighting end-user equipment containing mercury must be recycled in accordance with the recycling requirements of a recycling program such as 'Fluorocycle' or equivalent.[12]

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9 Available at: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Methods_for_calculating_energy_savings/Public_Lighting_Method

10 *ESS Rule,* cl 9.4A.4(a)

11 *ESS Rule,* cl 9.4A.4(b)

12 Further information about Fluorocycle can be found here: www.fluorocycle.org.au/

4 Calculating energy savings

The relevant equations and tables used to calculate energy savings using the method are provided in Appendices A and B of this guide. Under the ESS Rule, energy savings comprise both 'electricity savings' and 'gas savings'.

4.1 Electricity savings

The electricity savings from an implementation of the Public Lighting method can be calculated using:

- equations 6, 7 and 9 of Clause 9.4 of the ESS Rule, provided in Appendix B of this guide, and
- the relevant tables from Schedule A of the ESS Rule.

4.1.1 Regional Network Factor

The equation to calculate electricity savings under the Public Lighting method includes a regional network factor. The applicable regional network factor is based on the postcode of the site and can be found in Table A24 of the ESS Rule (refer Appendix B of this guide).

4.2 Gas Savings

The gas savings from this method will always be equal to zero (as, under the ESS Rule, gas savings are not calculated for this method and are therefore not applicable to this method).

5 Calculating and creating ESCs

Equation 1 of the ESS Rule is used to calculate the number of ESCs that may be created from the energy savings calculated in relation to an implementation.

Equation 1

$$Number\ of\ Certificates = \Sigma_{Implementations}\ Electricity\ Savings \times Electricity\ Certificate\ Conversion\ Factor + Gas\ Savings \times Gas\ Certificate\ Conversion\ Factor$$

5.1 Applying to register ESCs

Certain information must be submitted to us **before an ACP applies to register** ESCs created from energy savings arising from an implementation or

implementations.[13] ACPs are to provide the required information by completing an Implementation Data Sheet[14] and submitting it through the ESS Portal.[15] The Implementation Data Sheet will include a calculation of the number of ESCs to be created in accordance with Equation 1 in the ESS Rule. This calculation involves multiplying the electricity savings arising from the implementation or implementations by the certificate conversion factor for electricity (1.06).[16]

The result is the total number of ESCs that ACPs can apply to register from the implementation or implementations. If the result is not a whole number, it is rounded down to the nearest whole number.

There are no restrictions on how many implementations can be bundled together in the same Implementation Data Sheet. However:

- ACPs must apply to register all ESCs included in an Implementation Data Sheet in a single application
- ACPs cannot split energy savings calculated from a single implementation across two or more Implementation Data Sheets, and
- each Implementation Data Sheet must only include the calculation of energy savings that are taken to have occurred in the same calendar year (commonly referred to as 'vintage').

When determining how many Implementations to bundle in the same Implementation Data Sheet, ACPs should consider:

- the ESC creation limit specified in their Accreditation Notice, as they must be able to register all the ESCs in the bundle at the same time, and
- the cost of registering the ESCs.[17]

More information on applying to register the creation of ESCs can be found on the ESS website.

6 Required records

ACPs are required to keep records of the energy savings activity, including:

- the location in which the energy savings activity occurred
- the energy savings arising from that activity

13 *ESS Rule*, cl 6.8

14 The implementation data sheet is available from the ESS Website at: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Registry/Registering_certificates

15 Information and access to the portal can be found here: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/ESS_Portal

16 *The Act*, s 130(1)(a). This may be amended by regulations: see the Act, s 130(3).

17 The ESC registration fee must be paid in a single payment for all ESCs registered in a single bundle. Payment for a single bundle cannot be split into two payments. Refer: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Registry/Registering_certificates

- the methodology, data and assumptions used to calculate those energy savings, and
- any other records specified by the Scheme Administrator.[18]

ACPs must retain records for at least six years, in a form and manner approved by the Scheme Administrator. Each ACP's Accreditation Notice may include a condition requiring that the ACP's record keeping arrangements are consistent with the ESS Record Keeping Guide.[19]

Table 1 below describes the documents you are required to keep as a record of the energy savings from your project. You must collect the required documents for each implementation of your activity.

18 *The Regulation,* cl 46

19 Available at: www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Accredited_Certificate_Providers/Record_keeping_arrangements

Table 1 Evidence required for each implementation

Requirement	Document	Description
Implementation Date	Please propose what document you will keep as a record of the implementation date in your application for accreditation.	The document must clearly show the date the lighting upgrade was completed.
Energy Saver	Please propose what document or documents you will keep as a record of the energy saver in your application for accreditation.	The document must clearly show: ▾ the name of the energy saver ▾ the ABN of the energy saver ▾ ownership of the luminaire, and ▾ that the upgrade has been requested and approved in writing from the owner of the luminaire (only applicable where the original energy saver is not the owner of the luminaire).
Nomination	Nomination form (not required if you are the original energy saver)	The nomination form must: ▾ be the relevant template available from the ESS website ▾ be signed by the original energy saver and the ACP, and ▾ be completed on or before the implementation date.
Calculations	The spreadsheet or calculation tool you use to calculate energy savings from each implementation.	The document must clearly show your calculation of energy savings.
Equipment Requirements	Please refer to the Public Lighting Equipment requirements published on the ESS Website: http://www.ess.nsw.gov.au/Methods_for_calculating_energy_savings/Public_Lighting_Method	
Lighting upgrade	Lighting inventory or similar document (you may propose what this document will be in your application for accreditation).	The document must clearly show: ▾ the location of the lighting upgrade, and ▾ the specifications of the existing and replacement lighting equipment.
Recycling of lighting equipment containing mercury	Receipt or similar document	The document must show that the lighting equipment has been recycled in accordance with the recycling requirements of a product stewardship scheme such as Fluorocycle or equivalent (refer to clause 5.3A(b)(i) of the ESS Rule).

Appendix A – lighting equipment

Table A9.1: Standard Equipment Classes for Lighting Upgrades

Equipment Class	Definition
T12 linear fluorescent Lamp	A double-capped fluorescent Lamp as defined by *AS/NZS 4782.1 Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications* with a tube diameter of 38.1mm. These are also referred to as T38
T8 linear fluorescent Lamp	A double-capped fluorescent Lamp as defined by *AS/NZS 4782.1 Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications* with a tube diameter of 25.4mm. These are also referred to as T26
T5 linear fluorescent Lamp	A double-capped fluorescent Lamp as defined by *AS/NZS 4782.1 Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications* with a tube diameter of 15.9mm. These are also referred to as T16
T5 or T8(T9) Circular fluorescent Lamp	A circular double-capped circular fluorescent Lamp with a typical tube diameter of 16mm or 29mm as defined by *AS/NZS 4782.1 Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications*. These are also referred to as T9
Compact fluorescent Lamp with non-integrated ballast (CFLn)	An externally ballasted single-capped fluorescent Lamp as defined by *AS/NZS 60901 Single-capped fluorescent lamps-Performance specifications*. The Lamp may include an internal means of starting and pre-heated cathodes.
Compact fluorescent Lamp with integrated ballast (CFLi)	A Self-ballasted compact fluorescent Lamp as defined by *AS/NZS 4847 Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services*
Tungsten halogen Lamp (240V)	A Tungsten halogen Lamp as defined in *AS 4934 Incandescent lamps for general lighting service*, with a rated voltage of 240V.
Tungsten halogen Lamp (ELV)	A Tungsten halogen Lamp as defined in *AS 4934 Incandescent lamps for general lighting service*, with a ELV rating, typically 12V. These amps run off an Extra-low voltage lighting converter (ELC) as defined in *AS 4879.1*
Infrared coated (IRC) halogen Lamp (ELV)	A ELV Tungsten halogen Lamp as defined in *AS 4934* where the halogen globe is coated with a reflective infrared coating this improves the efficiency of the globe.
Metal halide Lamp	A discharge Lamp classified as a Metal halide Lamp as defined *by IEC 61167 Metal halide lamps – Performance specification*
Mercury vapour Lamp	A discharge Lamp classified as a High-pressure mercury vapour Lamp as defined by *IEC 60188 High-pressure mercury vapour lamps – Performance specifications*
High pressure sodium (HPS) Lamp	A discharge Lamp classified as a High pressure sodium vapour Lamp as defined by *IEC 60662 High-pressure sodium vapour lamps*
Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces or traffic signals (other than LED lighting)	Lighting for Roads and Public spaces as defined by *AS 1158 Lighting for roads and public spaces*

Table A9.3: Other Equipment Classes for Lighting Upgrades

Equipment Class	Definition
T5 adaptor kit	Any equipment that enables a T8 or T12 Luminaire to accommodate or provide physical support to a T5 Lamp or Luminaire.
Retrofit Luminaire - LED Linear Lamp	A T5, T8 or T12 Luminaire that has been retrofitted with an LED linear Lamp in place of the linear fluorescent Lamp. This cannot involve modification to the wiring of the Luminaire other than removal, replacement or modification of the starter.
LED Lamp Only – ELV	A LED Lamp that runs off an existing Extra-low voltage lighting converter (ELC) designed for retrofitting into an existing Luminaire or Lamp holder. These are typically used as a replacement for ELV Tungsten halogen Lamps
LED Lamp Only – 240V Self Ballasted	A self-ballasted LED Lamp as defined by AS/NZS IEC 62560 Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services by voltage > 50 V. These Lamps are connected directly to a 240V supply.
Induction Luminaire	A gas discharge Lamp in which the power required to generate light is transferred from outside the Lamp envelope to the gas via electromagnetic induction.
LED Lamp and Driver	A LED-reflector Lamp and matching LED Driver intended as an alternative to a Mirrored Reflector Halogen Lamp

Equipment Class	Definition
Modified Luminaire – LED Linear Lamp	A T5, T8 or T12 luminaire that has been modified for use with an LED linear Lamp. This involves modifying, removing or rendering redundant any wiring or structure of the Luminaire, beyond the replacement of a starter.
LED Luminaire – fixed type	A LED Luminaire intended for use as a fixed luminaire as defined in AS/NZS 60598.2.1 Luminaires – Particular requirements – Fixed general purpose luminaires
LED Luminaire – Linear Lamp	An LED Luminaire intended for use as an alternative to a linear fluorescent Luminaire, where the Luminaire houses a matching Linear LED tube or a linear array of integrated LEDs. Where the Luminaire uses a Linear LED tube, the Luminaire must not be compatible with a linear fluorescent Lamp.
LED Luminaire – floodlight	A LED Luminaire intended for use as a floodlight as defined in AS/NZS 60598.2.5 Luminaires – Particular requirements - Floodlights
LED Luminaire – recessed	A LED Luminaire intended for use as a recessed luminaire as defined in AS/NZS 60598.2.2 Luminaires – Particular requirements – Recessed luminaires
LED Luminaire – high/lowbay	A LED Luminaire intended for use as high-bay or low-bay lighting
LED Luminaire – streetlight	A LED Luminaire intended for use as a streetlight as defined in AS/NZS 60598.2.3 Particular requirements – Luminaires for road and street lighting
LED Luminaire – emergency lighting	A LED Luminaire intended for use as an Emergency lighting luminaire as defined in AS/NZS 60598.2.22 Particular requirements – Luminaires for emergency lighting
LED Luminaire – hospital use	A LED Luminaire intended for use in the clinical areas of a hospital or health care building as defined in AS/NZS 60958.2.25 Particular requirements – Luminaires for use in clinical areas of hospitals and health care buildings
Other Emerging Lighting Technology	Any lighting equipment not defined above.

Table A9.4: Lamp Circuit Power (LCP) values and Equipment Requirements for other Equipment Classes for Lighting Upgrades

<table>
<tr><th>Equipment Class</th><th>Control Gear</th><th>LCP Value</th><th>Equipment Requirement
(Equipment being installed)</th><th>Equipment Requirement
(Equipment being removed)</th></tr>
<tr><td>T5 Adaptor Kit</td><td>Not Applicable (ineligible)</td><td>As Published by the Scheme Administrator</td><td>Ineligible</td><td rowspan="20">Must demonstrate the LCP to the satisfaction of the Scheme Administrator.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Retrofit Luminaire - LED Linear Lamp</td><td>Not Applicable(ineligible)</td><td>As Published by the Scheme Administrator</td><td>Ineligible</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">LED Lamp Only – ELV</td><td>Built In + Existing Magnetic Transformer</td><td>1.25 × NLP as Published by Scheme Administrator</td><td rowspan="6">Must meet product requirements and minimum performance specifications for Lamp Life, electro-magnetic compatibility (where applicable), lumen efficacy, power factor, LCP, and any other requirements as Published by the Scheme Administrator, as evidenced by:
(a) a certification scheme accepted by the Scheme Administrator, including but not limited to a Standard Luminaire list; and
(b) test reports from an accredited laboratory, in accordance with requirements Published by the Scheme Administrator; or
(c) compliance with a relevant AS/NZS standard for the relevant Equipment Class recognised by the Scheme Administrator; or
(d) demonstrated product acceptance under schedules of the VEET scheme recognised as relevant by the Scheme Administrator including compliance with any additional Equipment Requirements Published by the Scheme Administrator.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Built In + Existing Electronic Transformer</td><td>1.08 × NLP as Published by Scheme Administrator</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Lamp Only – 240V Self Ballasted</td><td>Built In</td><td rowspan="15">As Published by the Scheme Administrator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Induction Luminaire</td><td rowspan="14">Built In or Independent</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Lamp and Driver</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modified Luminaire- LED Linear Lamp</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – fixed type</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – Linear Lamp</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – floodlight</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – recessed</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – high/lowbay</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – streetlight</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – emergency lighting</td></tr>
<tr><td>LED Luminaire – hospital use</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Emerging Lighting Technology</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix B Equations and tables for calculating energy savings

Equation 6

For each Implementation:

Electricity Savings = [Baseline Consumption - Upgrade Consumption] x Regional Network Factor

Where:

- *Baseline Consumption*, in MWh, is calculated:
  - using **Equation 7**, if the Lighting Upgrade is part of a refurbishment that would not have been required to comply with the BCA Part J6, had the Lighting Upgrade component of the refurbishment not occurred;
  - using **Equation 7** if the Lighting Upgrade is part of a refurbishment that would have been required to comply with the BCA Part J6, had the Lighting Upgrade component of the refurbishment not occurred and where the existing lighting meets or is below the maximum IPD requirements of the BCA Part J6; or
  - using **Equation 8** if the Lighting Upgrade is part of a refurbishment that would have been required to comply with the BCA Part J6, had the Lighting Upgrade component of the refurbishment not occurred, and where the existing lighting does not meet the IPD requirements of the BCA Part J6.
- *Upgrade Consumption*, in MWh, is calculated using **Equation 9**
- *Regional Network Factor,* is the value from Table A24 corresponding to the postcode of the Address of the Site or Sites the where the Implementation(s) took place.

Equation 7

Baseline Consumption (MWh) =

$$\Sigma_{Each\ Incumbent\ Lamp} (LCP \times Asset\ Lifetime \times Annual\ Operating\ Hours \times CM \times AM) \div 10^6$$

Where:

- *Each Incumbent Lamp* means each Lamp and Control Gear in the pre-existing lighting system;
- *LCP*, in Watts, is the default lamp circuit power corresponding to that type of Lamp and Control Gear for that End-User Equipment as set out in **Table A9.2** or **Table A9.4** of Schedule A, representing the power drawn by the Lamp, plus the losses of its Control Gear;
- *Asset Lifetime*, in years, is the default lifetime of the Lighting Upgrade for the relevant End-User Equipment as used in **Equation 9**;
- *Annual Operating Hours*, in hours/year, is the default number of hours per annum that the upgraded lighting system is expected to operate for the relevant building and space type as set out in **Table A10.2** of Schedule A ;
- *CM* is the control multiplier. If the Lamp is connected to a Control System, the factor for the control multiplier shall be applied for the relevant End-User Equipment or activity as set out in **Table A10.4** of Schedule A to this Rule, otherwise CM = 1.0; and.
- *AM* is the air-conditioning multiplier for the space as used in **Equation 9**.

Equation 9

Upgrade Consumption (MWh) =

$$\Sigma_{Each\ Upgrade\ Lamp} (LCP \times Asset\ Lifetime\ x\ Annual\ Operating\ Hours \times CM \times AM) \div 10^6$$

Where:

- *Each Upgrade Lamp* means each Lamp and Control Gear in the upgraded lighting system.
- *LCP*, in Watts, is the default lamp circuit power corresponding to that type of Lamp and Control Gear for that End-User Equipment as set out in **Table A9.2** or **Table A9.4** of Schedule A, representing the power drawn by the Lamp, plus the losses of its Control Gear;
- *Asset Lifetime*, in years, is the default lifetime of the Lighting Upgrade for the relevant End-User Equipment as set out in **Table A10.1** of Schedule A, or another value accepted by the Scheme Administrator;
- *Annual Operating Hours*, in hours/year, is the default number of hours per annum that the upgraded lighting system is expected to operate for the relevant building and space type as set out in **Table A10.2** of Schedule A.
- *CM* is the control multiplier. If the Lamp is connected to a Control System, the factor for the control multiplier shall be applied for the relevant End-User Equipment or activity as set out in **Table A10.4** of Schedule A, otherwise CM = 1.0; and
- *AM* is the air-conditioning multiplier for the space, after Implementation, as set out in **Table A10.5** of Schedule A.

Table A24: Regional Network Factors

Postcode of Site where Implementation occurred	Regional Network Factor
2311-2312	1.03
2321	1.03
2324	1.03
2329	1.03
2338-2490	1.03
2536-2537	1.03
2545-2551	1.03
2579-2599	1.03
2619-2739	1.03
2787	1.03
2791-2844	1.03
2850-2880	1.03
3585	1.03
3644	1.03
4383	1.03
All other postcodes	1