

## 1. Are You on the Correct Tariff?

- Difficult to answer!
- If you have multiple sites, your Average Unit Price should be lower at larger facilities
- If your Maximum Import Capacity (MIC) < 50kVA, you should probably be on a General Purpose Business Tariff – best suited to small industrial / commercial premises
- If your MIC > 50kVA, you should probably be on a Maximum Demand Business Tariff – best suited to large industrial / commercial premises
- If your business is attached to a residence and there is just one meter point, then you should probably be on a Residential Business Tariff



## 2. Should you be on a Night Saver Tariff?

- If you think that >15% of your consumption is at night (11pm - 8am) & if you are on a General Purpose Business Tariff, you should consider switching to the GP Nightsaver Tariff. If your night consumption represents a waste of energy (equipment & lighting left on unnecessarily etc.), you should seek to reduce your night consumption before considering a tariff change.



## 3. Check your Day v/s Night Consumption (if you are charged separately for Day / Night units)

- Calculate your Night Load. Night Load = Night Units per billing period / Total Units per billing period
- If your Night Load < 37.5%, then your daytime electrical load is greater than your night-time load & vice versa
- If your energy management practices are good & if you intentionally shift usage to the night, then a high Night Load is good
- In practice, very often a high Night Load is a sign of substantial waste of energy at night. Do you expect to consume a lot of power at night?



## 4. Are you Incurring Significant Power Factor / Wattless Power Charges?

- A low Power Factor (PF) results in Wattless Charges
- Can be eliminated by installation of PF correction capacitors
- If you are incurring Wattless Charges, it is likely that you have PF correction capacitors in place but they may be damaged or require tuning. You should contact your electrical contractor to confirm that they are operating correctly.



## 5. Is your MIC Appropriate for your Needs (Max Demand Tariffs Only)?

- Inappropriate MICs are common, expensive and straightforward to fix
- If your contracted MIC **is less than** your actual MIC, then you will incur Excess Capacity Charges. Check if these charges appear on your bill. If these charges are significant, you should contact your supplier to discuss increasing your MIC.
- If your contracted MIC **is more than** you need then you will incur excessive MIC charges
- You can calculate your appropriate MIC by reviewing the contracted MIC (in kVA) and actual Maximum Demand (in kW) from your bills over the last year.
- As a general guide: Appropriate MIC = (Maximum Demand / 0.95) \* 1.1
- If your contracted MIC is significantly higher than your appropriate MIC over an extended period & you do not anticipate your MD changing in the near future (extension, expansion etc.), then contact your electricity supplier to discuss a reduced MIC.