tony isaacs consulting pty ltd Sustainable Building Specialist

PRINCIPLES AND METHODOLOGY
FOR SETTING NCC HEATING AND
COOLING LOAD INTENSITY LIMITS
& DRAFT HEATING AND COOLING
LOAD INTENSITY LIMITS FOR ALL
NATHERS CLIMATES

TONY ISAACS AND

ROBERT FOSTER (ENERGY EFFICIENT STRATEGIES)

tony isaacs

TONY ISAACS CONSULTING | 31 DONALD STREET BRUNSWICK 3056 VIC | 03 9386 0700 | 0422 674 840 TICONSULT@HOTMAIL.COM | TONY.TICONSULT@GMAIL.COM

Table of Contents

1	I	ntroduction	3
	1.1	Current Regulatory Requirements	3
	1.2	Heating and cooling load intensity limits	4
2	N	Лethodology	5
	2.1	Overview	5
	2.2	Data Inputs	6
	2.3	Method 1 – climates with well populated datasets	7
	2.4	Method 2 – climates with poorly populated datasets	10
	2.5	Estimating the heating load fraction (for method 2)	12
	2.6	Issues	16
3	C	Onclusion	17
Α	pper	ndix 1: Sample profile	18
Α	pper	ndix 2: Sample Analysis Tool	20
Α	pper	ndix 3: Load Limits	22
Α	pper	ndix 4: Outputs from Method 1 analysis	36
Α	pper	ndix 5: Outputs from Method 2 Analysis2	03

1 Introduction

This report is the first from a larger project that includes:

- The development of maximum heating and cooling load intensity limits in addition to minimum star ratings for Class 1 and 2 dwellings,
- A description of how these load limits will affect the design and construction of houses in all Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) climate zones¹, and
- A calculation showing the overall reduction in heating and cooling loads that have been brought about by the introduction of national minimum energy efficiency regulations in 2004. This is achieved by comparing heating and cooling loads in houses and apartments constructed to the requirements of the National Construction Code (NCC) 2016 with the same buildings constructed to meet regulations in 2003 prior to the introduction of national regulations.

This report covers the development of heating and cooling load intensity limits. The limits described in this report have been updated since the first draft of this report based on a significantly greater number of permit applications. The initial sample size of around 57,000 building permit records was found to be strongly focused on capital cities and did not include data for many regional centres. CSIRO kindly provided access to its full database and the load limits have now been established using over 170,000 records. Despite this increase, a number of regional climates with low population and building activity still had either no data, or too small a set to be statistically reliable. An alternative methodology to calculate load limits in these climates was derived based on simulation for an additional 30-50 houses in these climate zones. This is described in section 2.4.

1.1 Current Regulatory Requirements

The current National Construction Code (NCC 2016) mandates minimum performance standards for the energy efficiency of residential building fabric. These minimum performance requirements are generally set to require 6 star performance under the NatHERS scheme. In NatHERS, 6 stars is defined in terms of a predicted maximum combined heating and cooling load intensity for a typical year of hourly weather data. For example, 6 stars in NatHERS climate 62 (Moorabbin) equates to a maximum combined heating and cooling load intensity of 125 MJ/m².annum.

The NatHERS metric is MJ/m².annum of combined heating and cooling load intensity. The metric is best described as a measure of <u>load intensity</u> i.e. a maximum value that cannot be exceeded, rather than <u>efficiency</u> which is in fact the inverse of intensity.

Throughout Australia there are both individual jurisdictions which apply a lower or different star ratings, and there are dispensations within NCC 2016 which allow a lower rating than 6 stars. In summary, these are as follows:

¹ NatHERS divides Australia into 69 climate zones. The National Construction Code has eight climate zones. Climate zones are specified in this report as NatHERS climate zones or NCC climate zones to avoid any confusion.

- Class 2 dwellings must achieve an average rating across all dwelling units within a
 development of 6 stars and no individual dwelling unit may have a rating below 5
 stars,
- NCC climate zones 1 and 2 where dispensations are provided as follows:
 - For dwellings with an outdoor living area as defined in the NCC, a minimum
 5.5 star standard.
 - For dwellings with an outdoor living area fitted with ceiling fans as defined in the NCC, a minimum 5.0 star standard
- State Variations:
 - Northern Territory uses NCC 2009 which sets minimum requirements at 5 stars,
 - NSW uses BASIX that results in building fabric performance standards down to as low as 4 stars or less but are on average around the 5 star mark.
 - In Queensland, Class 2 dwellings are covered by NCC 2009 which requires a minimum 4 stars and an average of 5 stars,

The load limits in this report cover only NCC 2016 variations and do not allow for individual jurisdiction variations. Separate load limits were developed for 4 cases:

- Class 1 dwellings on a concrete slab,
- Class 1 dwellings on a timber floor,
- Class 2 dwellings on a concrete slab, and
- Class 2 dwellings on a timber floor.

Note that:

For Class 1 dwellings separate limits for 5.5 and 5 stars were developed for NCC climate zones 1 and 2.

For Class 2 dwellings separate limits were developed for the average building performance level (6 stars) and the minimum performance level for any one apartment (5 stars).

This is broadly similar to the categories of load limits which BASIX uses. They represent cases where thermal performance theory shows that heating and cooling loads will be fundamentally different e.g. Class 2 dwellings have large areas of building fabric shared with other units and so have lower heating loads while Class 1 dwellings on a slab will have lower cooling loads due to the lower temperatures under a slab compared to a sub floor temperature in hot weather.

1.2 Heating and cooling load intensity limits

The NatHERS methodology adds together the heating and cooling load intensity to derive a star rating. In climates with both heating and cooling loads this can sometimes lead to a design response which focusses on minimising heating loads without sufficient consideration of cooling loads (or vice versa).

In NSW, BASIX has addressed the limitation of the NatHERS star rating by developing heating and cooling caps which set the maximum load intensity in each season. The development of heating and cooling load intensity limits for this project allows the NCC to provide a similar level of control of heating and cooling loads to the BASIX approach across all climates in

Australia. In this report the BASIX approach is described as heating and cooling 'caps' and the proposed NCC approach is described as heating and cooling load intensity limits or simply 'load limits'.

The introduction of heating and cooling load limits is not meant to change the stringency — the overall benefit-to-cost ratio—of the current regulations. At this stage its main function is to capture outliers with high energy use in each season, and to provide for future policy flexibility. By focusing on outliers, the load limits will capture those dwellings with the highest heating or cooling loads where, in general terms, benefits are highest and costs are lowest.

These load limits developed by this study are additional to the existing combined heating and cooling load intensity limits (i.e. the current NatHERS minimum star rating requirements) which under the terms of reference of this study, are required to remain unchanged.

Excessively high heating or cooling load intensities within a residential building can have detrimental effects at both a household and a state level. Such effects can include:

- Heat stress during the summer leading to discomfort and even fatality.
- Cold stress during the winter leading to discomfort, respiratory illness and fatalities.
- Peak electrical load problems in summer (but also potentially in winter) producing supply issues such as brown outs and black outs.
- Increased greenhouse gas emissions depending on the fuel mix used to heat and cool a dwelling.

Introducing heating and cooling load limits provides a more precise policy instrument than the current total load limits. It will allow regulators to fine tune policy settings to better respond to policy drivers such as those noted above.

The introduction of load limits is deliberately not intended to have any significant impact on the cost of compliance (stringency). The load limits have therefore been set at a level so that only the worst houses are affected and the extent of change to design and specifications required to comply will be minimal. The introduction of these load limits is therefore not solving the issues entirely like heat stress quoted above. The introduction of load limits provides a mechanism to address these issues in future.

2 Methodology

2.1 Overview

As noted in section 1, the aim of this regulatory change is to eliminate those dwelling designs that represent extreme outliers either in terms of excessively high heating load intensity or excessively high cooling load intensity.

In consultation with ABCB it was agreed that those outliers (5% worst performance in terms of heating load and 5% worst performance in terms of cooling load) of the current designs approved under current regulations are to be excluded. Further, it was also decided that there was to be no bias applied to heating and cooling. This means that the outliers captured would contain equal numbers of houses based on their heating and cooling loads i.e. 5% of designs with the highest heating loads and 5% with the highest cooling loads. While 5% of

dwellings cannot meet either heating or cooling load limits, it should be noted that the extent to which dwellings do not achieve cooling load limits is greater than the extent to which they do not achieve heating load limits in terms of MJ/m²/annum (4.2 MJ/m² for cooling compared to 2.5 for heating in the climate used in the 6 star RIS (ABCB, 2009)).

To assess what heating and cooling load limits would deliver such an outcome, two interrelated methods were used depending on data availability, and these were:

- Method 1: Statistical analysis of a sample of dwellings from the universal certificate
 dataset, used where the particular climate/dwelling type under consideration had
 sufficient numbers to allow analysis (see section 2.3 for a detailed description of
 method 1). Because this method relies on a sample of actual dwellings approved
 under the current regulations it was the favoured method but naturally could not be
 used where the sample size was deemed inadequate. In this case an alternative
 method was devised (Method 2).
- Method 2: In those climates where the sample size was too small to derive a statistically valid result an analysis correlating the average heating fraction (i.e. proportion of the total loads represented by heating) in a given climate zone with heating and cooling load limits (expressed as a percentage of the combined target e.g. 6 stars) was developed. The correlation curves were derived from the results obtained from method one above (see section 2.4). The average heating fractions for a given climate were derived from a pre-existing database of ratings prepared for analysis of star bands for the NatHERS administrator² (see section 2.5). This database contained up to 40 houses at the appropriate regulatory rating level in each of the 69 climates (see section 2.4 for a detailed description of method 2).

Outputs from Method 1 are presented in Appendix 3: Load Limits.

Note that separate heating and cooling load limits are not needed in climates where energy loads are dominated by loads in one season. For the purposes of this study this has been taken to represent climates where the ratio of heating load to the total of heating and cooling loads is under 5% or over 95%. This effectively means that only a total load limit is needed for much of northern Australia e.g. Darwin, Cairns and Broome, Alpine areas and Tasmania. The one exception to this is in the NSW climate of Orange where separate load limits have been developed even though the heating fraction is above 95%. This was done to maintain consistency with BASIX in NSW.

2.2 Data Inputs

All NatHERS ratings must be submitted to a data portal to generate a NatHERS Universal Certificate which logs data on star rating and energy loads as well as information about the design and specification of the dwelling. To help develop the load limits for the NCC, Sustainability Victoria (SV) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) have provided selected data from all the ratings submitted to their

² This database of results was developed to test the impacts of changing weather data in NatHERS on star bands. This data was used with the permission of the NatHERS Administrator. This database contains ratings for a range of dwellings including volume builder houses, semidetached houses, apartments and specialist passive houses solar in cooler climates and well ventilated houses in hotter climates

data portals from September to November 2016. This has provided data for over 57,000 building permits across a wide range of climates (but not all climates).

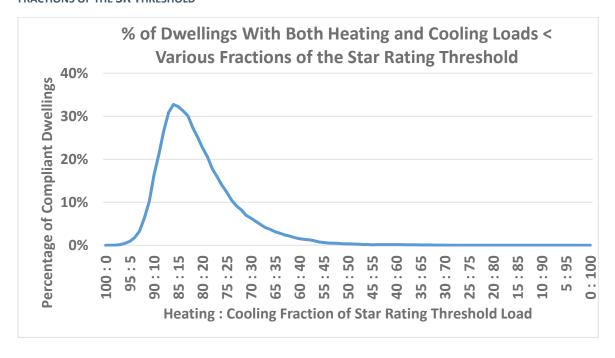
The SV and CSIRO data facilitates statistical analysis of building permits for the setting of heating and cooling load limits. However, the available dataset in each NatHERS climate varies considerably (see Appendix 1: Sample profile).

2.3 Method 1 – climates with well populated datasets

To facilitate the statistical analysis of the data available from the universal dataset a special tool was developed in Microsoft Excel. The key features and outputs from this tool are described in Appendix 2: Sample Analysis Tool.

Initially a total target is specified (combined heating and cooling). For example, for NatHERS Climate 62 the target is set to 6 stars and that equates to 125 MJ/m²/Year. Next, that target is split into 100 combinations of heating and cooling fractions ranging from 100% heating and 0% cooling to 0% heating and 100% cooling (i.e. in 1% increments). For each option the % of the sample that is compliant is assessed (see Figure 1) and the particular fraction that delivers the highest number of sample dwellings that come in under both the heating and cooling fractions is identified e.g. in NatHERS Climate 62 the fraction is 87% heating and 13% cooling. This can be considered the optimal split of the total target (6 star threshold) for the sample produced under the current regulations (i.e. the peak in the distribution curve in Figure 1 below).

FIGURE 1: COMPLIANCE RATE — DWELLINGS WITH BOTH HEATING AND COOLING LOADS < VARIOUS FRACTIONS OF THE SR THRESHOLD



As can be seen in Figure 1, simply splitting the total target into 2 parts will only deliver a relatively low level of compliance (typically 20-30%; this is true in most climates except where only heating or only cooling is required), well below the agreed target of 90% compliance with the proposed new regulations for the designs produced under the current regulations.

This means that in most climates the individual heating and cooling load limits when added together will need to exceed the current total load limit (i.e. 6 stars) in order that the target compliance rate of 90% can be met. This does not in any way lower the currently applied stringency - because the current total load limit is still applied - but provides the designer with a degree of latitude when designing to meet the individual heating and cooling load limits.

To set the heating and cooling load limits such that the goal of 90% compliance is met the following process was undertaken using the tool.

- 1. The relevant section of the sample was selected e.g. NatHERS Climate 62, NCC Class 1a, Concrete Floor, current 6 star NatHERS target.
- 2. Heating and cooling loads for each record were separated and then sorted from highest to lowest.
- 3. The number of outliers to be eliminated was calculated based on the target compliance rate (90% in this case, but any % can be modelled by the tool as required) and the population of the particular cohort under examination e.g. in NatHERS Climate 62, 4166 records. So, in this case the number of outliers to be eliminated = $416 (10\% \times 4166)$
- 4. The number of outliers to be eliminated was then divided into two parts, heating outliers and cooling outliers. As discussed earlier this division was agreed with ABCB to be equal (50/50) hence 208 heating and 208 cooling (other ratios could be modelled by the tool if required).
- 5. The 209th highest heating and cooling loads were then selected, and these represent the load limits required to achieve the 90% compliance target.

The process described above is illustrated in the tool output chart below (see

Figure 2: In this figure, each data point on the chart represents a sample dwelling. The vertical axis indicates the sample's cooling load and the horizontal axis its heating load. The red dotted vertical line represents the required heating load limit and the blue dotted horizontal line the required cooling load limit such that the specified % of the sample is compliant (90% in this case). The red points to the right of the heating load limit represent the 208 (5% of the sample) non-compliant outliers in terms of heating load and the red points above the cooling load limit represent the 208 (5% of the sample) non-compliant outliers in terms of cooling load. The results from this particular analysis indicate the following load limits should apply:

- Heating = 114.6 MJ/m²/Year
- Cooling = 24.6 MJ/m²/Year
- Combined Heating and Cooling = 125 MJ/m²/Year (i.e. 6 stars)

It is notable that in this Melbourne based climate the maximum observed load for cooling in the sample (69 MJ/m²/y) is 435% of the average³ while the maximum for heating (122 MJ/m².annum) is only 118% of the average. This would seem to confirm the perception that the current total energy load metric does not provide sufficient control over cooling loads in this climate where heating loads are 4 to 5 times higher than cooling loads on average.

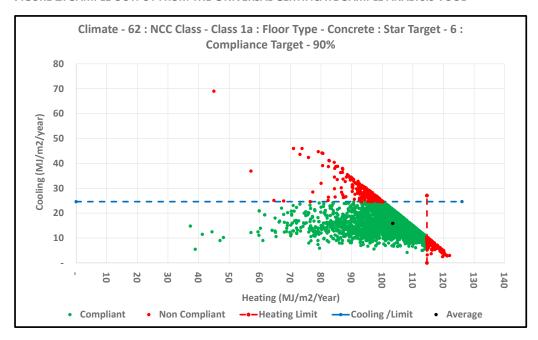


FIGURE 2: SAMPLE OUTPUT FROM THE UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATE SAMPLE ANALYSIS TOOL

This proposed combination of total load and individual heating and cooling load limits formulated as proposed above serves to:

- Maintain current performance standards,
- Provides designers with a degree of flexibility to meet the combined target e.g. in the example above design options ranging up to 114.6 MJ/m²/y for heating and 24.6 MJ/m²/y for cooling would be permitted,
- Eliminates the worst performing designs (outliers) in terms of excessive heating or cooling loads which addresses the key issue with the current 6 star total load metric, and
- Only affects 10% of the existing market (i.e. 90% of the market will not need to undertake any design changes)

Other climates with sufficient data show a similar positive set of outcomes at this 10% non-compliance level. Outputs from the analysis tool for climates/dwelling types where a sample size that exceeded 10 dwellings was available are shown in Appendix 4: Outputs from Method 1 analysis.

Figure 2). Even so, more moderate outliers around the 40-45 MJ/m²/y level still represent more than 250% of the average cooling load intensity.

³ This is in fact an extreme outlier (see

Because the proposed approach focusses only on those dwellings with either the highest heating or cooling energy loads, only those dwellings where the benefits are greatest are affected. Experience with ratings in Melbourne climates used in the example above suggests that those dwellings with the highest cooling loads will generally be those with the highest window area. At high window areas, high performance glazing is needed to moderate heating loads in this climate. The most rational response to the proposed cooling load limit in this case will be to trim window sizes. This would also reduce total construction costs. It is therefore possible that the introduction of heating and cooling load limits could improve the benefit-to-cost ratio of the regulation and reduce average housing costs.

2.4 Method 2 – climates with poorly populated datasets

Statistical analysis of the climates where data is available (see section 2.3) has shown that if we know the average proportion of load at the particular star rating target (typically 6 stars) which is attributable to heating (called the heating fraction in this report) we can then estimate what the heating and cooling load limits will be as a proportion of the total target value e.g. 6 stars.

Figure 3 (heating) and Figure 4 (cooling) on page 11 show a correlation curve for detached dwellings with concrete floors relating the heating proportion at 6 stars (horizontal axis) against the heating (Figure 3) or cooling (Figure 4) load limits expressed as a percentage of the 6 star MJ/m²/year figure (vertical axis).

Each solid red data point (heating figure) or blue data point (cooling figure) represents a different climate where a reasonable level of data is available from the sample. As can be seen the data points in this case provide a comprehensive spread from heating dominated climates through to cooling dominated climates.

The R² values shown on the graphs show that the correlation is very strong. They represent a correlation coefficient of very close to 1 which is a near perfect correlation. Separate correlations have been produced for Class 1 and Class 2 and at 5 and 5.5 stars to represent houses in northern climates which use the allowance for an outdoor room with and without a ceiling fan.

FIGURE 3 HEATING LOAD LIMIT CORRELATION

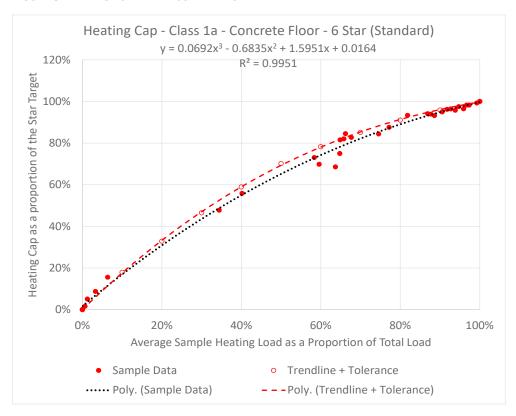
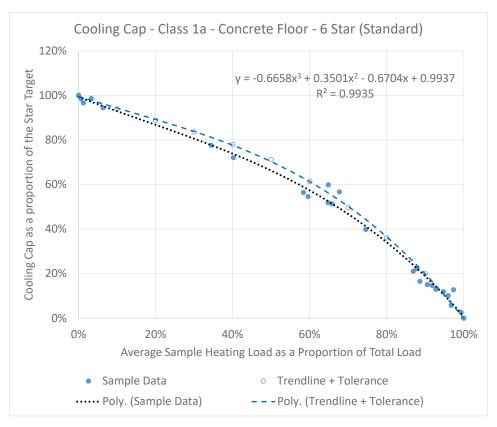


FIGURE 4 COOLING LOAD LIMIT CORRELATION



For some dwelling types (e.g. Class 2 dwellings or dwellings with timber floors) the range of available data points is more limited. In these cases, inferred data points at 0% heating proportion (assumed limits = 100% for cooling and 0% for heating) e.g. Darwin, and at 100% heating proportion (assumed limits = 0% for cooling and 100% for heating) e.g. Alpine, are added to help improve the automated curve fitting functions.

The proposed load limit correlation curves are indicated by the red dotted line in the heating figure and the blue dotted line in the cooling figure. These correlation curves track through the uppermost data points rather than the centre of the data points (the trend-lines through the centre of the data points are indicated by the black dotted lines). By using these adjusted trend-lines (typically to a maximum of 5% above the average) that track through close to the uppermost data points, conservative (higher) estimates are made for the heating and cooling load limits. This conservative approach is considered appropriate because these estimates are based on correlations from the star band data set rather than field data, and there is less certainty about how well this data represents what is happening in the field.

This methodology for climates with poorly populated datasets relies on estimates of average heating loads as a proportion of total loads (i.e. the heating fraction) derived from the star band data set. The method for determining this heating fraction is detailed in section 2.5 below.

2.5 Estimating the heating load fraction (for method 2)

In climate zones where portal data is inadequate but we have reasonable estimates for the heating fraction, we can still derive heating and cooling load limits by using the correlation curves described in section 2.4.

To derive an appropriate heating fraction data developed by Tony Isaacs Consulting and Floyd Energy for the NatHERS administrator, used for calculating NatHERS star bands (the "star band data set") was utilised. Every climate zone is included in this dataset and in each climate zone houses ranging from 5 to 7 stars are available. Energy ratings of up to 40 dwellings in each climate include typical volume market houses, semidetached houses and apartments on a slab and timber floor at ratings between 5 and 7 stars. The NatHERS Administrator gave permission to use this data.

Before the star band data set can be used to predict the heating fraction in those climates without portal data it is important to see how the heating fractions from the star band set compare to those from the portal. This allows the consultants to compensate for any systematic differences between the two data sets. Table 1 below compares the heating fractions observed in the star band data set (for houses with ratings between 5.5 and 6.5 stars for the 6 star load limits) with those found from the field in the CSIRO and SV portals.

TABLE 1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PORTAL DATA HEATING FRACTION AND THE HEATING FRACTION ESTIMATED WITH THE STAR BAND DATA SET FOR CLASS 1 HOUSES ON A CONCRETE SLAB FLOOR

Location NatHERS climate zone	Heating Fraction – Star band data set	Heating Fraction – Portal	Difference
Townsville 5	1.1%	0.2%	-0.9%
Rockhampton 7	10.7%	6.6%	-4.1%
Amberley 9	54.1%	32.4%	<mark>-21.7%</mark>
Brisbane 10	23.2%	40.4%	<mark>17.2%</mark>
Coffs Harbour 11	44.3%	50.7%	6.4%
Perth 13	50.6%	68.2%	<mark>17.6%</mark>
Armidale 14	87.8%	93.5%	5.7%
Williamtown 15	62.5%	62.5%	0.0%
Adelaide 16	48.0%	59.2%	<mark>11.2</mark> %
Nowra 18	66.4%	77.1%	<mark>10.7</mark> %
Wagga 20	72.1%	79.6%	7.5%
Melbourne 21	77.7%	74.5%	-3.2%
East Sale 22	84.6%	86.9%	2.3%
Canberra 24	87.2%	89.9%	2.7%
Hobart 26	97.9%	96.0%	-1.9%
Richmond 28	48.9%	55.9%	7.0%
Cairns 32	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dubbo 48	73.4%	81.5%	8.1%
Oakley 50	46.9%	58.3%	11.4%
Swanbourne 52	57.4%	65.8%	8.4%
Mandurah 54	46.5%	64.9%	18.4%
Mascot 56	64.8%	58.1%	-6.7%
Tullamarine 60	85.7%	85.9%	0.2%
Mt Gambier 61	90.5%	92.7%	2.2%
Moorabbin 62	86.5%	86.7%	0.2%
Warrnambool 63	89.0%	90.5%	1.5%
Ballarat 66	89.7%	91.8%	2.1%

The star band data set gives a good approximation to the portal data where the Heating Fraction is over 70% or under 10%, however, in between these limits there are several outliers. These are shown highlighted in Table 1 above.

It is likely that these outliers stem from the limitation of the star band data set. In most cases in the star band data set it was assumed that walls would be insulated to achieve 6 stars. This does not necessarily represent the building industry's typical response to achieving 6 stars in some climates where high mass wall construction is used e.g. in WA, northern Qld, the NT and houses in SA traditionally use a higher proportion of high mass wall construction than in eastern states. The building industry is more reluctant to use wall insulation in concrete block or brick cavity walls due to the higher costs than framed construction or the need to use greater cavity widths in brick cavity construction. The assumption about wall insulation has a significant impact on the heating fraction. The higher heating faction observed in climates like Perth and Alice Springs compared to the star band data set suggests that a number of dwellings are not insulating walls at the 6 star level.

To examine the impact of wall insulation on the heating fraction the houses from the star band data set in Alice Springs were modified to achieve 6 stars without wall insulation. This

showed that the average heating proportion increases from 24% to 36% if walls are not insulated. The heating load limit will be 50% higher at 36% than it is at 24%.

To address this issue, the heating fractions obtained from the star band data set were correlated with those obtained from the CSIRO and SV portals (for those climates with sufficient numbers). This allowed the development of a correlation function which could be used to modify the heating fractions obtained from the star band set to be more consistent with the portal data. This correlation is shown below:

Correlation between star band set and portal data average heating ratios for Slab floor Class 1a 100.0% 90.0% 80.0% Heating Ratio: Portal data 70.0% 60.0% 50.0% $y = 2.2528x^6 - 14.2926x^5 + 24.2429x^4 - 14.6163x^3 + 1.4488x^2 + 1.9297x - 0.0004$ $R^2 = 0.9775$ 40.0% 30.0% 20.0% 10.0% 0.0% 10.0% 30.0% 60.0% 70.0% 80.0% 90.0% 0.0% 20.0% 40.0% 50.0% 100.0%

FIGURE 5 CORRELATION BETWEEN STAR BAND SIMULATION SET AND PORTAL DATA

Figure 5 above shows the correlation developed for Class 1 dwellings on a concrete slab floor. Appendix 5 shows correlations for timber floored and Class 2 dwellings.

Heating ratio: Star Band Set

The table below shows the heating load limit percentage predicted with portal data (again, for those climates with sufficient numbers) that would be implied from using the star band data set without modification and the load limit heating percentage that would be predicted after applying the correlation equation. This shows that the correlated loads give a much more accurate estimate of the heating fraction.

TABLE 2 HEATING LOAD LIMIT PERCENTAGE: PORTAL DATA, RAW STAR BAND SET AND CORRELATED STAR BAND SET

		Heating Load limit	
Location	Portal	Star band raw data	Proposed: Star band
			correlated
Townsville 5	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Rockhampton 7	12.0%	6.6%	12.9%
Amberley 9	54.1%	32.4%	53.5%
Brisbane 10	60.9%	39.4%	60.9%
Coffs Harbour 11	71.1%	65.0%	76.9%
Perth 13	84.5%	71.0%	79.3%
Armidale 14	97.1%	94.8%	95.7%
Williamtown 15	80.6%	80.6%	84.0%
Adelaide 16	78.2%	68.6%	78.3%
Nowra 18	89.7%	83.3%	85.7%
Wagga 20	91.0%	86.9%	88.5%
Melbourne 21	88.3%	90.1%	91.3%
East Sale 22	94.5%	93.4%	94.5%
Canberra 24	95.7%	94.6%	95.5%
Hobart 26	98.1%	98.7%	98.1%
Richmond 28	75.6%	69.5%	78.7%
Cairns 32	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Dubbo 48	92.0%	87.7%	89.1%
Oakley 50	77.5%	67.6%	77.9%
Swanbourne 52	82.9%	76.8%	81.8%
Mandurah 54	82.3%	67.2%	77.7%
Mascot 56	77.3%	82.3%	85.0%
Tullamarine 60	94.0%	93.9%	94.9%
Mt Gambier 61	96.8%	96.0%	96.6%
Moorabbin 62	94.4%	94.3%	95.2%
Warrnambool 63	96.0%	95.4%	96.2%
Ballarat 66	96.5%	95.7%	96.4%
Average error		4.8%	0.1%

This approach gives a lower absolute error in NatHERS 22 of the 27 climates. The worst errors are in Mascot (7.7%), Perth (5.3%), and Coffs Harbour (5.5%). These climates have quite low energy loads, so the impact of the percentage difference in terms of MJ/m^2 is likely to be within rounding error.

This example shows just houses on a slab floor, but the star band simulation set also has houses on timber floors and Class 2 dwellings. A similar approach has been taken with those dwellings. These results are shown in Appendix 5.

It would be preferable to have real data to base the load limits on in every climate zone. While this approach is 'theoretical', it does predict figures very close to the load limits generated for those climates which have data. It is based on NatHERS simulations of at least 30 compliant houses in every climate. So, while it is 'theoretical' compared to interrogating data on actual building permit submissions, method 2 is still reasonably robust. Nevertheless, it would be wise to carefully monitor the application of the heating and cooling load limits. This caveat should not be taken to indicate that the authors have no

confidence in the limits developed, simply that it would be prudent to update the load limits when data becomes available. The alternative was to not develop load limits for those climates where there was no portal data. Note that those climates where load limits have been generated with real portal data are now estimated to apply to 95% of the Australian population.

2.6 Issues

Portal data for Class 2 dwellings showed that the heating fraction at 6 stars in East Sydney (25.0%) was very much lower than in similar climates like Mascot (63.0%), West Sydney (57.4%) and Williamtown (61.6%). Data for Class 1 dwellings showed that the heating fractions in these climates were much closer.

Further investigation showed that over half of the ratings available at over 5 stars were from one apartment building. Because the BASIX heating and cooling caps were used, rather than the NCC methodology this appears to have led to a skewing of results toward a lower heating fraction that would not occur if the NCC methodology was used. The only units that had ratings in the appropriate range (over 5 and 6 stars) all had very low heating fractions, while all those units from the same development which were excluded from the analysis because they were below 5 stars had much higher heating fractions. This could occur if the building itself has a predominant north orientation which would result in lower heating loads, or if those units in the sample from this building over 5 stars were mainly north facing. The consultants will be seeking further portal data to overcome the limitations of the current sample.

The addition of further data resolved this issue to an extent, however, there is still a significant difference between portal data heating proportion and the star band data set. Because these issues relate to NSW climates where the BASIX caps will be used this issue may never become a problem. Should the NSW government wish to replace BASIX caps with the load limits developed in this report, however, some further investigation of this issue would be recommended.

The Star Band Data Set only contained data for Class 2 dwellings with a concrete slab floor. To obtain heating and cooling load limits for Class 2 timber floored dwellings in climates with no portal data using Method 2 the concrete floor load limits for Class 2 dwellings were adjusted to reflect the relativity of Class 1 timber and concrete floors.

3 Conclusion

Estimates of the heating load fraction in climates with low numbers of permit applications is based on the star band data set prepared for the NatHERS Administrator. Statistical analysis of those climates with sufficient portal data showed that if we can confidently predict the average heating load as a proportion of 6 stars then both the heating and cooling load limits can be accurately calculated using the average heating load at the star rating level as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Star band data set heating proportions were amended through correlation with portal data so that these amended star band data set heating proportions provided a good match to those obtained with the portal.

This theoretical approach successfully predicts the heating proportion in climates where sufficient data is available. Although it is not based on portal data directly, it does correlate well with portal data, so it is still reasonably robust. Those locations with insufficient portal data are all in climate zones which have very low building activity. It is estimated that 95% of the Australian population is covered by climates where there was sufficient data.

The differences between the original star band data set and portal data were greatest in climates where the main wall construction type was high thermal mass. While a correlation approach was used to overcome this limitation, this is a theoretical approach and as a result may not be as accurate. It may inadvertently capture more or less than 10% of outliers as a result. The method 2 load limits are robust, however, there is no substitute for real data. It is recommended that the ABCB carefully monitor the outcomes delivered in those climates where this approach is used as it may need adjustment when more field data becomes available.

Heating and cooling load limits using both Method 1 and Method 2 for ALL 69 NatHERS climates are shown in the Appendices.

The Appendices contain the following information:

- Appendix 1: Sample profile showing the number of dwelling records from the CSIRO and SV portals available in each climate zone,
- Appendix 2: A description of the Excel based tool used to analyse portal data,
- Appendix 3: Heating and Cooling Load limits for ALL climate zones,
- Appendix 4: Tool outputs for all climate zones where the sample size exceeded 10 dwellings,
- Appendix 5: Correlations between portal data and the star band data set.

Appendix 1: Sample profile

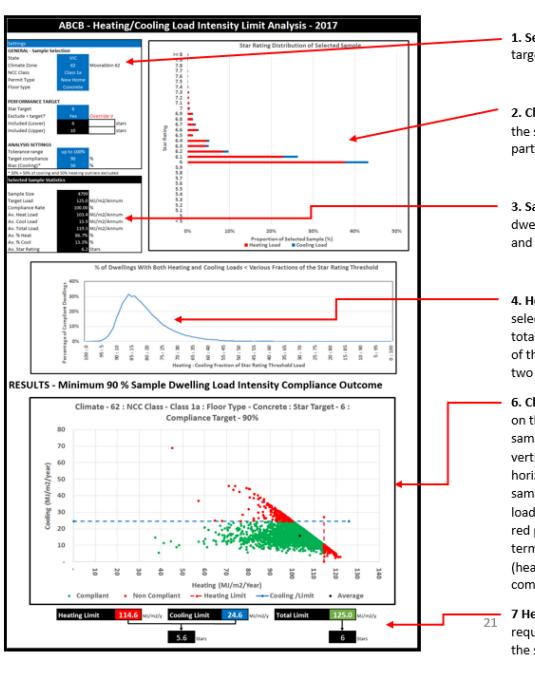
Note that a total of around 177,000 records were provided. Only around 103,000 were used because:

- The rating was below the minimum required for the NCC, or
- In some locations there were over 10,000 records (e.g. Mascot). Only the first 10,000 records were used for analysis.

Climate	Class 1	Class 1	Class 2	Class 2	Total
	Concrete	Timber	Concrete	Timber	
Darwin 1	859	73	242	0	1174
Pt Hedland 2	0	0	0	0	0
Longreach 3	19	11	0	0	30
Carnarvon 4	0	0	0	0	0
Townsville 5	774	210	63	0	1047
Alice Springs 6	50	0	0	0	50
Rockhampton 7	419	40	0	0	459
Moree 8	0	0	0	0	0
Amberley 9	4458	133	0	0	4591
Brisbane 10	8687	526	2074	0	11287
Coffs Harbour 11	320	11	248	0	579
Geraldton 12	90	0	0	0	90
Perth 13	962	21	354	0	1337
Armidale 14	0	0	0	0	0
Williamtown 15	1059	16	2645	31	3751
Adelaide 16	1779	25	163	15	1982
Sydney E 17	58	0	2033	91	2182
Nowra 18	295	0	295	0	590
Charleville 19	13	0	0	0	13
Wagga 20	542	11	65	0	618
Melb 21	506	141	1920	11	2578
East Sale 22	658	93	0	0	751
Launceston 23	56	23	0	0	79
Canberra 24	1117	178	509	10	1814
Cabramurra 25	0	0	0	0	0
Hobart 26	266	250	0	0	516
Mildura 27	298	18	0	0	316
Richmond 28	3665	29	15071	247	19012
Weipa 29	58	145	0	0	203
Wyndham 30	0	0	0	0	0
Willis Is 31	0	34	0	0	34
Cairns 32	954	124	0	0	1078

Climate	Class 1 Concrete	Class 1 Timber	Class 2 Concrete	Class 2 Timber	Total
Broome 33	0	0	0	0	0
Learmouth 34	0	0	0	0	0
Mackay 35	273	45	0	0	318
Gladstone 36	626	55	0	0	681
Halls Creek 37	0	0	0	0	0
Tennant Crk 38	0	0	0	0	0
Mt Isa 39	0	0	0	0	0
Newman 40	0	0	0	0	0
Giles 41	0	0	0	0	0
Meekatharra 42	0	0	0	0	0
Oodnadatta 43	0	0	0	0	0
Kalgoorlie 44	94	0	0	0	94
Woomera 45	0	0	0	0	0
Cobar 46	0	0	0	0	0
Bickley 47	69	18	0	0	87
Dubbo 48	171	0	0	0	171
Katanning 49	0	0	0	0	0
Oakley 50	843	13	0	0	856
Forrest 51	0	0	0	0	0
Swanbourne 52	277	0	0	0	277
Ceduna 53	0	0	0	0	0
Mandurah 54	472	18	0	0	490
Esperance 55	0	0	0	0	0
Mascot 56	1874	15	20000	101	21990
Manjimup 57	0	0	0	0	0
Albany 58	132	35	0	0	167
Mt Lofty 59	180	16	0	0	196
Tullamarine 60	7551	258	526	19	8354
Mt Gambier 61	69	0	0	0	69
Moorabbin 62	7110	837	903	12	8862
Warrnambool 63	144	26	0	0	170
Cape Otway 64	697	98	0	0	795
Orange 65	62	10	0	13	85
Ballarat 66	2584	247	0	0	2831
Low Head 67	101	37	0	0	138
Launceston air68	78	45	0	0	123
Thredbo 69	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51369	3885	47111	550	102915

Appendix 2: Sample Analysis Tool



- 1. Settings Specify the details of the sample to be analysed, the performance target, compliance target, climate zone building class and climate zone
- 2. Chart: Star Rating Distribution Displays the distribution of star ratings for the selected sample, including the average heating and cooling loads for the particular star rating
- 3. Sample Statistics Basic statistics in relation to the selected sample of dwellings, sample size, target load, compliance rate, average heating, cooling and total loads and average star rating
- **4. Heating and Cooling load Profile** Shows compliance rates within the selected sample based on a range of heating and cooling fractions of the target total load (6 stars in this case). E.g. 31% of the sample has a heating load \leq 85% of the target AND a cooling load \leq 15% of the target. In all cases in this chart the two fractions when combined make up 100% of the target
- 6. Chart: Heating and Cooling Load Profile with Load Limits Each data point on the chart represents a sample dwelling. The vertical axis indicates the samples cooling load and the horizontal axis its heating load. The red dotted vertical line represents the required heating load limit and the blue dotted horizontal line the required cooling load limit such that the specified % of the sample is compliant (90% in this case). The red points to the right of the heating load limit represent the non-compliant outliers in terms of heating load and the red points above the cooling load limit represent the non-compliant outliers in terms of cooling load. Together, in this example, all of the identified outliers (heating and cooling) represent just under 10% of the sample (i.e. 90% compliance).
- **7 Heating / Cooling Load limits 6 star load** These three values indicate the required heating, cooling and total load intensity caps such that the noted % of the sample is compliant (90% in this case).

Appendix 3: Load Limits

The heating and cooling load intensity limits in the flowing sections are shown in tabular format. The following information explains each of the column headings:

Column	Explanatory Information
Climate Name	Shows the NatHERS climate name and number
Climate No.	NatHERS climate number
Sample Available?	YES if the Portal data from CSIRO and SV contained data for this climate,
Sample Available:	NO if it did not.
Sample size	The number of dwellings from the portal data
Target (Stars)	The NCC required 6 stars but allows Class 1 dwellings in climate zones 1 and 2 to be 5.5 stars with an outdoor room and 5.0 stars with an outdoor room which is fitted with a fan. This shows what rating level the heating and cooling load limits apply to.
Target (MJ/m²/year)	The total load limit for the star rating in the previous column e.g. the number of MJ/m ² for 6 stars.
Sample % Heating (Method 1)	The average proportion of heating load compared to the total of heating and cooling load. Our analysis shows that when this is known the heating and cooling load limits for climates with poor sample sizes can be derived by correlation. See sections 2.4 and 2.5.
Deemed % Heating (Method 2)	Where the sample does not contain any data the Star Band Data Set was used to derive a heating proportion (Method 2). This proportion is used where the portal data does not contain sufficient data to enable derivation of heating and cooling load limits from the portal data, typically where the sample is less than 20 units. Note that it is suggested that heating and cooling load limits are not required where the heating proportion is below 5% or over 95% because dwelling performance in these climates is dominated by one season. In Gladstone and McKay, the heating proportion is under 5% for houses with concrete floors but over 5% for dwellings with timber floors. At this stage, we suggest that no heating and cooling load limits should be applied, but are happy to discuss. In Orange, the heating proportion is under 5%, but we have produced heating and cooling load limits for Orange to be consistent with BASIX.
Deemed Heating Load Limit (MJ/m2/year)	The Heating Load Limit taken from Method 1 for climates with sufficient portal data or Method 2 for climates with insufficient portal data.
Deemed Cooling Load Limit (MJ/m2/year)	The Cooling Load Limit taken from Method 1 for climates with sufficient portal data or Method 2 for climates with insufficient portal data.
Equivalent Star Rating	This shows what star rating would be obtained by adding together the Heating and Cooling Load Limit. This may be useful for comparison with BASIX outcomes, and illustrates how stringency would be affected if there was no total load limit.
Correlation Curve tolerances >	In red shows the proportion of the sample which would not pass the heating load limit. Note that we have assumed 5% for both heating and cooling. In blue shows the proportion of the sample which would not pass the
	cooling load limit. Note that we have assumed 5% for both heating and cooling.

Class 1 6 star Energy Load Limits (Draft)

Class 1a-Con	crete Floor	-6 Star Ta	rget (S	tandar	d Case)		Correlation Cu	rve tolerances >	5%	5%
							Deemed %	Deemed	Deemed	
		Adequate					Heating	Heating Load	Cooling Load	Eqivalent
ell		Sample	Sample		Target	Sample	(Correlation		Limit	Star
Climate Name	Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)	% Heating	Analysis)		(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1		YES	696		349	0%	0%	0	349	6
Pt Hedland 2		NO NO		6	215 141		0% 0%	0	215 141	6 6
Longreach 3		NO		6	53		9%	0	50	5.6
Carnarvon 4 Townsville 5		YES	717	6	127	1%	0%	8 2	125	6
Alice Springs 6		NO	/1/	6	113	1/0	33%	57	91	5
Rockhampton 7		YES	342	6	90	6%	11%	13	85	5.5
Moree 8		NO	342	6	94	070	59%	71	57	4.7
Amberley 9		YES	3600	6	67	34%	37%	33	52	5
Brisbane 10	10		6490		43	40%	42%	24	31	5
Coffs Harbour 11	11	YES	320	6	44	50%	61%	30	25	5
Geraldton 12	12		90	6	57	52%	44%	35	44	4.7
Perth 13	13	YES	962	6	70	67%	66%	57	39	4.7
Armidale 14	14	NO		6	128		89%	121	26	5.5
Williamtown 15	15	YES	1059	6	67	63%	74%	48	32	5.3
Adelaide 16	16	YES	1779	6	96	59%	65%	67	52	5.2
Sydney E 17	17	YES	58	6	39	33%	60%	15	31	5.3
Nowra 18	18	YES	295	6	81	77%	77%	67	27	5.4
Charleville 19	19	NO		6	87		41%	52	66	4.8
Wagga 20	20	YES	542	6	137	79%	80%	114	47	5.4
Melb 21	21	YES	506	6	114	74%	85%	96	45	5.2
East Sale 22	22		658		133	86%	90%	123	27	5.5
Launceston 23	23	YES	56	6	160	95%	100%	156	19	5.6
Canberra 24	24	YES	1117	6	165	88%	91%	154	38	5.4
Cabramurra 25	25	NO		6	352		100%	352	0	6
Hobart 26	26	YES	266	6	155	96%	100%	150	15	5.7
Mildura 27	27		298		110	64%	69%	82	57	5.1
Richmond 28	28		3665	6	87	58%	66%	61	46	5.2
Weipa 29	29		58		326	0%	0%	0	326	6
Wyndham 30	30			6	406		0%	0	406	6
Willis Is 31		NO		6	176		0%	0	176	6
Cairns 32		YES	784		128	0%	0%	0	128	6
Broome 33		NO		6	285		0%	0	285	6
Learmouth 34		NO		6	134		0%	0	134	6
Mackay 35		YES	235	6	92	4%	0%	9	90	5.6
Gladstone 36	36		613	6	59	2%	0%	4	57	5.9
Halls Creek 37		NO		6	211		0%	0	211	6
Tennant Creek 38		NO		6	170		0%	0	170	6
Mt Isa 39	39			6	164		0%	0	164	6
Newman 40		NO		6	127		7%	16	122	5.6
Giles 41		NO		6	98		17%	28	89	5.3
Meekatharra 42		NO		6	70		17%	20	63	5.3
Oodnadatta 43		NO		6	103	650/	20%	35	91	5.2
Kalgoorlie 44		YES	94		70	65%	65%	52	32	5.3
Woomera 45		NO		6	90		56%	66	57	4.7
Cobar 46		NO vec		6	89	010/	60%	68 87	53	4.8
Bickley 47 Dubbo 48		YES	69 171		94 103	81% 81%	74%	87 85	40 27	4.8 5.7
		YES	1/1	6		81%	79% 71%	85 85		5.7 4.9
Katanning 49 Oakley 50		NO YES	659		100 78	500/	71% 62%	85 57	47 44	4.9 4.8
Forrest 51		NO NO	059	6	78 72	59%	62% 64%	57 57	44	4.8
Swanbourne 52		YES	277	6	39	68%	71%	32	40 19	4.8 5
Ceduna 53		NO NO	211	6	78	UO/0	65%	62	43	4.8
Mandurah 54		YES	472	6	65	65%	64%	53	39	4.8
Esperance 55		NO	4,2	6	62	03/0	76%	54	25	5.1
Mascot 56		YES	1874		51	58%	74%	36	27	5.1
Manjimup 57		NO	10/4	6	108	30/0	78%	96	40	5.1
Albany 58		YES	132	6	83	92%	91%	79	13	5.6
Mt Lofty 59		YES	180		230	97%	100%	226	13	5.8
Tullamarine 60		YES	7551	6	138	86%	91%	126	31	5.5
Mt Gambier 61		YES	69		144	92%	94%	139	20	5.6
Moorabbin 62		YES	7110		125	87%	91%	115	24	5.6
Warrnambool 63		YES	144		151	90%	93%	140	22	5.7
Cape Otway 64		YES	697	6	127	89%	92%	119	21	5.6
Orange 65		YES	62		219	97%	95%	210	14	5.9
Ballarat 66		YES	2584		197	92%	93%	189	26	5.6
Low Head 67		YES	101	6	116	92%	100%	189	13	5.6 5.6
Launceston air68		YES	78		188	99%	100%	187	5	5.6
Luunice ston an 00		NO NO	 ′°	6	298	<i>33/</i> 0	100%	298	0	6

Class 1a-Timl	ber Floor-6	Star Targ	et (Sta	ndard (Case)		Correlation Cu	rve tolerances >	5%	5%
		Adequate Sample	Sample	Target	Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation	Deemed Heating Load Limit	Deemed Cooling Load Limit	Eqivalent Star
Climate Name	Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)	% Heating	Analysis)	(MJ/m2/year)	(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1	1	YES	34	6	349	0%	0%	0	349	6
Pt Hedland 2	2			6	215		0%	0	215	6
Longreach 3	3			6	141		0%	0	141	6
Carnarvon 4 Townsville 5	1	NO YES	95	6 6	53 127	5%	15% 0%	15 14	49 124	5.1 5.5
Alice Springs 6		NO NO	95	6	113	370	37%	64	89	4.8
Rockhampton 7	7		15	6	90	11%	15%	18	86	5.3
Moree 8	8			6	94		49%	65	63	4.7
Amberley 9	9	YES	48	6	67	40%	35%	34	47	5.2
Brisbane 10	10	YES	313	6	43	46%	42%	28	31	4.7
Coffs Harbour 11	1	YES	11	6	44	52%	50%	24	23	5.7
Geraldton 12	12			6	57		45%	37	41	4.7
Perth 13		YES	21	6	70	45%	58%	38	46	5.2
Armidale 14 Williamtown 15	14 15		16	6	128 67	52%	80%	113 45	40 36	5.3 5.2
Adelaide 16	1	YES	25	6	96	49%	57% 58%	55	59	5.3
Sydney E 17	17		23	6	39	4370	50%	27	26	4.8
Nowra 18	18			6	81		57%	60	48	4.9
Charleville 19	19			6	87		43%	55	64	4.8
Wagga 20	20	YES	11	6	137	70%	58%	93	47	5.9
Melb 21	21		141	6	114	68%	80%	88	47	5.3
East Sale 22	22		93	6	133	82%	87%	117	39	5.4
Launceston 23	23		23	6	160	92%	100%	152	22	5.7
Canberra 24 Cabramurra 25	24	YES NO	178	6 6	165 352	80%	86%	143 352	47 0	5.4 6
Hobart 26		YES	250	6	155	95%	100% 100%	332 149	15	5.8
Mildura 27	27	YES	18	6	110	54%	51%	78	68	4.9
Richmond 28	28		29	6	87	52%	58%	60	55	4.9
Weipa 29	29	YES	18	6	326	0%	0%	0	326	6
Wyndham 30	30	NO		6	406		0%	0	406	6
Willis Is 31	31		17	6	176	0%	0%	0	176	6
Cairns 32	32		99	6	128	1%	0%	3	127	5.9
Broome 33	33			6	285		0%	0	285	6
Learmouth 34 Mackay 35	34 35		35	6	134 92	13%	0% 0%	0 22	134 89	6 5
Gladstone 36		YES	55	6	59	14%	0%	14	54	5.3
Halls Creek 37	37		33	6	211	1470	0%	0	211	6
Tennant Creek 38	38			6	170		0%	0	170	6
Mt Isa 39	39	NO		6	164		0%	0	164	6
Newman 40	40	NO		6	127		5%	14	124	5.6
Giles 41		NO		6	98		25%	42	86	4.9
Meekatharra 42		NO		6	70		26%	31	61	4.9
Oodnadatta 43		NO		6	103		28%	48	88	4.9
Kalgoorlie 44 Woomera 45		NO NO		6	70 90		57% 50%	52 62	42 61	4.9 4.7
Cobar 46	1	NO		6	89		50%	62	59	4.7
Bickley 47		YES	18		94	62%	55%	68	50	5.1
Dubbo 48		NO		6	103		60%	79	58	4.9
Katanning 49	49	NO		6	100		54%	72	63	4.8
Oakley 50		YES	13	6	78	59%	50%	58	44	4.8
Forrest 51		NO		6	72		51%	51	47	4.8
Swanbourne 52		NO	-	6	39		54%	28	24	4.9
Ceduna 53		NO VES	40	6	78 CF	270/	52%	55	51	4.8
Mandurah 54	1	YES	18	6 6	65 62	37%	50%	42	47 22	4.7 5
Esperance 55 Mascot 56		NO YES	15	6	51	61%	63% 59%	49 39	33 27	5
Manjimup 57		NO NO	13	6	108	01/0	64%	39 85	56	5
Albany 58	1	YES	35	6	83	84%	88%	77	18	5.5
Mt Lofty 59		YES	16		230	93%	100%	220	24	5.7
Tullamarine 60	1	YES	258	6	138	79%	85%	121	43	5.3
Mt Gambier 61	61	NO		6	144		86%	132	31	5.5
Moorabbin 62		YES	837	6	125	82%	88%	109	34	5.5
Warrnambool 63		YES	26		151	83%	90%	138	36	5.4
Cape Otway 64		YES	98	6	127	84%	90%	113	31	5.5
Orange 65		YES	10		219	96%	92%	203	16	6
Ballarat 66		YES	247	6	197	86%	90%	181	48	5.4
Low Head 67		YES	37	6	116	98%	100%	115	5 7	5.8 5.0
Launceston air68		YES NO	45	6 6	188 298	98%	100%	185 298	7 0	5.9 6
Thredbo 69	<u>1 69</u>	INO	<u> </u>	Б	298		100%	298	U	Б

Class 1

5 and 5.5 star Energy Load Limits (Draft)

The tables below show the heating and cooling load limits for Class 1 dwellings in NCC Climate Zones 1 and 2 which have an outdoor room (5.5 star) and an outdoor room with fan (5 star). Note that most of the climates in NCC zone 1 and 2 are cooling dominated and therefore do not need a heating load limit. *Only NatHERS climates 7, 9, 10 and 11 require heating and cooling load limits*. All NCC Zone 1 and 2 climates in the tables below. This demonstrates that most of these climates are cooling dominated and therefore do not need separate heating and cooling load limits. Climates not in NCC zones 1 and 2 are generally shown with grey fill.

Class 1a-Con	Class 1a-Concrete Floor-5.5		Target	(Outdo	or area Cas	e)	Correlation Cu	ırve tolerances >	5%	5%
		Adequate Sample	Sample		Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation		Limit	Eqivalent Star
Climate Name Darwin 1	Climate No.	YES	size 92	(Stars) 5.5	(MJ/m2/year) 381	% Heating 0%	Analysis)	(MJ/m2/year) 0	(MJ/m2/year) 381	Rating 5.5
Pt Hedland 2	2	NO	, J.	5.5	237	0,1	0%	0	237	5.5
Longreach 3	3	YES	19	5.5	159	3%	0%	16	146	5.4
Townsville 5	5	YES	23	5.5 5.5	140	1%	0%	4	139	5.5
Alice Springs 6	6	YES	21	5.5	130	33%	35%	76	89	4.6
Rockhampton 7	7	YES	48	5.5	99	6%	10%	15	97	4.9
Amberley 9	9	YES	448	5.5	75	33%	34%	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Brisbane 10		YES	846	5.5	48	41%	39%	31	36	4.2
Coffs Harbour 11	11	NO		5.5	49		55%	37	31	4.2
Geraldton 12 Perth 13	12	NO NO		5.5	64 79		0%	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Armidale 14	14	NO		5.5	147		89%	134	32	5
Williamtown 15	15	NO		5.5	76		66%	61	41	4.3
Adelaide 16 Sydney E 17	16	NO NO		5.5	109		0%	0	109	5.5
Nowra 18	18	NO		5.5	92		69%	75	46	4.5
Charleville 19	19	YES	13	5.5	100	30%	0%	48	71	4.8
Wagga 20 Melb 21	20	NO		5.5	156 131		72%	129	73 131	4.5
East Sale 22	22	NO		5.5	153		0%	0	153	5.5
Launceston 23	23	NO		5.5	183		0%	0	183	5.5
Canberra 24	24	NO		5.5	189		0%	0	189	5.5
Cabramurra 25 Hobart 26	25	NO NO		5.5	401		0%	0	401 177	5.5
Mildura 27	27	NO		5.5	126		0%	0	126	5.5
Richmond 28	28	NO		5.5	99		59%	77	60	4.2
Weipa 29		NO NO		5.5 5.5	355 447		0%	0	355 447	5.5 5.5
Wyndham 30 Willis Is 31	31	NO		5.5	191		0%	0	191	5.5
Cairns 32	32	YES	54	5.5	140	0%	0%	1	140	5.4
Broome 33	33	NO		5.5	310		0%	0	310	5.5
Mackay 35	34	YES	21	5.5	102	4%	1%	0 15	149 100	4.8
Gladstone 36		YES	13		66	3%	5%	8	65	5
Halls Creek 37	37	NO		5.5	235		0%	0	235	5.5
Tennant Creek 38	38	NO NO		5.5	191		0%	0	191	5.5
Newman 40	40	NO		5.5	144		0%	0	144	5.5
Giles 41	41	NO		5.5	111		0%	0	111	5.5
Meekatharra 42	42	NO		5.5	79		0%	0	79	5.5
Oodnadatta 43 Kalgoorlie 44	43	NO NO		5.5	118		0%	0	118 80	5.5
Woomera 45	45	NO		5.5	102		0%	0	102	5.5
Cobar 46	46	NO		5.5	101		0%	0	101	5.5
Bickley 47 Dubbo 48	47	NO NO		5.5	107		0%	0	107 118	5.5
Katanning 49	49	NO		5.5	114		0%	0	114	5.5
Oakley 50	50	YES	76	5.5	87	64%	57%	66	44	4.5
Forrest 51 Swanbourne 52	51	NO NO		5.5	82 45		0%	0	82 45	5.5
Ceduna 53	52	NO NO		5.5	= 45 89		0%	0	89	5.5
Mandurah 54	54	NO		5.5	73		0%	0	73	5.5
Esperance 55	55	NO		5.5	71		0%	0	71	5.5
Mascot 56 Manjimup 57	56 57	NO NO		5.5 5.5	58 124		- 0%	4/	31 124	4.4 5.5
Albany 58	58	NO		5.5	95		0%	0	95	5.5
Mt Lofty 59	59	NO		5.5	264		0%	0	264	5.5
Tullamarine 60	60	NO NO		5.5	158 165		0%	0	158 165	5.5
Mt Gambier 61 Moorabbin 62	62	NO NO		5.5	165		0%	0	165	5.5
Warrnambool 63	63	NO		5.5	173		0%	0	173	5.5
Cape Otway 64	64	NO		5.5	146		0%	0	146	5.5
Orange 65	65	NO NO		5.5	250		0%	0	250	5.5
Low Head 67	67	NO NO		5.5	133		0%	0	133	5.5
Launceston air68	68	NO		5.5	215		0%	0	215	5.5
Thredbo 69	69	NO		5.5	341		100%	341	0	5.5

Class Ta-Timi	ber Floor-5	5.5 Star Ta	arget (C	Outdoo	r area Case)		Correlation Cu	rve tolerances >	5%	5%
							Deemed %	Deemed	Deemed	
		Adequate Sample	Sample	Target	Target	Sample	Heating (Correlation	Heating Load	Cooling Load Limit	Eqivalen Star
limate Name	Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars)	Target (MJ/m2/year)				(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1		YES	17		381	0%	0%	0	381	5.5
t Hedland 2	2	NO		5.5	237			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
ongreach 3	3	NO		5.5	159			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Carnarvon 4	4	NO	100	5.5	140	F0/	F0/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE 5.5
Townsville 5	5	YES	100	5.5 5.5	130	5%	5%	14 #VALUE!	126 #VALUE!	#VALUE
Rockhampton 7	7	YES	14	5.5	99	14%	17%	25	93	4.6
Moree 8	8	NO		5.5	106			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Amberley 9		YES	26		75	41%	40%	42	52	4.6
Brisbane 10 Coffs Harbour 11	10	YES NO	58	5.5 5.5	48 49	52%	46% 55%	36 39	32 32	4.2 4.1
Geraldton 12	12	NO		5.5	64		3370	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Perth 13	13	NO		5.5	79			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Armidale 14	14	NO		5.5	147		80%	141	55	4.4
Williamtown 15	15	NO		5.5	76		63%	65	44	4.1 #\/ALLIF
Adelaide 16 Svdnev E 17	15	NO NO		5.5	44			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Nowra 18	18	NO		5.5	92		65%	80	52	4.2
Charleville 19	19	NO		5.5	100			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Wagga 20	20	NO		5.5	156		66%	137	87	4.1
Melb 21	21	NO		5.5	131			#VALUE! #VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
East Sale 22 Launceston 23	22	NO NO		5.5	183			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Canberra 24	24	NO		5.5	189			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Cabramurra 25	25	NO		5.5	401			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Hobart 26	26	NO		5.5	177			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Mildura 27	27	NO		5.5	126		F70/	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Weipa 29	29	YES	70	5.5	355	0%	0%	80 0	355	5.5
Wyndham 30	1	NO	,,,	5.5	447	0/0	0%	0	447	5.5
Willis Is 31	31	YES	17	5.5	191	0%	0%	0	191	5.5
Cairns 32	32	YES	12	5.5	140	0%	1%	1	139	5.5
Broome 33	33	NO		5.5	310			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Mackay 35	34	NO		5.5	102		5%	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	5.2
Gladstone 36		NO		5.5	66		14%	16	60	4.8
Halls Creek 37	37	NO		5.5	235			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Tennant Creek 38	38	NO		5.5	191			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Mt Isa 39	39	NO NO		5.5	184			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Newman 40	40	NO NO		5.5	144			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Meekatharra 42	42	NO		5.5	79			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Oodnadatta 43	43	NO		5.5	118			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Kalgoorlie 44	44	NO		5.5	80			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Woomera 45	45	NO		5.5	102			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Cobar 46 Bickley 47	46	NO NO		5.5	101			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Dubbo 48	48	NO		5.5	118			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Katanning 49	49	NO		5.5	114			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Oakley 50	50	NO		5.5	87			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Forrest 51	51	NO		5.5	82			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Swanbourne 52 Ceduna 53	52	NO NO		5.5	45 89			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Mandurah 54	54	NO		5.5	73			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Esperance 55	55	NO		5.5	71			#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE
Mascot 56	56	NO		5.5	58		64%	50	34	4.1
Manjimup 57	57	NO		5.5	124		0%	0	124	5.5
Albany 58 Vit Lofty 59	58	NO NO		5.5	95		0%	0	95 264	5.5
Fullamarine 60	59	NO NO		5.5	158		0%	0	158	5.5
Mt Gambier 61	61	NO		5.5	165		0%	0	165	5.5
Moorabbin 62	62	NO		5.5	144		0%	0	144	5.5
Warrnambool 63	63	NO		5.5	173		0%	0	173	5.5
Cape Otway 64	64	NO		5.5	146 250		0%	0	146	5.5
Orange 65 Ballarat 66	65	NO NO		5.5	250		0%	0	250	5.5
Low Head 67	67	NO		5.5	133		0%	0	133	5.5
Launceston air68	68	NO		5.5	215		0%	0	215	5.5
Thredbo 69		NO		5.5	341		102%	341	0	5.5

Class 1a-Con	crete Floor	-5 Star Ta	rget (C)utdoo	r + fan Case)			rve tolerances >		5%
		Adequate Sample	Sample	Target	Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation	Deemed Heating Load Limit	Deemed Cooling Load Limit	Eqivalent Star
Climate Name	Climate No.			(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)		Analysis)		(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1	1	YES	71	5	413	0%	0%	0	413	5
Pt Hedland 2 Longreach 3	2	NO NO		5	260 178		6%	23	260 173	5 4.6
Carnarvon 4	4	NO		5	66		16%	22	61	3.9
Townsville 5	5	YES	34	5	153	1%	0%	5	152	4.8
Rockhampton 7	7	YES	29	5	148	10%	13%	85 23	103 106	4.1
Moree 8	8	NO	23	5	119	1070	55%	94	78	3.6
Amberley 9		YES	410	5	85	33%	38%	45	67	4
Brisbane 10 Coffs Harbour 11		YES NO	1351	5 5	55 55	43%	42% 54%	38 43	42 36	3.6 3.7
Geraldton 12	12	NO		5	73		43%	50	56	3.6
Perth 13	13	NO		5	89		59%	72	54	3.8
Armidale 14 Williamtown 15	14	NO NO		5	169		94%	164	20	4.7
Adelaide 16	16	NO		5	125		59%	101	43 77	3.9
Sydney E 17	17	NO		5	50		54%	39	33	3.8
Nowra 18	18	NO		5	105		75%	94	44	4
Charleville 19 Wagga 20	19	NO NO		5	114 178		41% 79%	76 162	66	3.7
Melb 21	21	NO		5	149		85%	140	40	4.3
East Sale 22	22	NO		5	175		91%	168	30	4.5
Launceston 23 Canberra 24	23	NO NO		5	208		0%	209	208 30	5 4.c
Cabramurra 25	25	NO		5	454		0%	0	454	4.6 5
Hobart 26	26	NO		5	202		100%	202	0	5
Mildura 27	27	NO		5	143		62%	119	83	3.7
Weipa 29	29	NO		5	384		0%	91 0	384	3. / 5
Wyndham 30		NO		5	488		0%	0	488	5
Willis Is 31	31	NO		5	207		0%	0	207	5
Cairns 32 Broome 33	32	YES	116	5	153 335	0%	0%	1	152 335	5
Learmouth 34	34	NO		5	166		0%	0	166	5
Mackay 35		YES	17	5	112	4%	2%	15	110	4.4
Gladstone 36 Halls Creek 37	36	NO		5	73 259		7%	11	71 259	4.4
Tennant Creek 38	38	NO		5	213		0%	0	213	5
Mt Isa 39	39	NO		5	205		3%	15	202	4.7
Newman 40	40	NO		5	162		8%	28	156	4.4
Meekatharra 42	41	NO NO		5	91		26%	46	79	3.7
Oodnadatta 43	43	NO		5	135		28%	69	117	3.8
Kalgoorlie 44	44	NO		5	91		58%	73	56	3.8
Woomera 45 Cobar 46	45	NO NO		5	115 115	_	52%	92	79 73	3.6
Bickley 47	47	NO		5	122		70%	106	60	3.9
Dubbo 48	48	NO		5	134		76%	121	54	4
Katanning 49 Oakley 50	49	NO ves	100	5	130	E70/	71%	114	62	3.9
Forrest 51	51	NO NO	108	5	93	57%	63%	78	53	3.8
Swanbourne 52	52	NO		5	51		65%	43	28	4
Ceduna 53	53	NO		5	101		63%	85	57	3.8
Mandurah 54 Esperance 55	54	NO NO		5 5	82		78%	- 75 - 75	52 30	3./ 4.2
Mascot 56	56	NO		5	66		70%	58	32	3.9
Manjimup 57	57	NO		5	143		82%	133	44	4.2
Albany 58 Mt Loftv 59	58	NO NO		5	110 301		92% 100%	107 301	16 0	4.6 5
Tullamarine 60	60	NO		5	182		92%	176	28.	4.5
Mt Gambier 61	61	NO		5	189		96%	185	16	4.7
Moorabbin 62	62	NO NO		5	165 197		92%	160 192	23	4.6
Warrnambool 63 Cape Otway 64	63	NO NO		5	197 168		95% 94%	192 163	20	4.7
Orange 65	65	NO		5	285		99%	283	5	4.9
Ballarat 66	66	NO		5	257		95%	251	25	4.7
Low Head 67 Launceston air68	67	NO NO		5	153 245		100% 100%	153 245	0	5
	68	NU		5	245		100%	245	U	5

Class 1a-Tim	ber Floor-5	Star Targ	get (Ou	tdoor -	+ fan Case)		rve tolerances >		5%	
		Adequate Sample	Sample		Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation		Deemed Cooling Load Limit	Eqivalen Star
Climate Name	Climate No.		size	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)				(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1 Pt Hedland 2	1	YES	22	5	413 260	0%	1%	0	413 260	5
ongreach 3	3	YES	11	5	178	14%	6%	32	164	4.6
Carnarvon 4	4	NO		5	66		27%	28	58	3.8
Townsville 5	5	YES	15	5	153	4%	4%	27 91	147 117	4.3
Rockhampton 7	7	YES	11	5	148	15%	40% 16%	24	106	4.2
Moree 8	8	NO		5	119	2370	54%	94	79	3.6
Amberley 9		YES	59	5	85	41%	43%	47	62	4.1
Brisbane 10 Coffs Harbour 11		YES NO	155	5 5	55 55	50%	49% 55%	40 44	37 36	3.7 3.7
Geraldton 12	12	NO		5	73		50%	54	51	3.7
Perth 13	13	NO		5	89		56%	72	57	3.7
Armidale 14	14	NO NO		5	169		88%	169	35	4.3
Williamtown 15 Adelaide 16	16	NO	1	5	125		56%	101	80	3.7
Sydney E 17	17	NO NO		5	50		55%	40	33	3.8
Nowra 18	18	NO		5	105		68%	97	53	3.8
Charleville 19 Wagga 20	19	NO NO		5	114		46%	79 166	84	3.7
wagga 20 Melb 21	20	NO NO		5	1/8		80%	148	50	4
East Sale 22	22	NO.		5	175		89%	175	36	4.3
Launceston 23	23	NO		5	208		1%	0	208	5
Canberra 24 Cabramurra 25	24	NO NO		5	216 454		1%	216	45	4.3
Hobart 26	26	NO		5	202		99%	202	434	4.9
Mildura 27	27	NO NO		5	143		58%	118	90	3.6
Richmond 28	28	NO		5	112		56%	90	72	3.6
Weipa 29 Wyndham 30		YES NO	57	5 5	384 488	0%	1% 1%	0	384 488	5 5
Willis Is 31	31	NO		5	207		1%	0	207	5
Cairns 32	32	YES	13	5	153	1%	1%	3	152	4.9
Broome 33	33	NO		5	335		1%	0	335	5
Mackay 35	34	YES	10	5	112	11%	8%	18	165 104	4.9
Gladstone 36		NO	10	5	73	11/0	23%	26	66	3.9
Halls Creek 37	37	NO NO		5	259		1%	0	259	5
Tennant Creek 38	38	NO		5	213		1%	5	211	4.9
Newman 40	39 40	NO NO		5	162		4% 9%	12 23	202 157	4.8 4.5
Giles 41	41	NO NO		5	126		31%	60	108	3.8
Meekatharra 42	42	NO NO		5	91		31%	44	78	3.9
Oodnadatta 43	43	NO NO	-	5	135		33%	69	114	3.9
Kalgoorlie 44 Woomera 45	44	NO NO		5	115		55%	73 91	76	3.7
Cobar 46	46	NO		5	115		56%	93	74	3.6
Bickley 47	47	NO NO		5	122		62%	106	71	3.7
Dubbo 48	48	NO NO		5	134		66%	121 111	72	3.7
Katanning 49 Oakley 50	49 50	NO NO		5	98		55%	78	64	3.7
Forrest 51	51	NO.		5	93		57%	76	59	3.7
Swanbourne 52	52	NO		5	51		61%	44	30	3.8
Ceduna 53 Mandurah 54	53	NO NO		5	101		59%	85	62	3.7
Mandurah 54 Esperance 55	54 55	NO		5	82		76%	80	33	3.9
Mascot 56	56	NO		5	66		65%	59	36	3.7
Manjimup 57	57	NO		5	143		76%	139	57	3.9
Albany 58 Mt Lofty 59	58	NO NO		5	110 301		90%	110 301	19	4.4
Tullamarine 60	60	NO		5	182		87%	182	41	4.2
Mt Gambier 61	61	NO NO		5	189		93%	189	24	4.5
Moorabbin 62	62	NO		5	165		91%	165	28	4.4
Warrnambool 63	63	NO NO		5	197		93%	197	26	4.5
Cape Otway 64 Orange 65	64	NO NO		5	168 285		93%	168 285	21 16	4.5 4.7
				-	257		97%	257	26	4.5
Ballarat 66	66	NO		5	25/		92%	257	36	4.5
Ballarat 66 Low Head 67 Launceston air68	66 67	NO NO NO		5	153 245		100%	153 245	0	5

Class 2

Energy Load Limits (Draft)

Column Descriptions are the same as Class 1. Two load limits are needed for Class 2 dwellings to be consistent with the current NCC methodology of a minimum 5 star with an average 6 star. These tables provide a Maximum load limit for any individual unit and an Average load limit for the entire building.

Class 2-Conci	ete Floor-	6 Star Tar	get (Av	erage (Lase)		Correlation Curve tolerances >		5%	5%
Climate Name	Climata Na	Adequate Sample Available?	Sample		Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation		Deemed Cooling Load Limit	Eqivaler Star
Darwin 1	Climate No.	YES	size 242	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year) 349	% Heating 0%	Analysis)	(IVIJ/M2/year) 0	(MJ/m2/year) 349	Rating 6
Pt Hedland 2	2		242	6	215	0/6	0%	0	215	6
Longreach 3	3			6	141		0%	0	141	6
Carnarvon 4		NO		6	53		10%	13	50	5.2
Townsville 5		YES	63	6	127	1%	0%	4	124	5.9
Alice Springs 6		NO	- 55	6	113	270	41%	75	83	4.7
Rockhampton 7	7			6	90		7%	17	87	5.3
Moree 8	8	NO		6	94		50%	67	61	4.7
Amberley 9	9	NO		6	67		49%	48	44	4.7
Brisbane 10	10	YES	1440	6	43	32%	27%	25	32	4.8
Coffs Harbour 11	11	YES	248	6	44	41%	51%	30	28	4.8
Geraldton 12	12	NO		6	57		49%	41	37	4.7
Perth 13	13	YES	289	6	70	56%	45%	52	41	4.8
Armidale 14	14	NO		6	128		94%	119	12	5.9
Williamtown 15	15	YES	1551	6	67	61%	66%	46	31	5.4
Adelaide 16	16	YES	163	6	96	52%	52%	58	53	5.4
Sydney E 17		YES	1269	6	39	28%	55%	20	34	4.7
Nowra 18		YES	177	6	81	77%	75%	66	24	5.6
Charleville 19		NO		6	87		46%	61	59	4.8
Wagga 20		YES	65	6	137	81%	75%	109	28	6
Melb 21	21		1550	6	114	75%	79%	88	36	5.7
East Sale 22	22			6	133		88%	118	23	5.8
Launceston 23	23			6	160	000/	100%	160	0	6
Canberra 24		YES	509	6	165	88%	89%	144	31	5.8
Cabramurra 25		NO		6	352		100%	352	0	6
Hobart 26		NO		6	155		100%	155	0	6
Mildura 27 Richmond 28	27	NO YES	9261	6 6	110 87	53%	55% 61%	81 57	65 49	4.9 5.2
Weipa 29		NO NO	9201	6	326	55%	0%	0	326	5.2
Wyndham 30		NO		6	406		0%	0	406	6
Willis Is 31	31			6	176		0%	0	176	6
Cairns 32		NO		6	128		0%	0	128	6
Broome 33		NO		6	285		0%	0	285	6
Learmouth 34	34			6	134		0%	0	134	6
Mackay 35		NO		6	92		0%	0	92	6
Gladstone 36	36	NO		6	59		0%	0	59	6
Halls Creek 37	37			6	211		0%	0	211	6
Tennant Creek 38	38	NO		6	170		0%	0	170	6
Mt Isa 39	39	NO		6	164		0%	0	164	6
Newman 40	40	NO		6	127		7%	23	123	5.4
Giles 41	41	NO		6	98		21%	45	87	4.8
Meekatharra 42	42	NO		6	70		21%	32	62	4.8
Oodnadatta 43	43	NO		6	103		22%	48	91	4.9
Kalgoorlie 44	44	NO		6	70		50%	50	45	4.8
Woomera 45	45	NO		6	90		49%	64	59	4.7
Cobar 46		NO		6	89		50%	64	57	4.8
Bickley 47		NO		6	94		70%	75	39	5.2
Dubbo 48		NO		6	103		82%	87	26	5.6
Katanning 49		NO	1	6	100		70%	79	42	5.3
Oakley 50		NO		6	78		53%	57	47	4.7
Forrest 51		NO	 	6	72		57%	54	41	4.9
Swanbourne 52		NO	-	6	39		63%	30	20	5.1
Ceduna 53		NO NO		6	78 65		55%	58 48	46	4.9
Mandurah 54		NO NO	1	6 6	65 62		53% 76%	48 51	40 21	4.7 5.4
Esperance 55		NO YES	10000		51	EE0/	76%	51 36	21	5.4
Mascot 56 Manjimup 57		NO NO	10000	6 6	108	55%	69% 82%	36 92	30 27	5.6
Albany 58		NO	+	6	83		91%	76	10	5.8
Vit Lofty 59		NO		6	230		100%	230	0	5.8
Fullamarine 60		YES	410	6	138	77%	87%	113	47	5.4
Mt Gambier 61		NO NO	410	6	144	11/0	93%	133	15	5.9
Moorabbin 62		YES	606		125	84%	93% 86%	133	26	5.9
Warrnambool 63		NO NO	006	6	151	04/0	92%	138	18	5.7
Cape Otway 64		NO		6	127		89%	138	20	5.8
Orange 65		NO	 	6	219		95%	206	17	5.8
Ballarat 66		NO		6	197		90%	178	28	5.8
Low Head 67		NO		6	116		100%	1/8	0	5.8
Launceston air68		NO	1	6	188		100%	188	0	6
Thredbo 69		NO	 	6	298		100%	298	0	6

Class 2-Concr	ete Floor-	5 Star Tar	ar Target (Maximum Case)					rve tolerances >	5%	5%
		Adequate					Deemed % Deemed Heating Heating Load		Deemed Cooling Load	Eqivalen
		Sample	Sample		Target	Sample	(Correlation		Limit	Star
Climate Name	Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)	% Heating	Analysis)	(MJ/m2/year)		Rating
Darwin 1		NO		5	413		0%	0	413	5
Pt Hedland 2		NO		5	260		0%	0	260	5
Longreach 3		NO		5	178		17%	76	178	3.5
Carnarvon 4		NO		5 5	66		29%	39	64	3.1
Townsville 5 Alice Springs 6		NO NO		5	153 148		3%	15	153 124	4.5 3.4
		NO		5	110		44%	108 59	108	3.4
Rockhampton 7		NO		5	110		24% 50%	91	92	3.1
Moree 8 Amberley 9		NO		5	85		45%	62	71	3.4
Brisbane 10		YES	634	5	55	43%	45%	40	48	3.4
Coffs Harbour 11		NO NO	034	5	55	45%	51%	40	48	3.6
Geraldton 12		NO		5	73		45%	54	60	3.4
Perth 13		YES	65	5	89	60%	48%	70	57	3.4
Armidale 14		NO	03	5	169	00%	90%	155	29	4.7
Williamtown 15		YES	1094	5	86	66%	64%	64	39	4.7
Adelaide 16		NO	1034	5	125	0070	52%	96	93	3.5
Sydney E 17	17		764	5	50	41%	54%	32	39	3.8
Nowra 18		YES	118	5	105	81%	74%	32 89	33	4.4
Charleville 19		NO NO	118	5	105	O170	74% 45%	89 84	95	3.4
Wagga 20		NO		5	178		73%	84 149	95 80	4.1
Melb 21		YES	370	5	149	76%	78%	120	62	4.1
East Sale 22		NO NO	3/0	5	175	/0/0	78% 87%	157	40	4.3
Launceston 23		NO		5	208		0%	0	208	4.5 5
Canberra 24		NO		5	216		87%	194	47	4.6
Cabramurra 25		NO		5	454		0%	0	454	4.6 5
Hobart 26		NO		5	202		94%	190	22	4.8
Mildura 27		NO		5	143		57%	113	97	3.6
Richmond 28	28		5810	5	112	61%	60%	82	64	3.0
Weipa 29		NO	3610	5	384	01/0	0%	0	384	5
Wyndham 30		NO		5	488		0%	0	488	5
Willis Is 31		NO		5	207		0%	0	207	5
Cairns 32		NO		5	153		0%	0	153	5
Broome 33				5	335		0%	0	335	5
Learmouth 34		NO NO		5	166		2%	9	166	4.7
		NO		5	112		7%	21	112	4.7
Mackay 35		NO		5	73		1		73	3.4
Gladstone 36		NO		5	259		17%	31 0	259	3.4 5
Halls Creek 37			-				0%			
Tennant Creek 38 Mt Isa 39		NO	-	5 5	213		2%	11	213 205	4.7
	40	NO NO		5	205 162		9%	52		3.9 3.3
Newman 40							23%	84	161	
Giles 41	41			5	126		40%	89	110	3.2
Meekatharra 42		NO		5	91		41%	65	79	3.4
Oodnadatta 43		NO		5	135		40%	95 70	118	3.4
Kalgoorlie 44		NO NO		5	91		52%	70	68	3.6
Woomera 45		NO		5	115		46%	85	94	3.3
Cobar 46		NO NO	-	5	115		50%	87 101	89	3.5
Bickley 47		NO NO		5 5	122		71%	101	60 E1	4
Dubbo 48		NO NO			134		78%	114	51 60	4.2
Katanning 49		NO		5	130		69%	107	68 71	3.9
Oakley 50		NO NO		5 5	98		54%	76 74	71 62	3.5
Forrest 51		NO	-		93		58%	74	62	3.7
Swanbourne 52		NO NO		5	51		64%	41 20	30 67	4 2.7
Ceduna 53				5	101		59%	80	67 F0	3.7
Mandurah 54		NO	-	5	82		54%	64	59 25	3.5
Esperance 55		NO	10000	5	82	CEO/	75%	69	35	4.2
Mascot 56		YES	10000	5	66	65%	67%	51	38	3.9
Manjimup 57		NO	-	5	143		80%	123	49	4.3
Albany 58		NO NO		5	110		88%	99	23	4.6
Mt Lofty 59		NO		5	301	0201	100%	301	0	5
Tullamarine 60		YES	116	5	182	82%	86%	160	48 25	4.5
Mt Gambier 61		NO	22-	5	189	0001	89%	172	35	4.6
Moorabbin 62		YES	297	5	165	88%	85%	147	37	4.6
Warrnambool 63		NO		5	197		88%	178	40	4.6
Cape Otway 64		NO		5	168		86%	150	39	4.5
Orange 65		NO		5	285		93%	266	37	4.7
Ballarat 66		NO		5	257		89%	233	50	4.6
Low Head 67		NO		5	153		100%	153	0	5
Launceston air68		NO		5	245		100%	245	0	5
Thredbo 69	60	NO	1	5	387		100%	387	0	5

Class 2-Timbe	oer Floor-6 Star Target (Average Case)						Correlation Cu	rve tolerances >	5%	5%
		Adequate Sample	Sample		Target	Sample	Deemed % Heating (Correlation		Deemed Cooling Load Limit	Eqivalent Star
Climate Name	Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars) 6	(MJ/m2/year) 349	% Heating			(MJ/m2/year) 349	Rating
Darwin 1 Pt Hedland 2		NO		6	215		0% 0%	0	215	6 6
Longreach 3		NO		6	141		0%	0	141	6
Carnarvon 4		NO		6	53		16%	12	48	5.4
Townsville 5		NO		6	127		0%	0	127	6
Alice Springs 6	6	NO		6	113		44%	64	77	5.2
Rockhampton 7	7	NO		6	90		11%	14	85	5.5
Moree 8		NO		6	94		41%	50	67	5.1
Amberley 9		NO		6	67		46%	39	44	5.1
Brisbane 10		NO		6 6	43 44		28%	16 26	35	5.3 5
Coffs Harbour 11 Geraldton 12		NO NO		6	57		46% 51%	26 36	29 35	5.1
Perth 13		NO	<u> </u>	6	70		38%	35	52	5.1
Armidale 14		NO		6	128		84%	115	29	5.6
Williamtown 15		NO		6	67		59%	48	36	5.1
Adelaide 16	16	YES	11	6	96	45%	45%	46	54	5.8
Sydney E 17	17	YES	27	6	39	26%	51%	13	34	5.3
Nowra 18		NO		6	81		67%	63	36	5.2
Charleville 19		NO		6	87		47%	52	57	5.1
Wagga 20		NO		6	137	500.1	66%	105	63	5.2
Melb 21		YES	20	6 6	114 133	68%	73%	88 120	56 20	5.1
East Sale 22 Launceston 23		NO NO		6	160		85% 100%	120 160	29 0	5.6 6
Canberra 24		YES	31	6	165	86%	84%	141	24	6
Cabramurra 25		NO	31	6	352	00/0	100%	352	0	6
Hobart 26		NO		6	155		100%	155	0	6
Mildura 27		NO		6	110		37%	54	82	5.2
Richmond 28		YES	93	6	87	54%	53%	58	44	5.3
Weipa 29	29	NO		6	326		0%	0	326	6
Wyndham 30	30	NO		6	406		0%	0	406	6
Willis Is 31	31	NO		6	176		0%	0	176	6
Cairns 32	32	NO		6	128		0%	0	128	6
Broome 33		NO		6	285		0%	0	285	6
Learmouth 34		NO		6	134		0%	0	134	6
Mackay 35		NO		6	92		0%	0	92	6
Gladstone 36		NO NO		6 6	59 211		0%	0	59	6
Halls Creek 37 Tennant Creek 38		NO		6	170		0%	0	211 170	6 6
Mt Isa 39		NO		6	164		0% 0%	0	164	6
Newman 40		NO		6	127		5%	9	123	5.8
Giles 41		NO		6	98		29%	38	80	5.2
Meekatharra 42		NO		6	70		30%	28	57	5.2
Oodnadatta 43	43	NO		6	103		29%	41	84	5.3
Kalgoorlie 44	44	NO		6	70		42%	38	49	5.1
Woomera 45	45	NO		6	90		42%	49	63	5.1
Cobar 46		NO		6	89		40%	47	64	5.1
Bickley 47		NO		6	94		51%	60	58	5.1
Dubbo 48		NO		6	103		64%	77	50	5.2
Katanning 49		NO	1	6	100		52%	64	61	5.1
Oakley 50		NO NO		6 6	78 72		41%	42	56	5
Forrest 51 Swanbourne 52		NO NO	1	6	72 39		44% 46%	41 23	49 26	5.1 5.2
Ceduna 53		NO	<u> </u>	6	78		40%	43	55	5.2
Mandurah 54		NO		6	65		38%	33	48	5.1
Esperance 55		NO		6	62		63%	46	30	5.3
Mascot 56		YES	103	6	51	56%	61%	32	27	5.4
Manjimup 57		NO		6	108		68%	85	47	5.3
Albany 58	58	NO		6	83		88%	77	14	5.6
Mt Lofty 59	59	NO		6	230		100%	230	0	6
Tullamarine 60		YES	46		138	69%	82%	108	59	5.3
Mt Gambier 61		NO		6	144		85%	131	31	5.5
Moorabbin 62		YES	43		125	76%	83%	100	37	5.7
Warrnambool 63		NO	<u> </u>	6	151		89%	141	24	5.6
Cape Otway 64		NO	-	6	127		87%	117	24	5.6
	65	NO		6	219		92%	208	25	5.7
Orange 65		NO			107		0707		27	
Ballarat 66		NO NO		6	197		87% 100%	181	37	5.6
	67	NO NO NO		6 6 6	197 116 188		87% 100% 100%	181 116 188	37 0 0	5.6 6

ciass 2-11mbe	nber Floor-5 Star Target (Maximu			amum (case)			rve tolerances >	5%	5%
		Adequate					Deemed % Heating	Deemed Heating Load	Deemed Cooling Load	Eqivalen
		Sample	Sample	Target	Target	Sample	(Correlation		Limit	Star
Climate Name (Climate No.	Available?	size	(Stars)	(MJ/m2/year)	% Heating	Analysis)	(MJ/m2/year)	(MJ/m2/year)	Rating
Darwin 1	1	NO		5	413		1%	0	413	5
Pt Hedland 2	2	NO		5	260		1%	0	260	5
Longreach 3	3	NO		5	178		18%	49	149	4.5
Carnarvon 4	4			5	66		40%	36	45	4.1
Townsville 5		NO		5	153		7%	16	142	4.8
Alice Springs 6		NO		5	148		47%	91	94	4.2
Rockhampton 7	7			5	110		27%	43	85	4.3
Moree 8		NO		5	119		49%	75	74	4.1
Amberley 9		NO		5	85		50%	54	52	4.2
Brisbane 10		NO		5	55		52%	36	33	4.1
Coffs Harbour 11 Geraldton 12	11 12			5 5	55 73		52%	36	33 44	4.2 4.1
Perth 13		NO		5	73 89		52%	48 53	58	4.1
Armidale 14		NO		5	169		45% 85%	53 154	43	4.2
Williamtown 15		YES		5	86	59%	60%	57	43	4.4
Adelaide 16		YES		5	125	47%	50%	66	65	4.4
Sydney E 17		YES		5	50	39%	56%	26	35	4.8
Nowra 18		NO		5	105	3370	67%	83	49	4.3
Charleville 19		NO		5	114		49%	73	70	4.2
Wagga 20		NO		5	178		65%	137	87	4.1
Melb 21		YES		5	149	64%	73%	105	61	4.6
East Sale 22		NO		5	175		85%	159	45	4.4
Launceston 23		NO		5	208		1%	0	208	5
Canberra 24	24	YES		5	216	90%	83%	190	26	5
Cabramurra 25	25	NO		5	454		1%	0	454	5
Hobart 26	26	NO		5	202		93%	192	27	4.6
Mildura 27	27	NO		5	143		53%	96	85	4.1
Richmond 28	28	YES		5	112	63%	57%	81	56	4.2
Weipa 29	29	NO		5	384		0%	0	384	5
Wyndham 30	30	NO		5	488		0%	0	488	5
Willis Is 31	31	NO		5	207		1%	0	207	5
Cairns 32	32	NO		5	153		1%	2	151	5
Broome 33	33	NO		5	335		1%	0	335	5
Learmouth 34		NO		5	166		3%	7	160	4.9
Mackay 35		NO		5	112		12%	20	99	4.7
Gladstone 36		NO		5	73		22%	24	59	4.4
Halls Creek 37		NO		5	259		1%	4	255	5
Tennant Creek 38		NO		5	213		3%	9	206	4.9
Mt Isa 39		NO		5	205		10%	31	185	4.7
Newman 40		NO		5	162		24%	57	128	4.4
Giles 41		NO		5	126		45%	75	82	4.1
Meekatharra 42		NO		5	91		45%	54	59	4.2
Oodnadatta 43		NO		5	135		45%	81	87	4.2
Kalgoorlie 44		NO NO		5	91		49%	58 72	57 72	4.2
Woomera 45 Cobar 46		NO NO		5 5	115 115		49%	73 72	72 72	4.1 4.1
Bickley 47		NO NO		5	115		49% 63%	72 92	72 62	4.1
Dubbo 48		NO		5	134		67%	106	63	4.1
Katanning 49		NO		5	130		59%	94	71	4.1
Oakley 50		NO		5	98		54%	94 66	57	4.1
Forrest 51		NO		5	93		52%	62	55	4.1
Swanbourne 52		NO		5	51		60%	37	27	4.3
Ceduna 53		NO		5	101		55%	69	58	4.2
Mandurah 54		NO		5	82		52%	54	49	4.1
Esperance 55		NO		5	82		72%	68	34	4.3
Mascot 56		YES		5	66	58%	61%	47	37	4.1
Manjimup 57		NO		5	143		74%	120	57	4.2
Albany 58		NO		5	110		86%	101	26	4.5
Mt Lofty 59	59	NO		5	301		100%	301	0	5
Tullamarine 60	60	YES		5	182	72%	81%	158	81	4
Mt Gambier 61		NO		5	189		87%	174	42	4.5
Moorabbin 62		YES		5	165	79%	83%	137	51	4.5
Warrnambool 63	63	NO		5	197		87%	181	45	4.4
Cape Otway 64		NO		5	168		86%	154	40	4.4
Orange 65	65	YES		5	285	96%	91%	267	19	4.9
Ballarat 66	66	NO		5	257		86%	236	60	4.4
Low Head 67	67	NO		5	153		100%	153	0	5
Launceston air68	68	NO		5	245		100%	245	0	5
		NO		5	387		100%	387	0	5

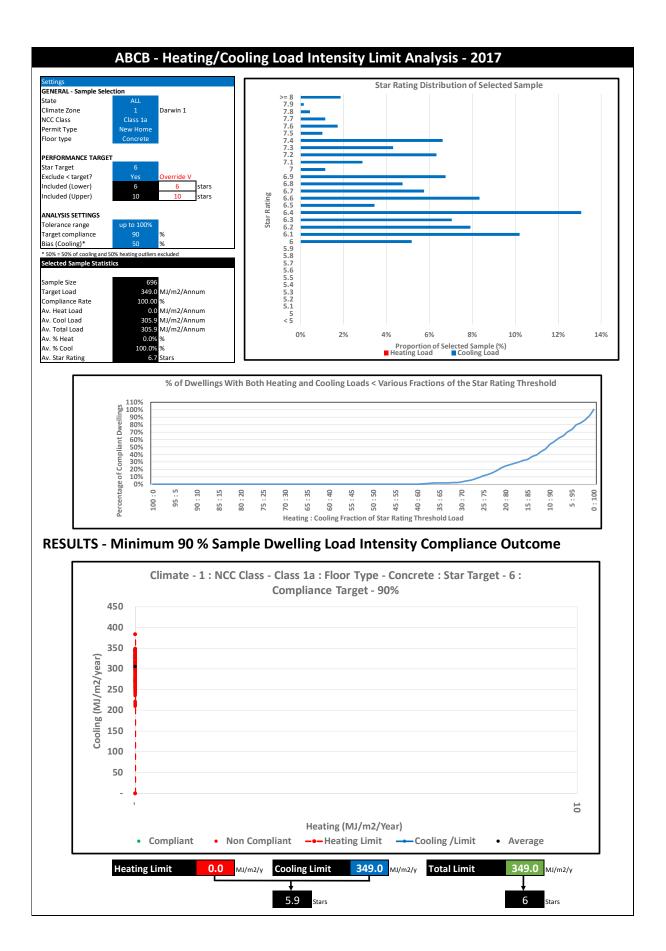
Appendix 4: Outputs from Method 1 analysis

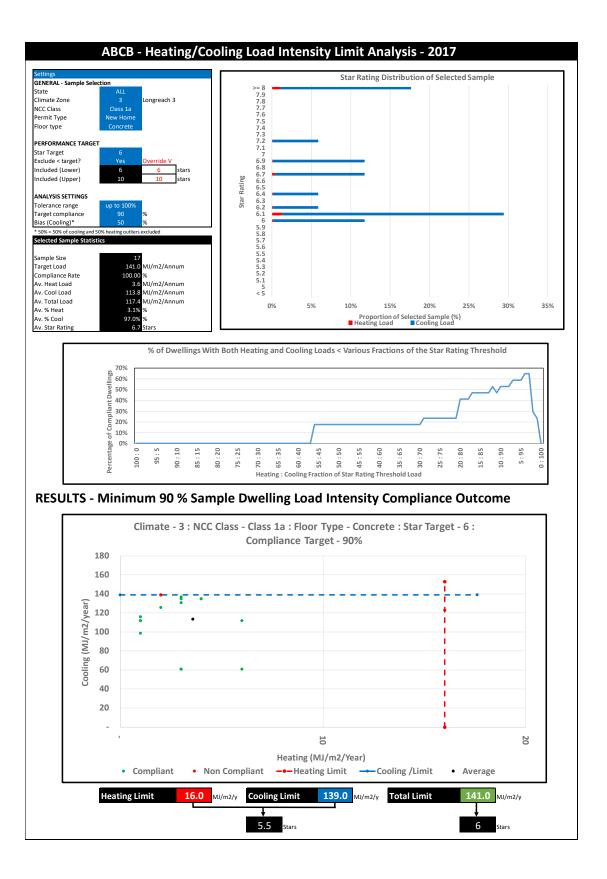
Note: Results only reported for climates/dwelling types where the available sample was 10 or more dwellings. Note that method 2 was used where there were 20 dwellings of less. The tool outputs were not used in this case so there will be some differences between the load limits shown in Appendix 3 above.

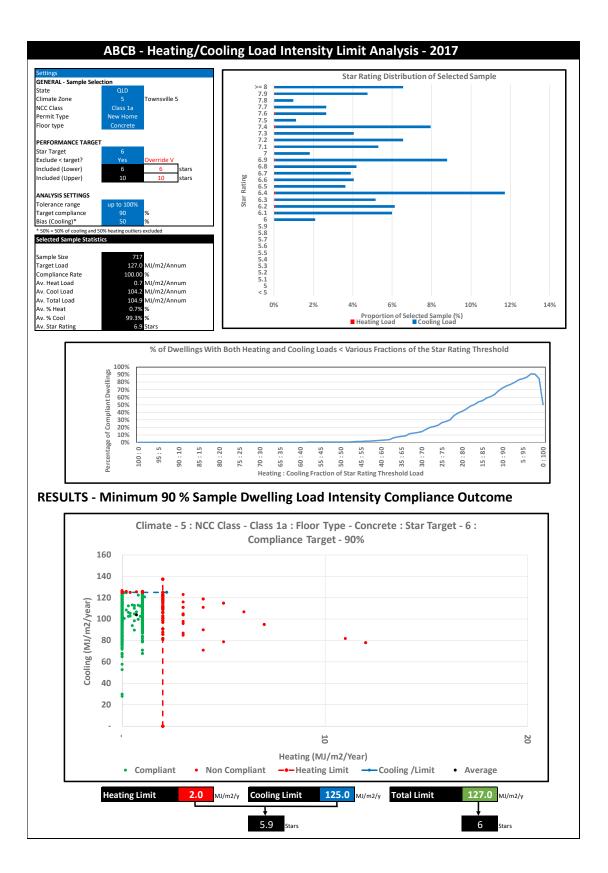
Class 1 Dwellings

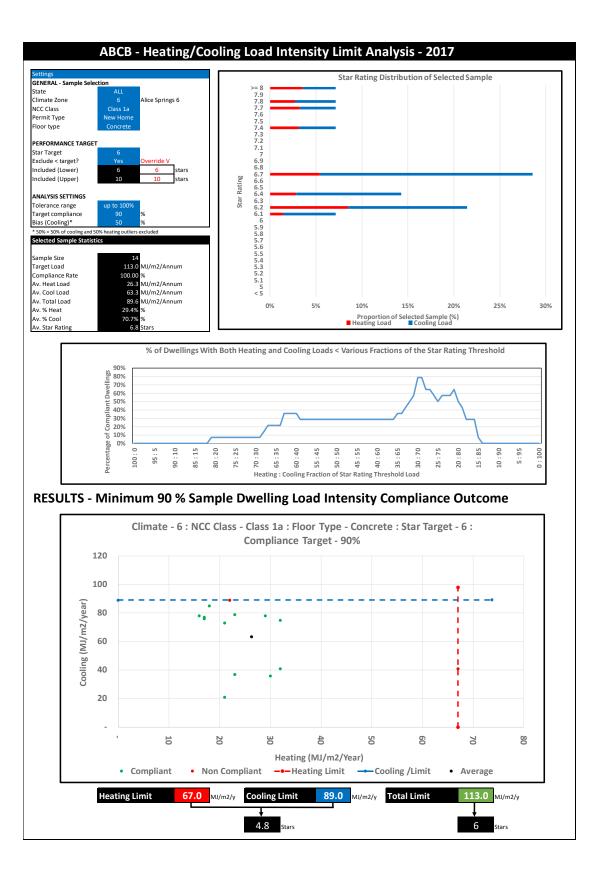
Concrete Floor

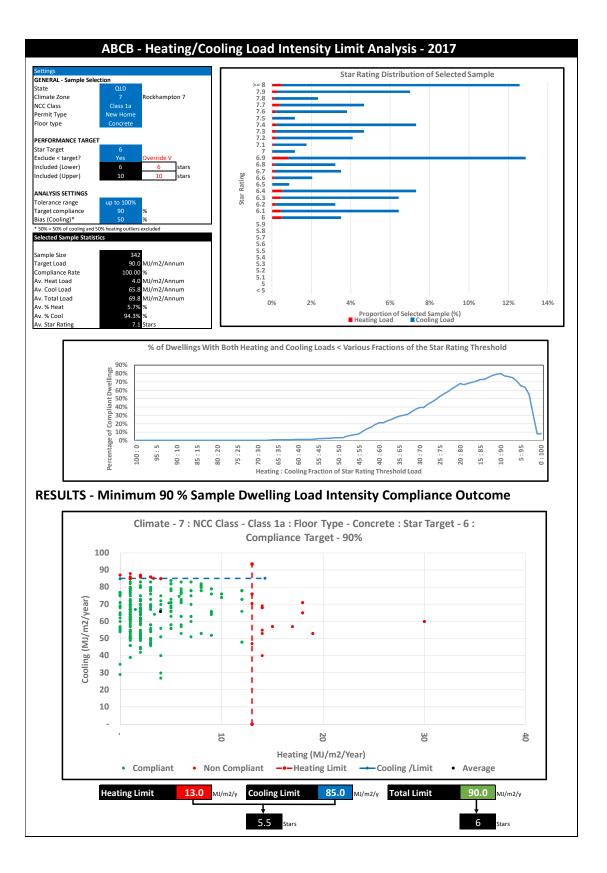
6 Star Standard

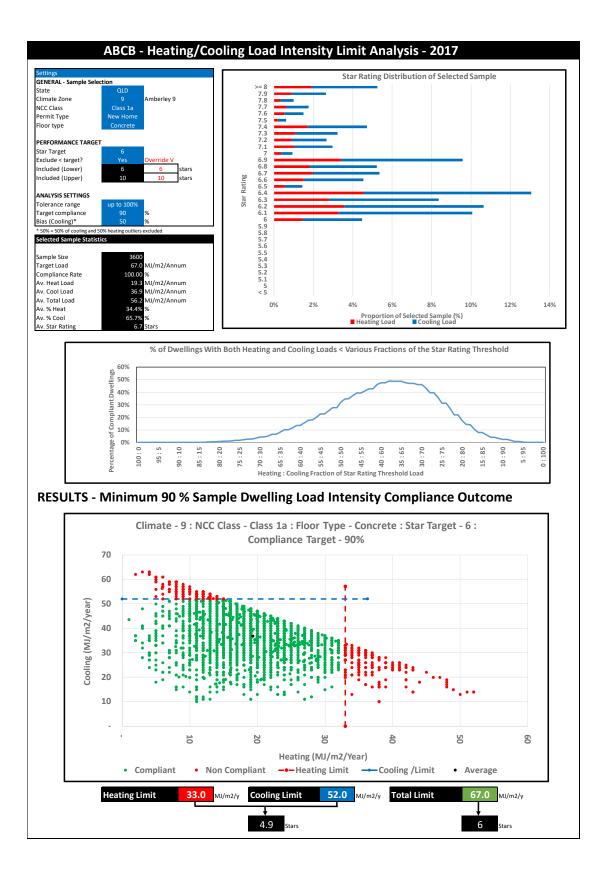


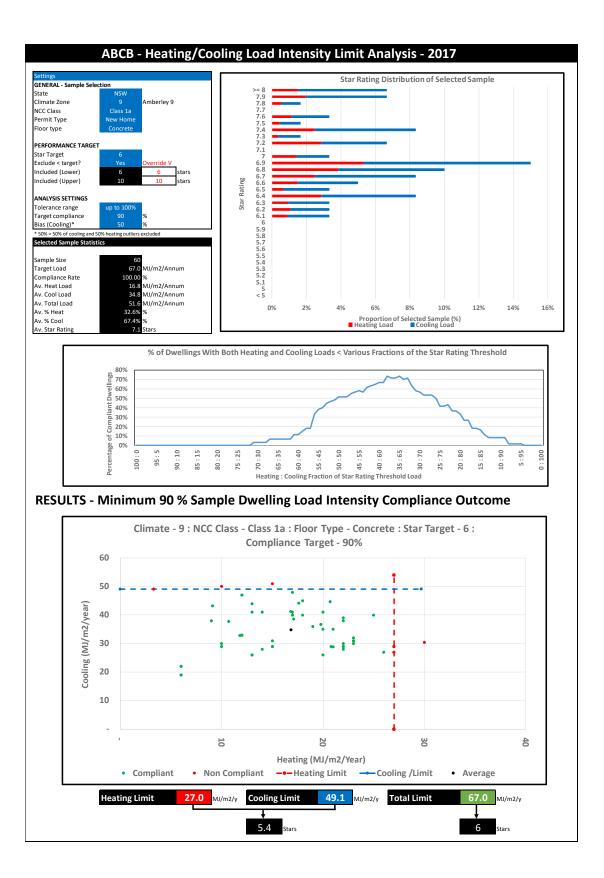


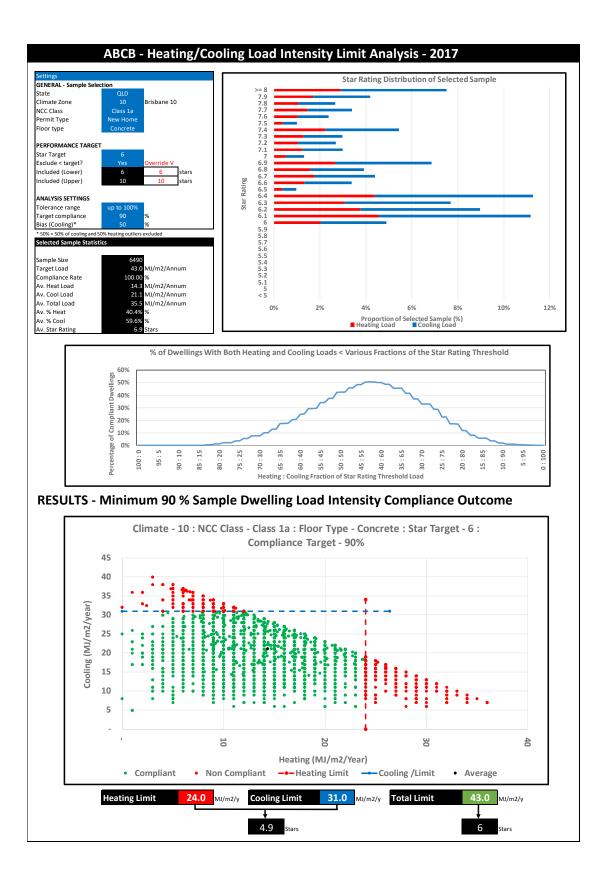


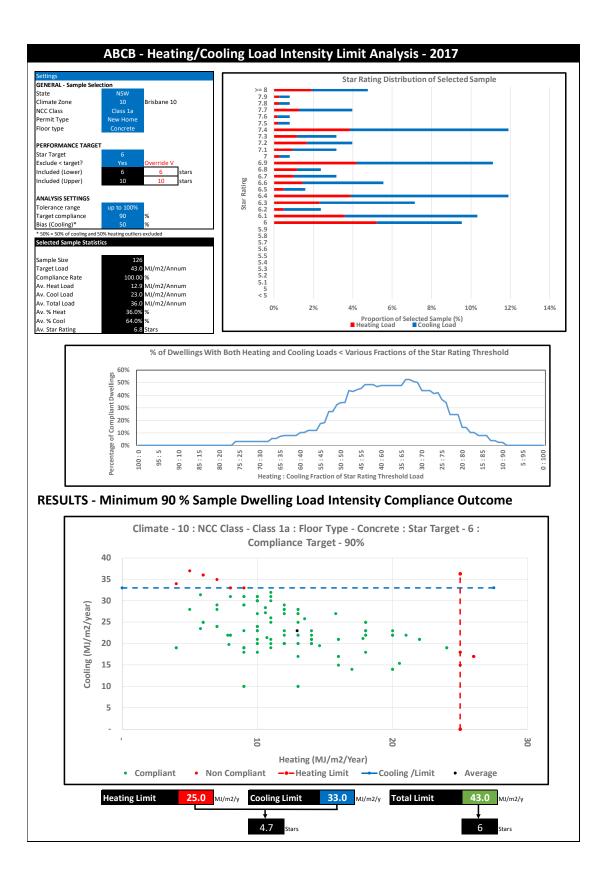


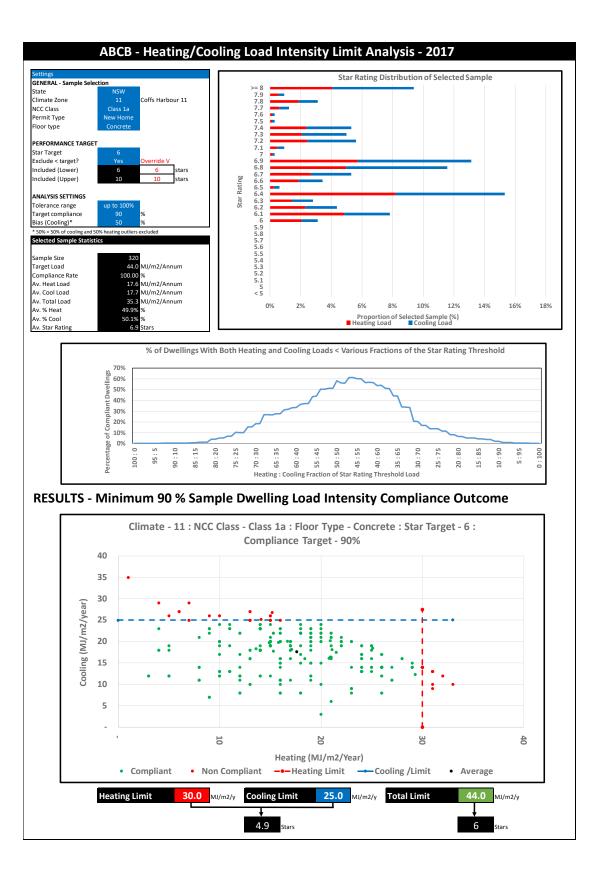


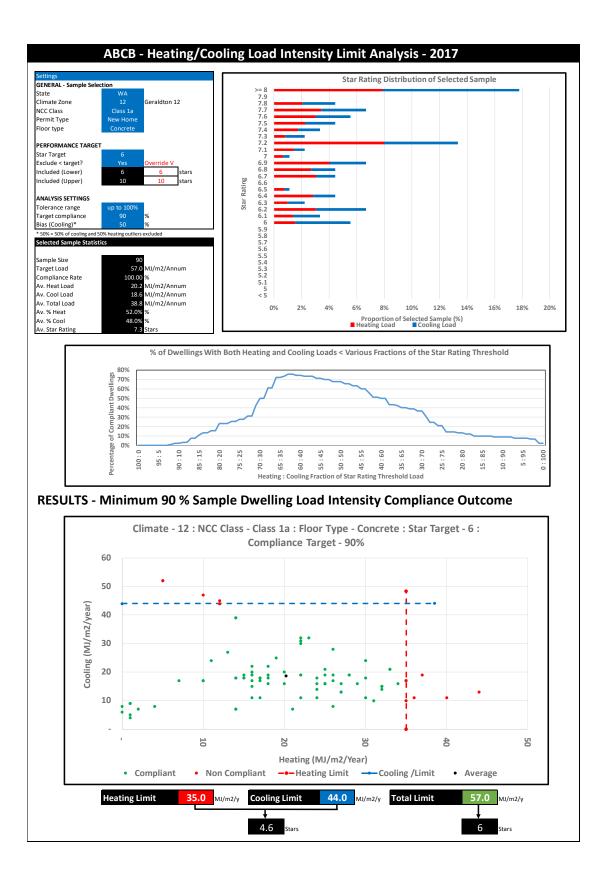


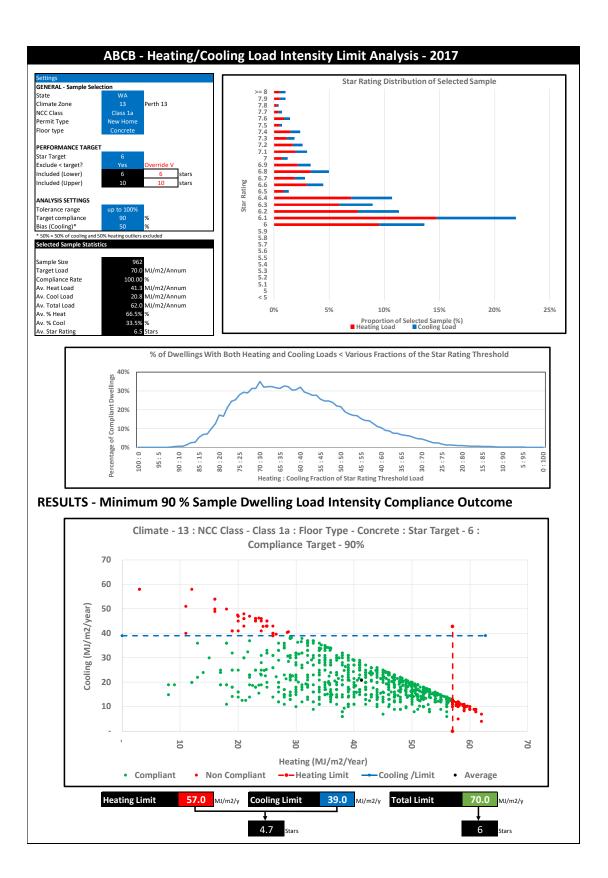


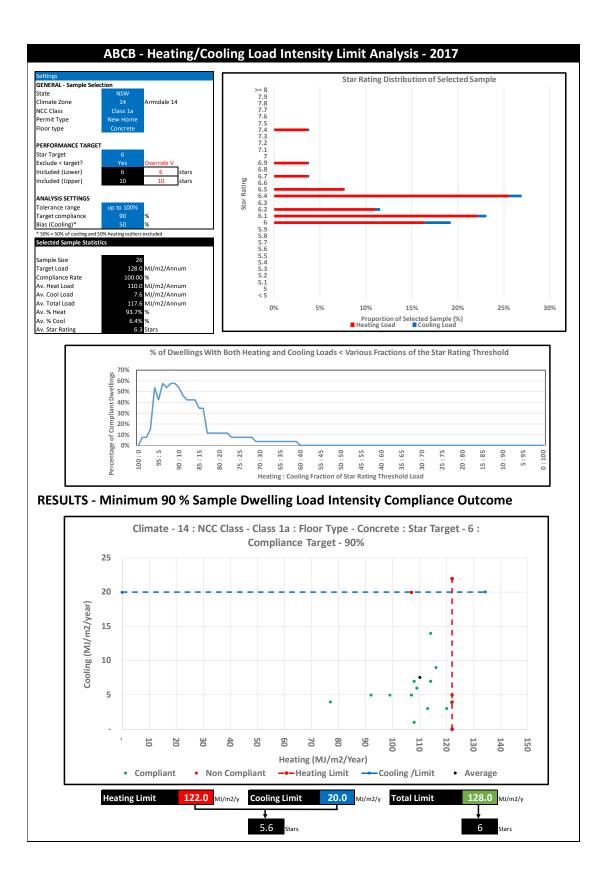


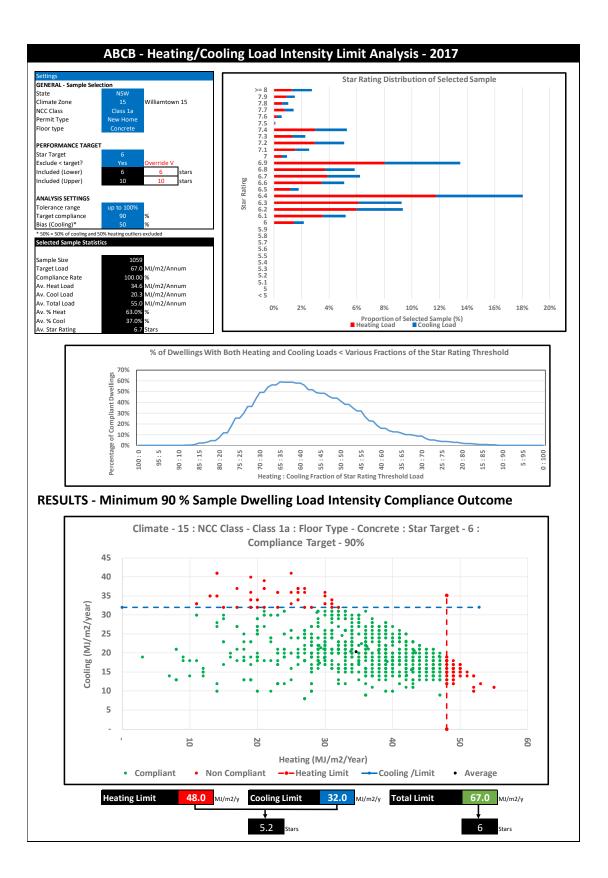


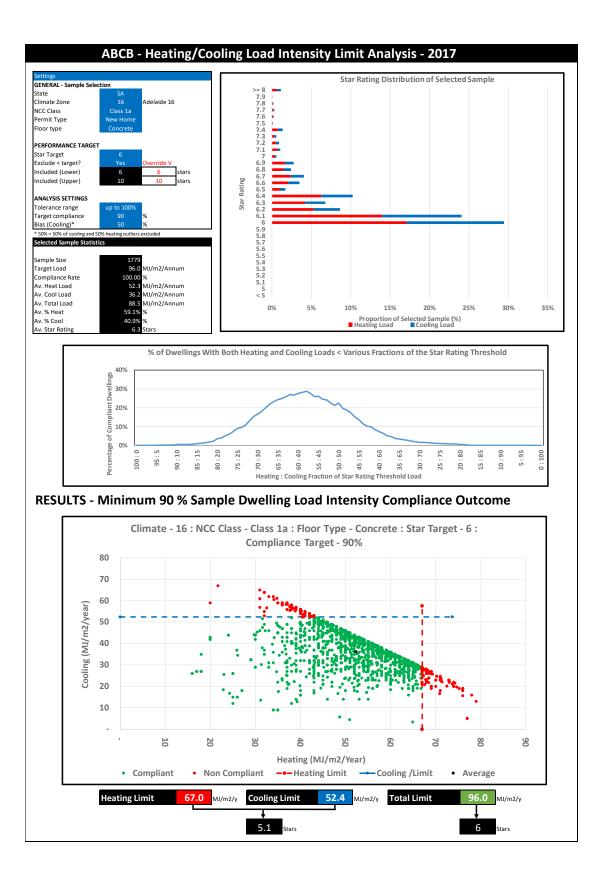


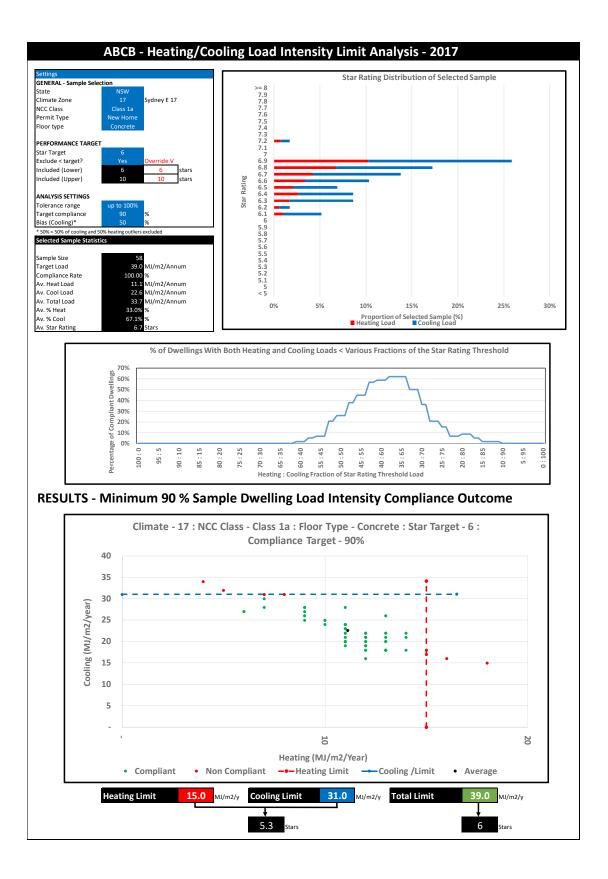


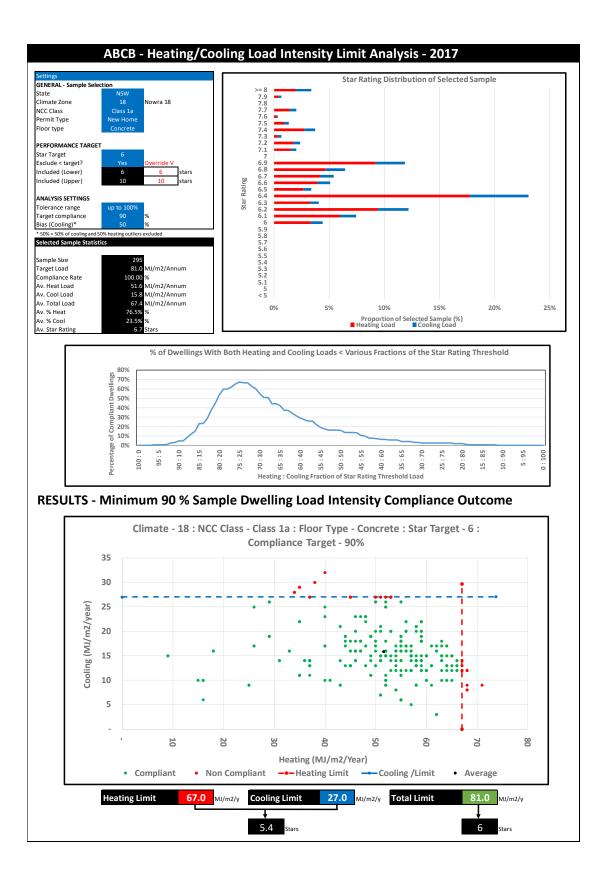


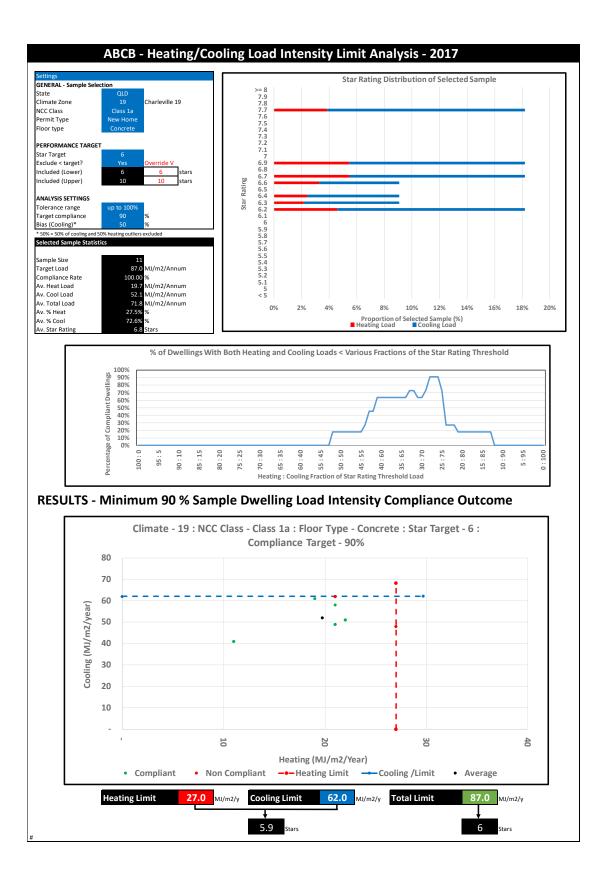


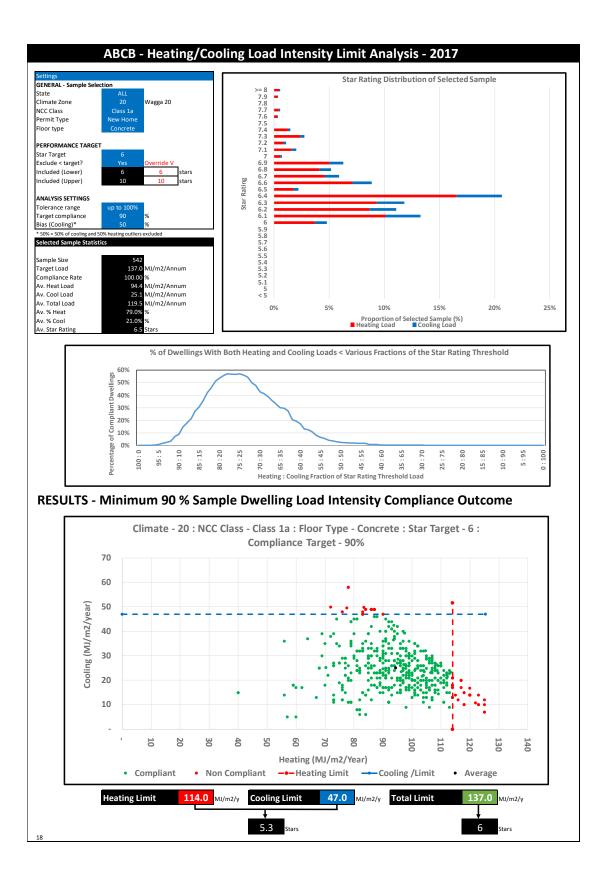


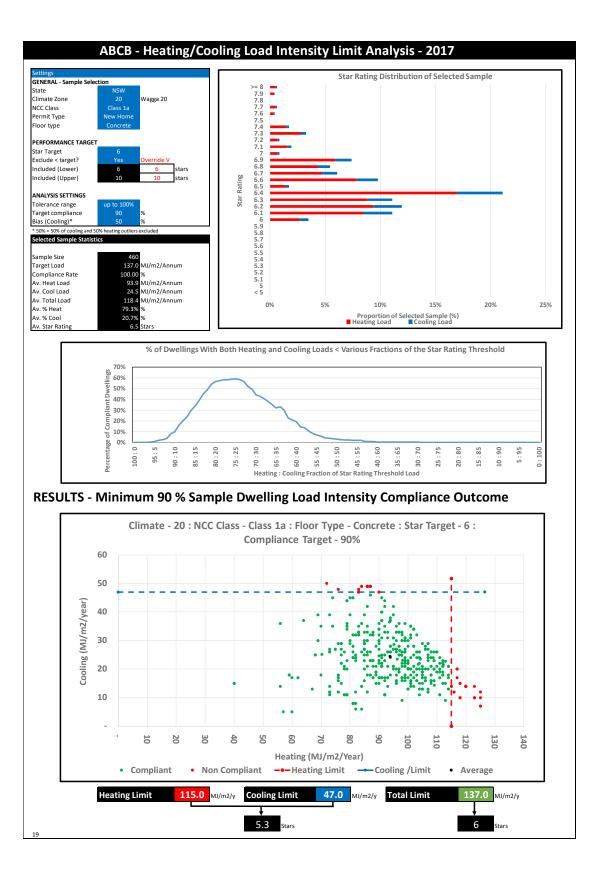


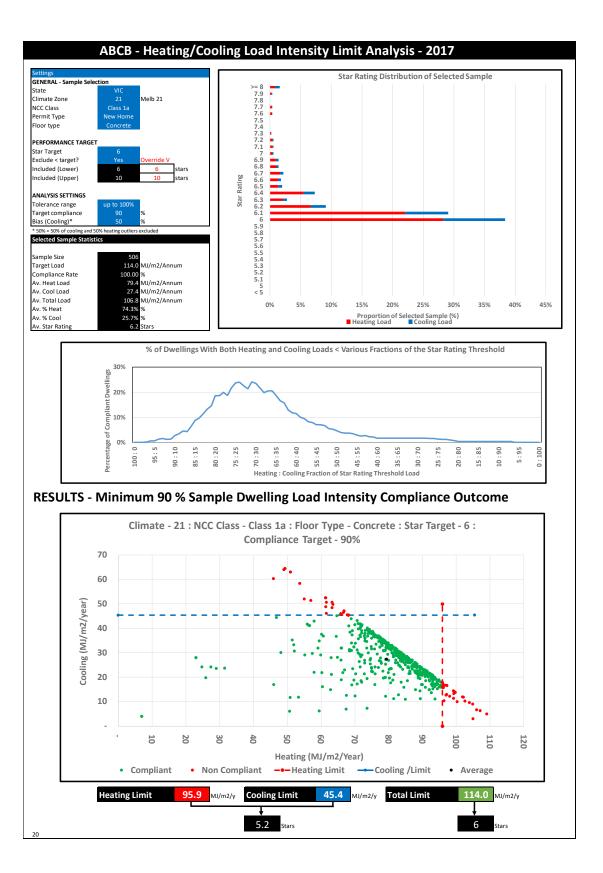


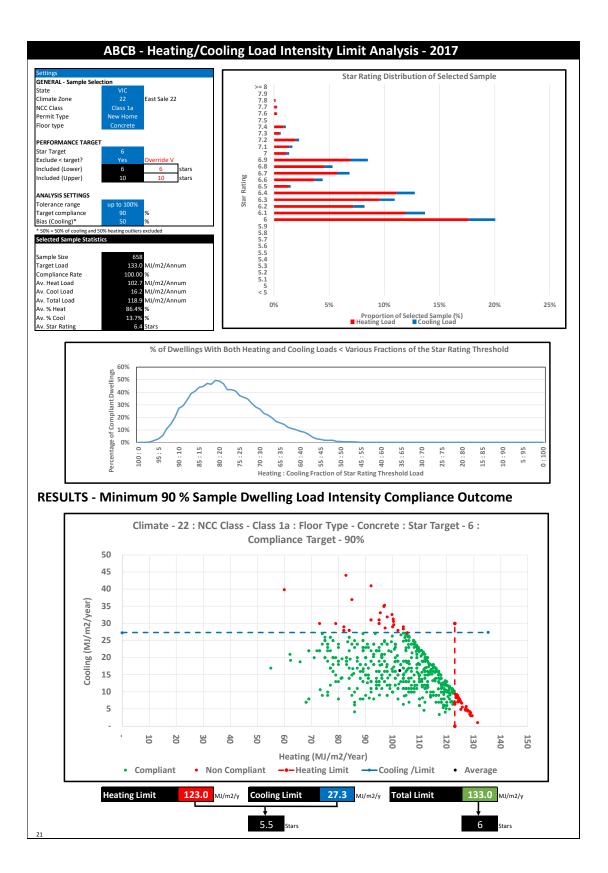


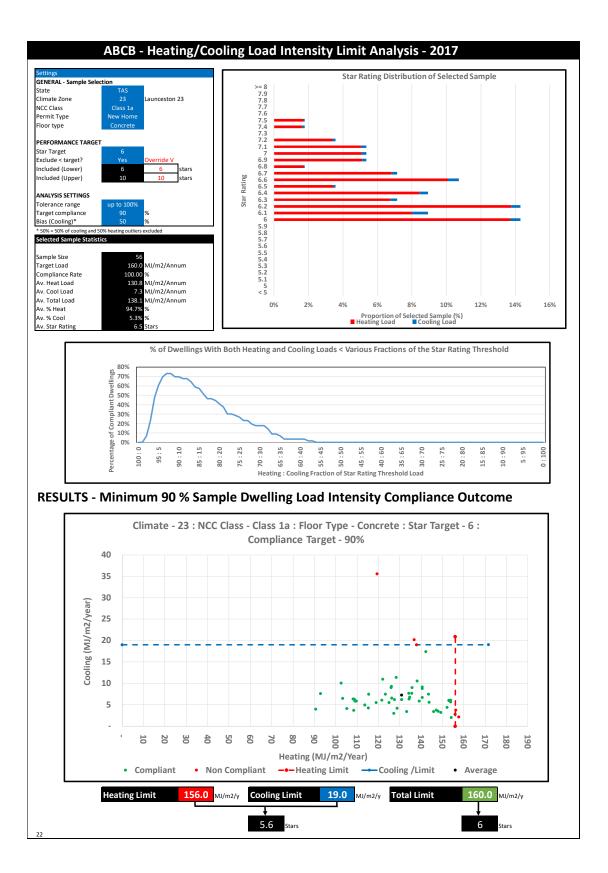


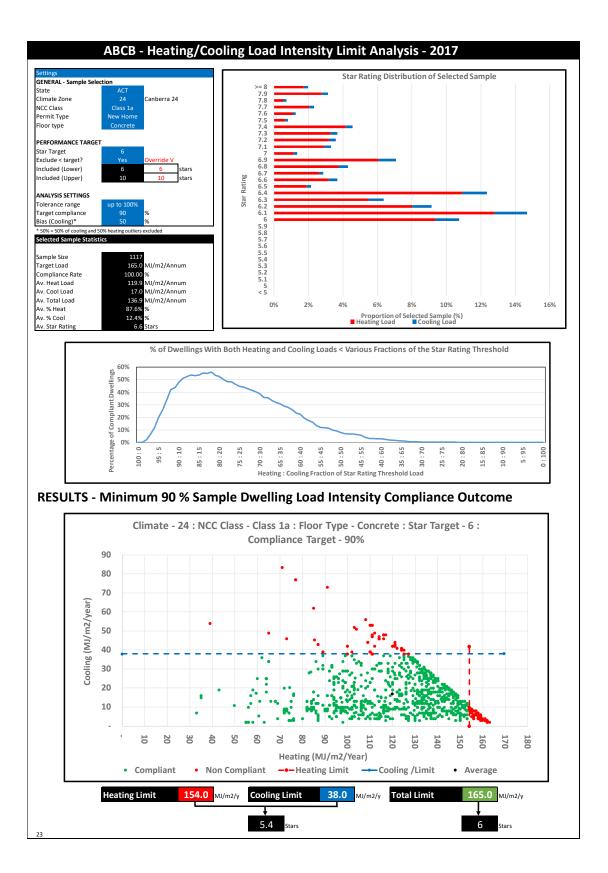


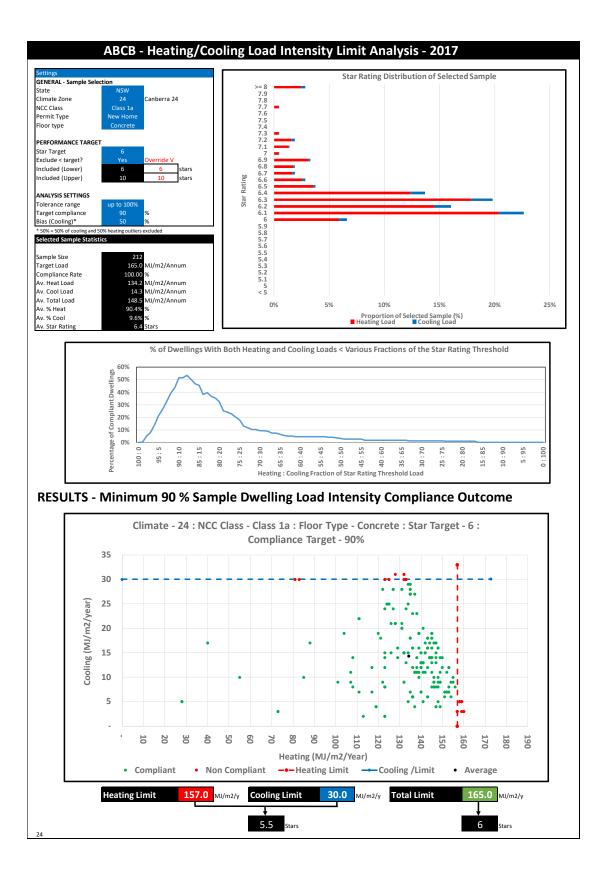


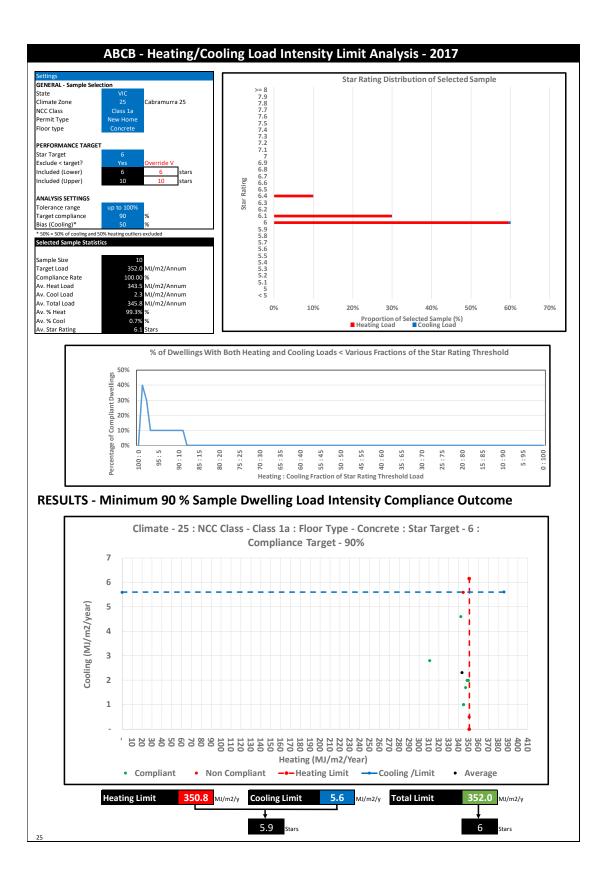


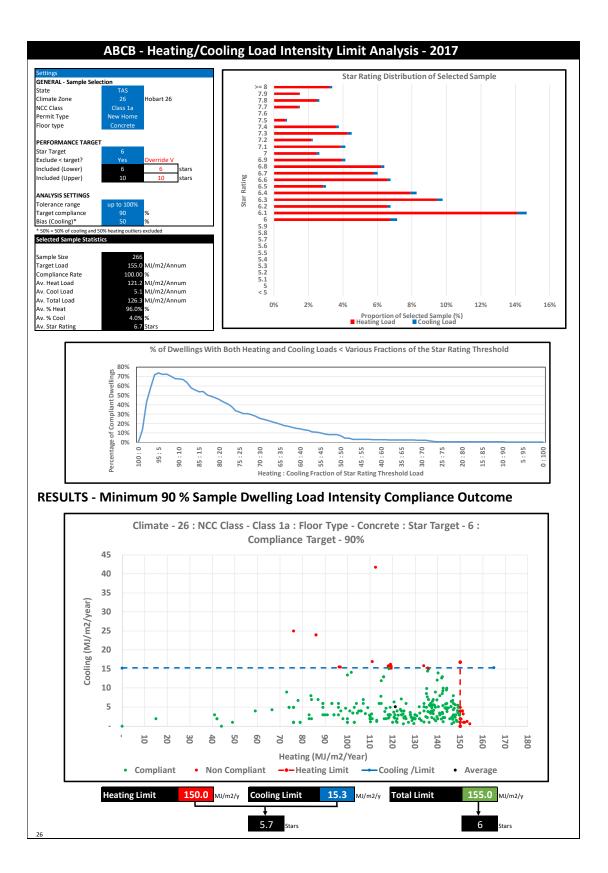


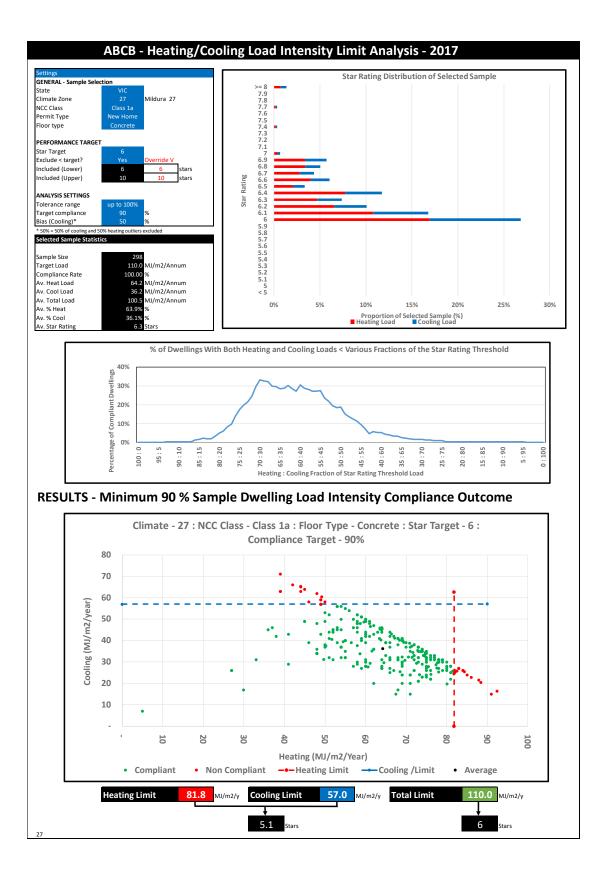




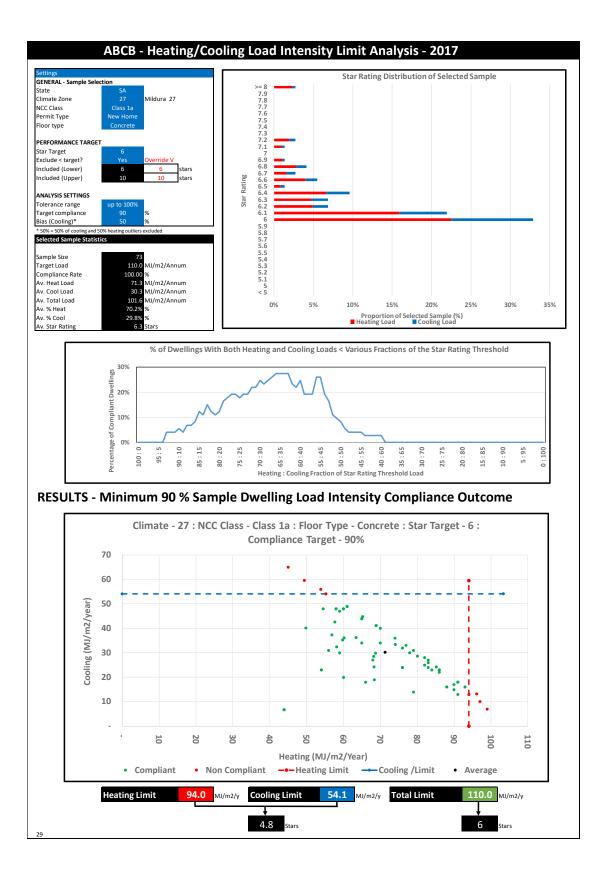


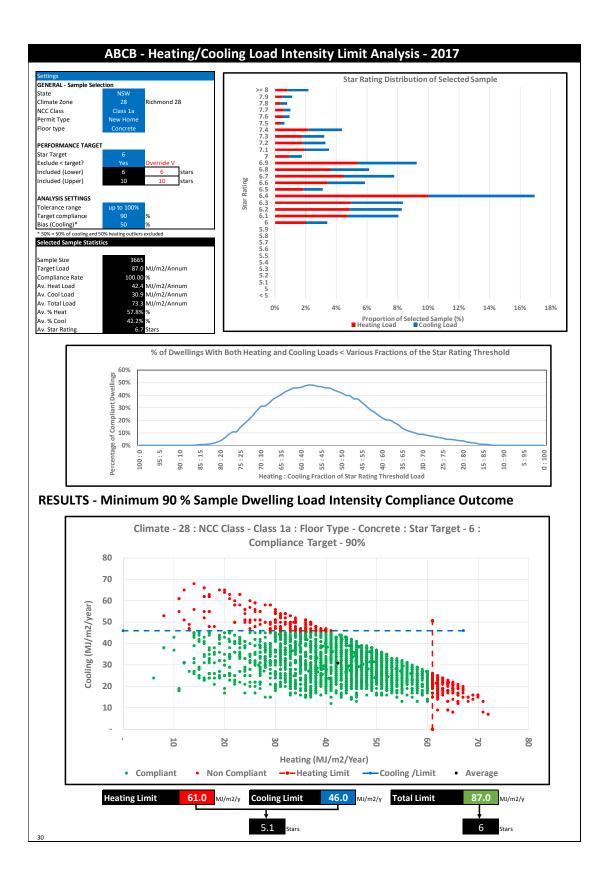


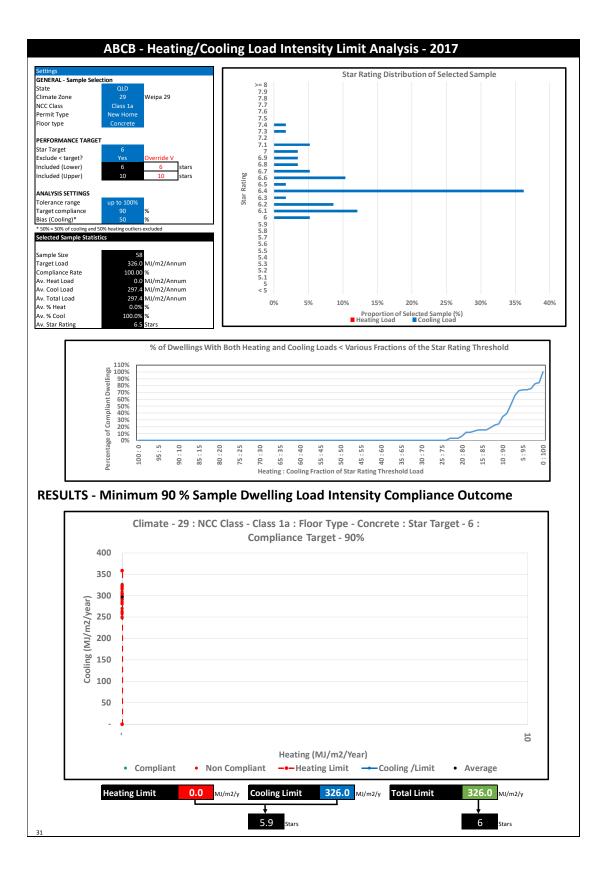


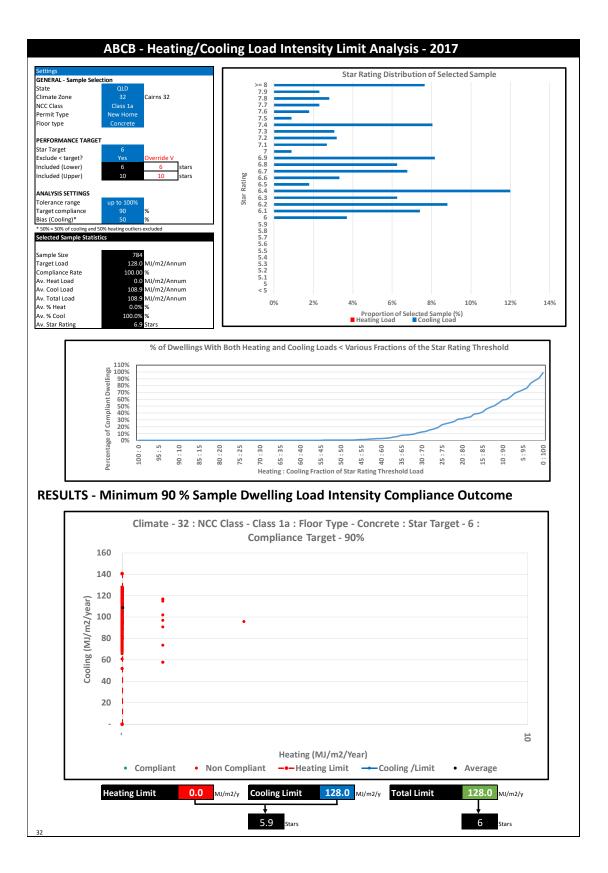


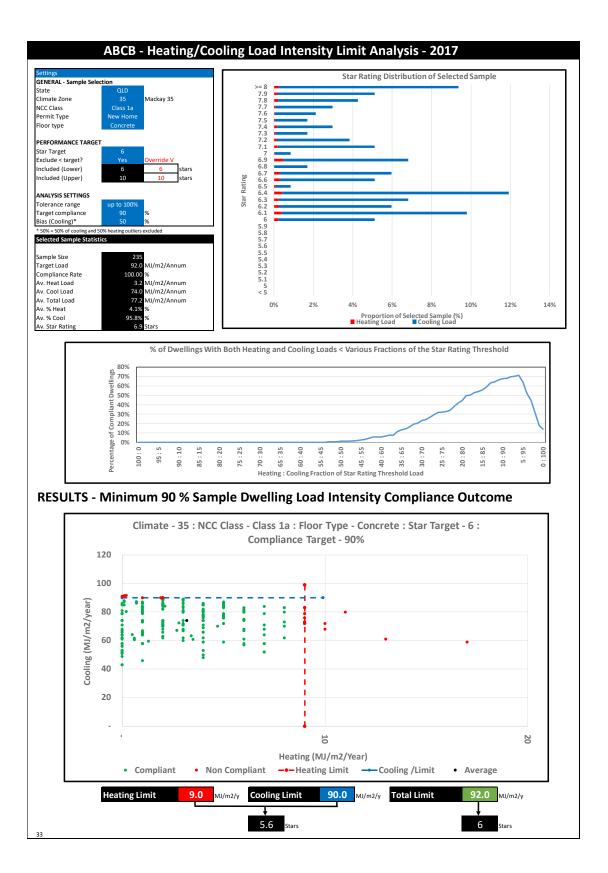


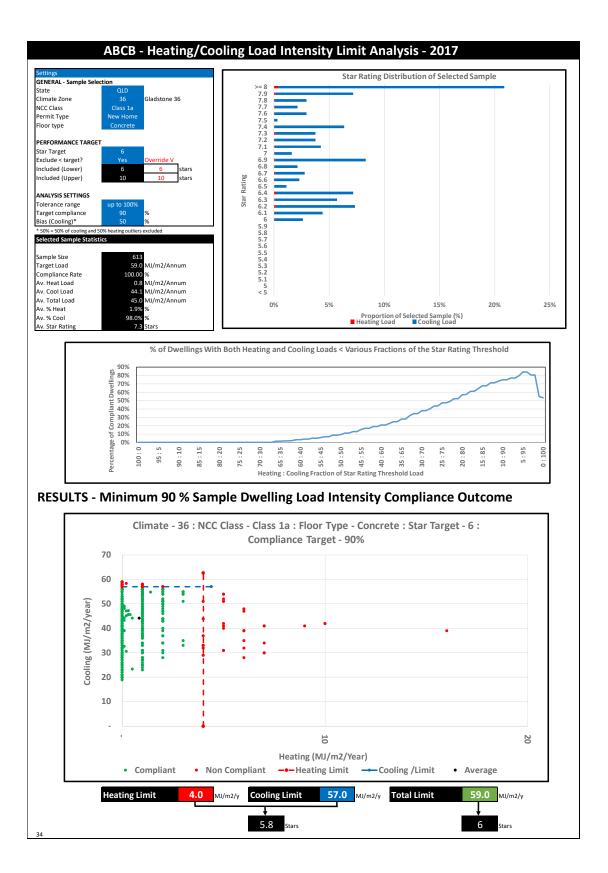


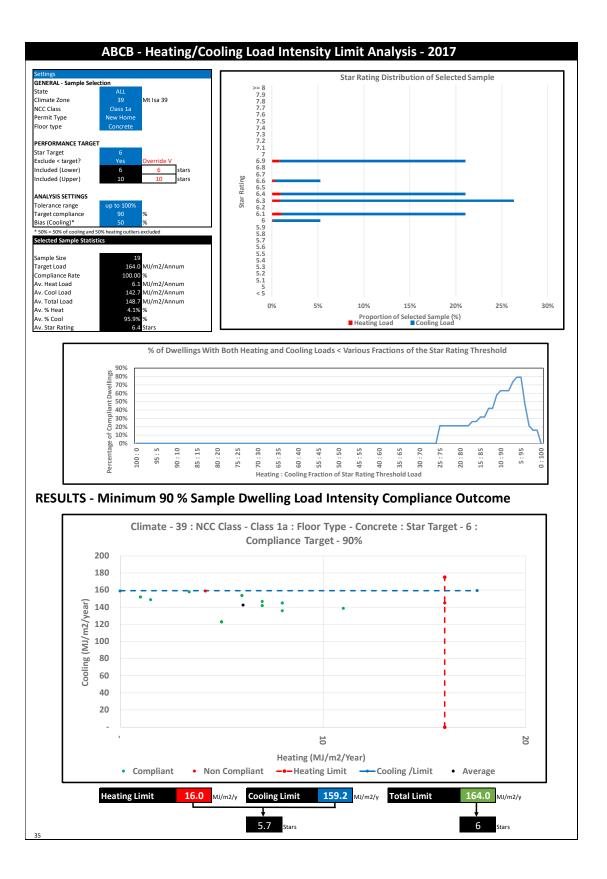


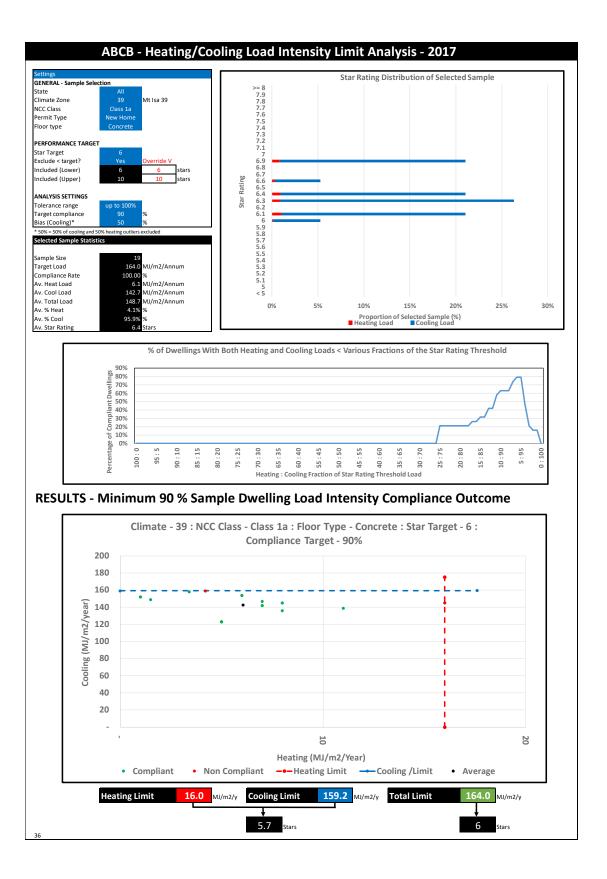


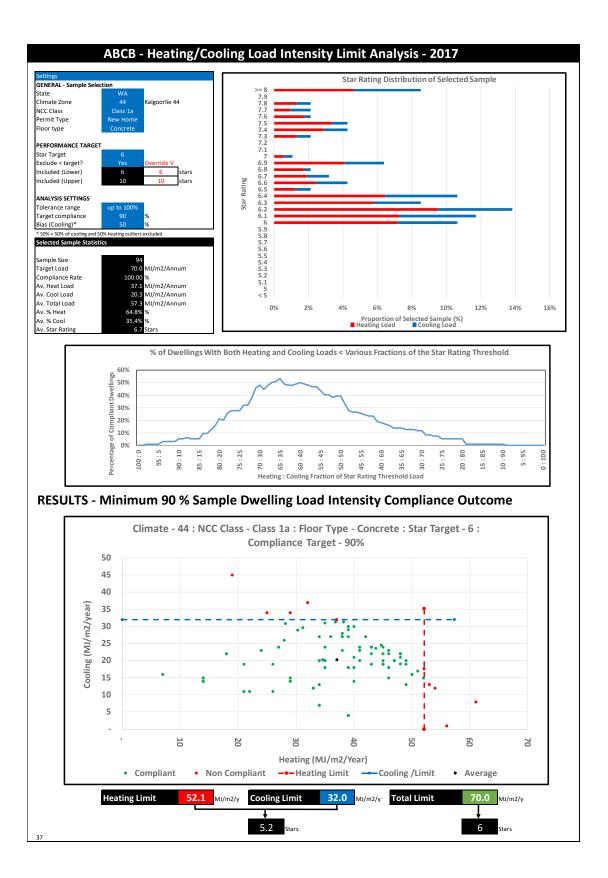


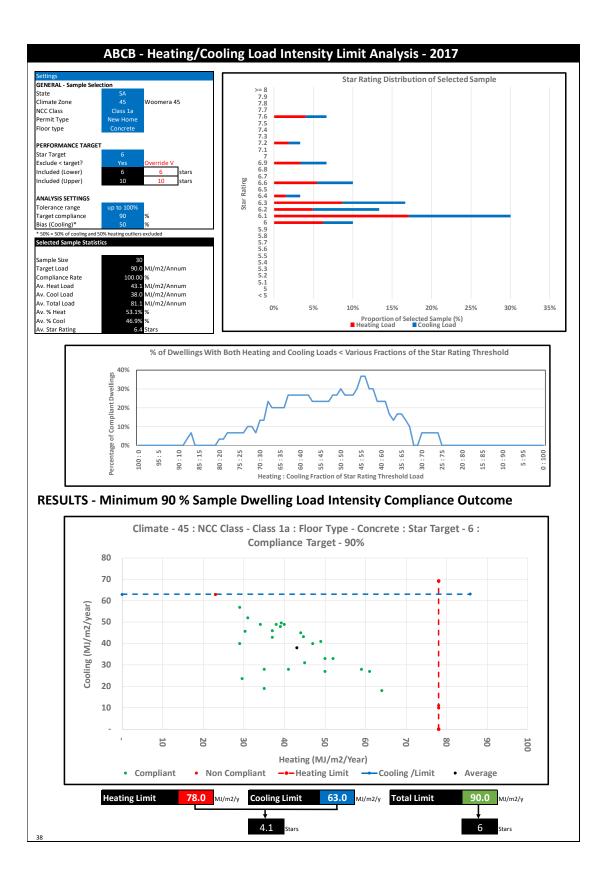


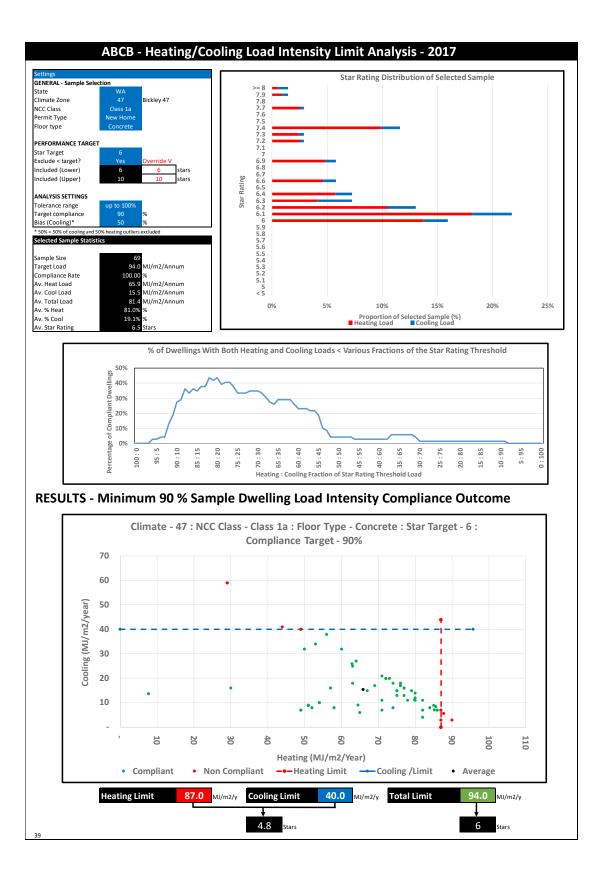


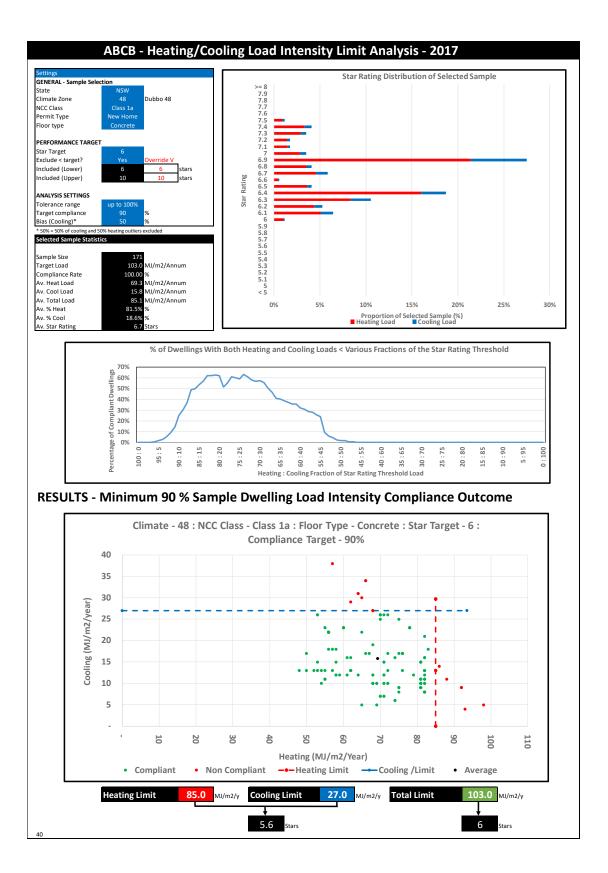


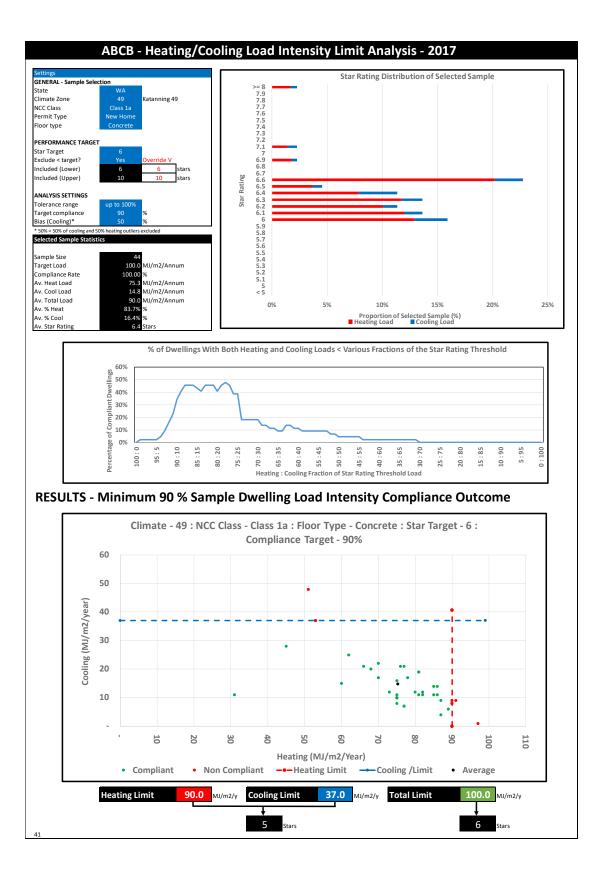


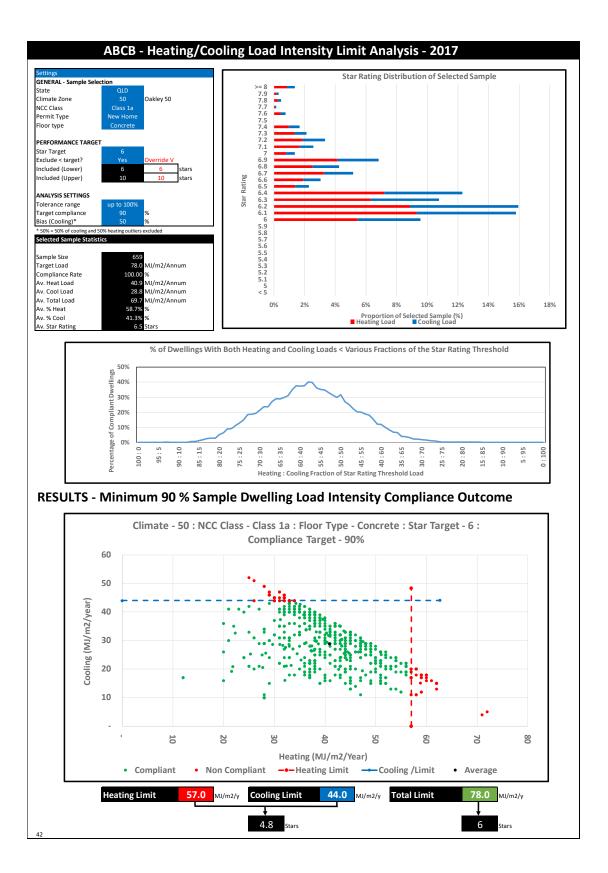


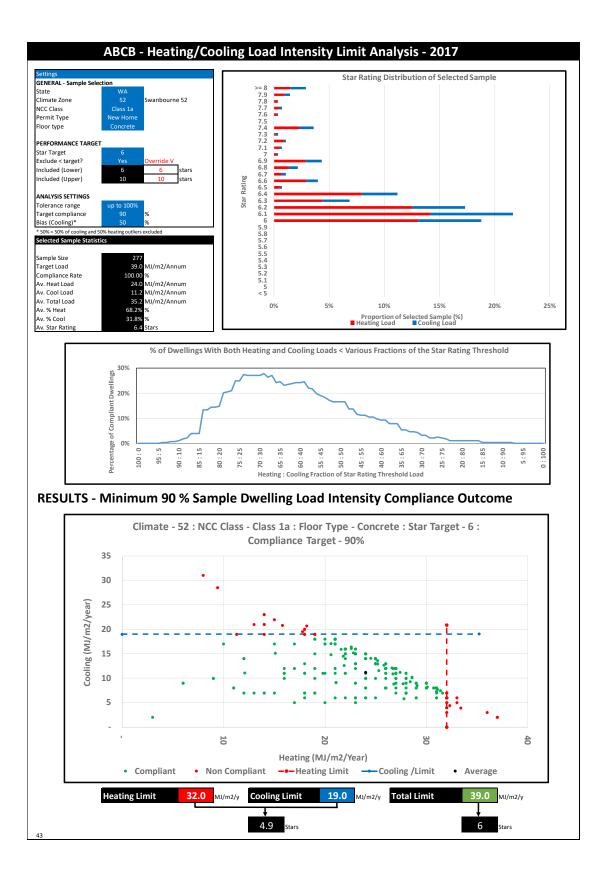


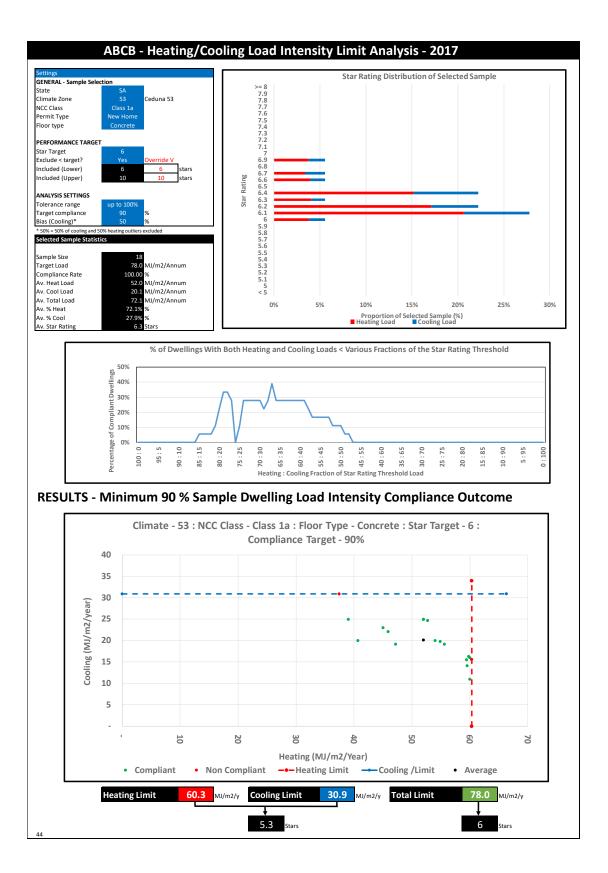


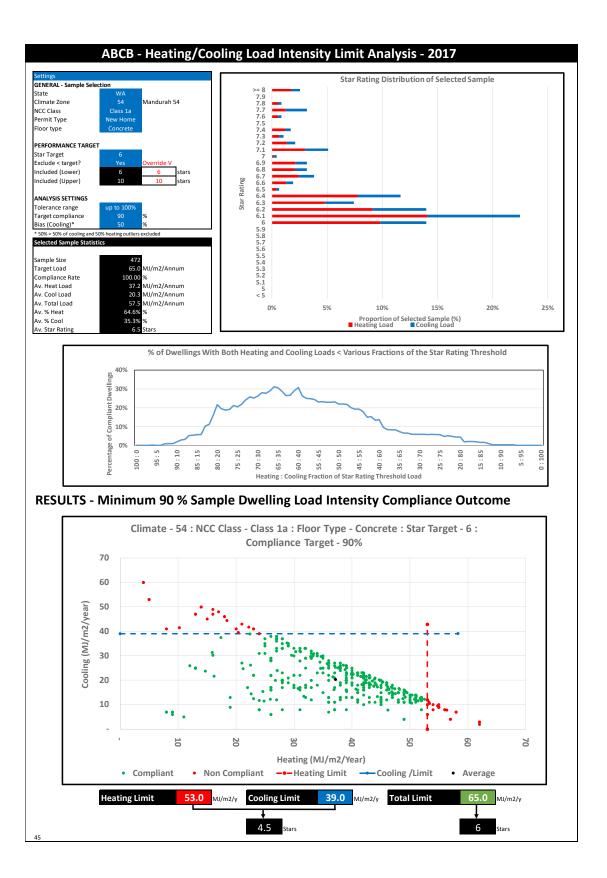


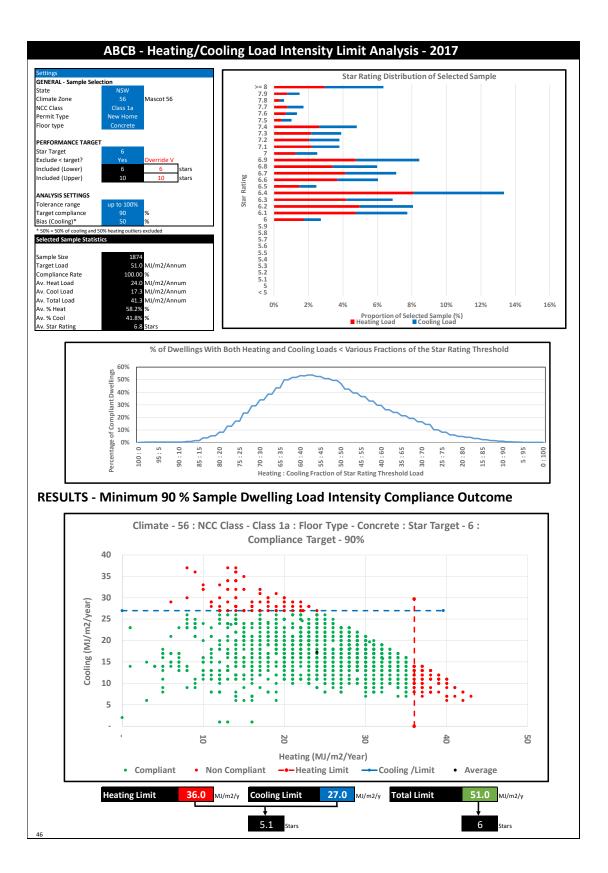


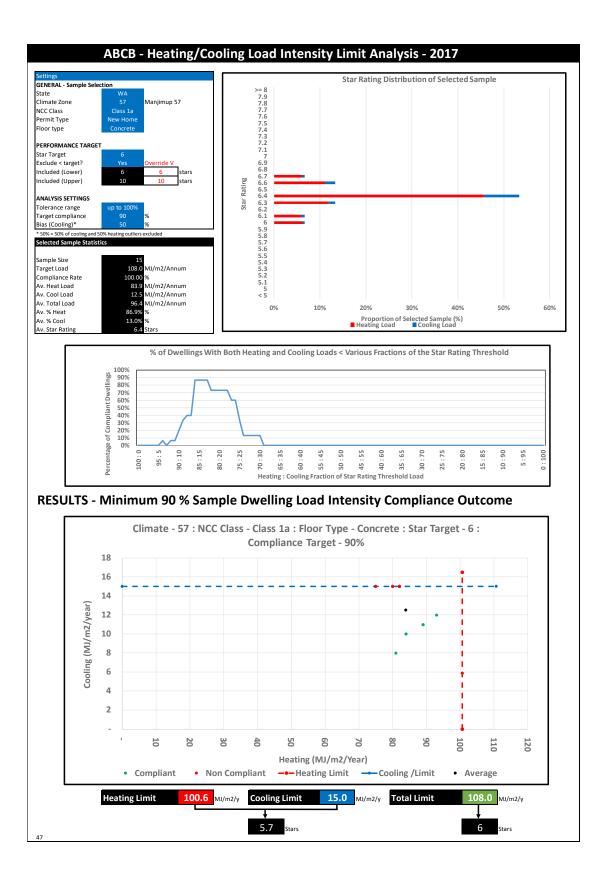


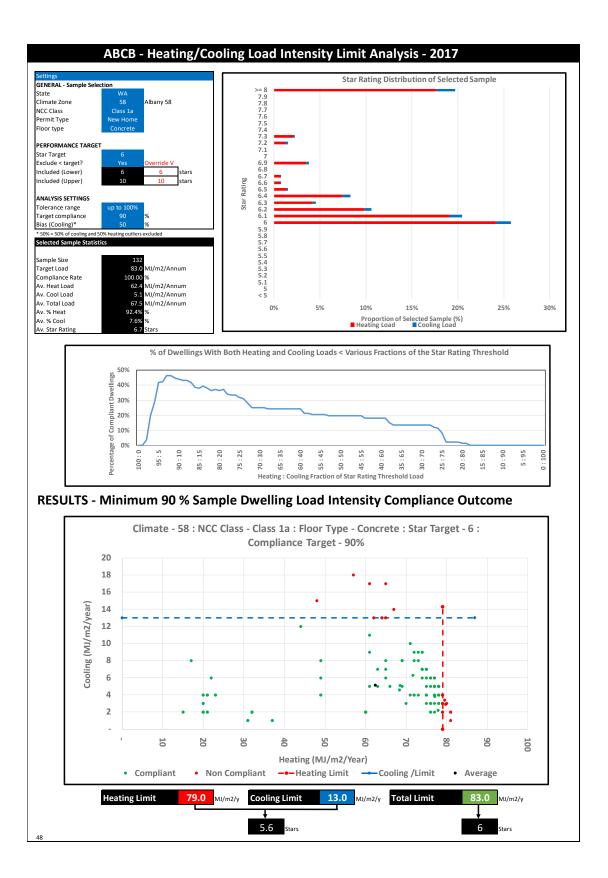


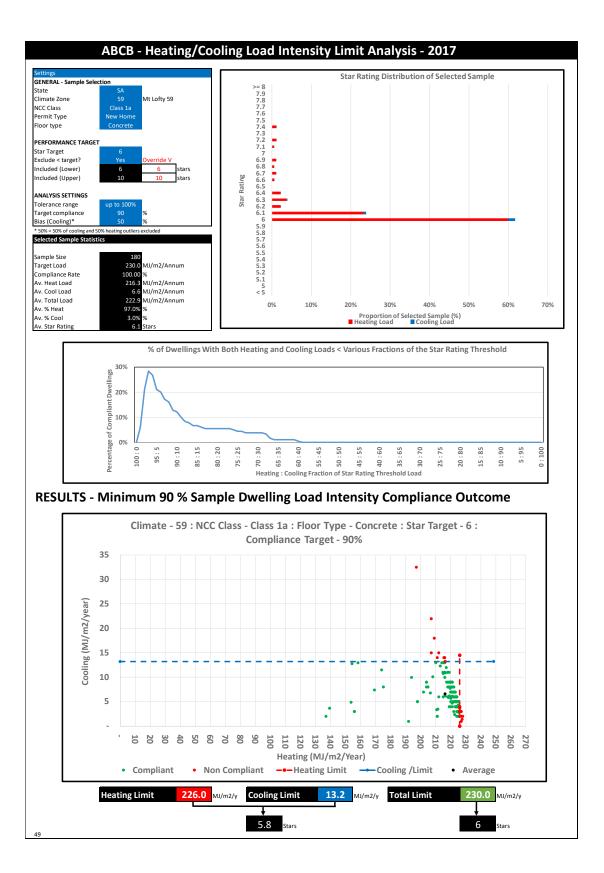


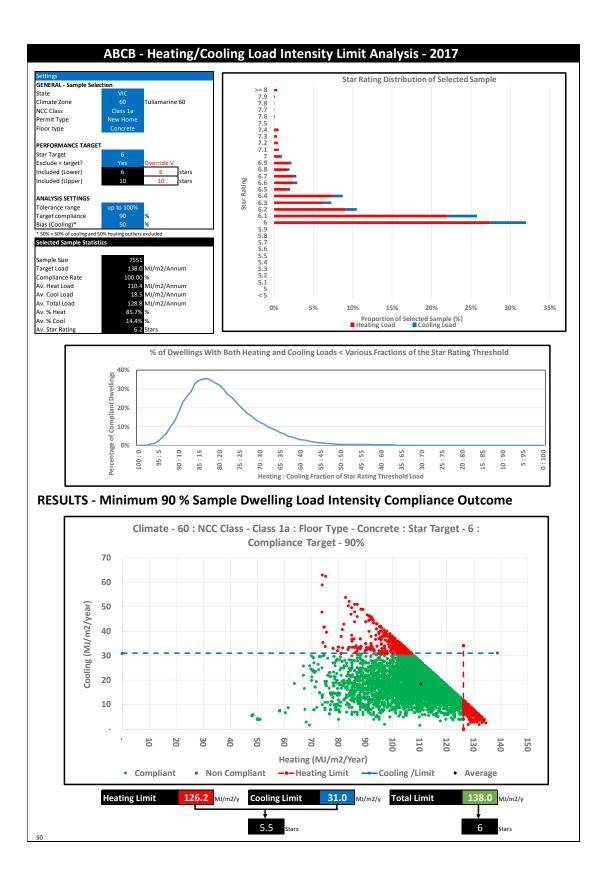


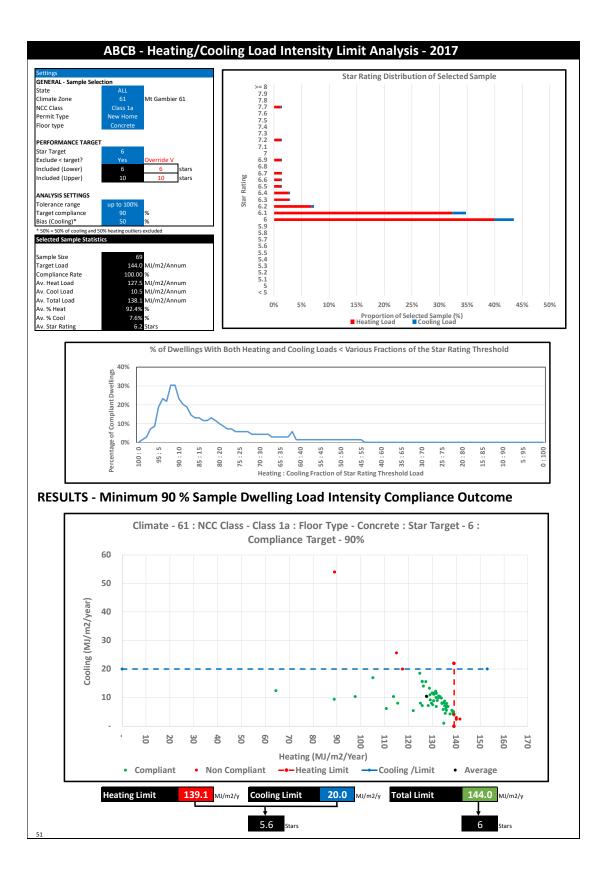


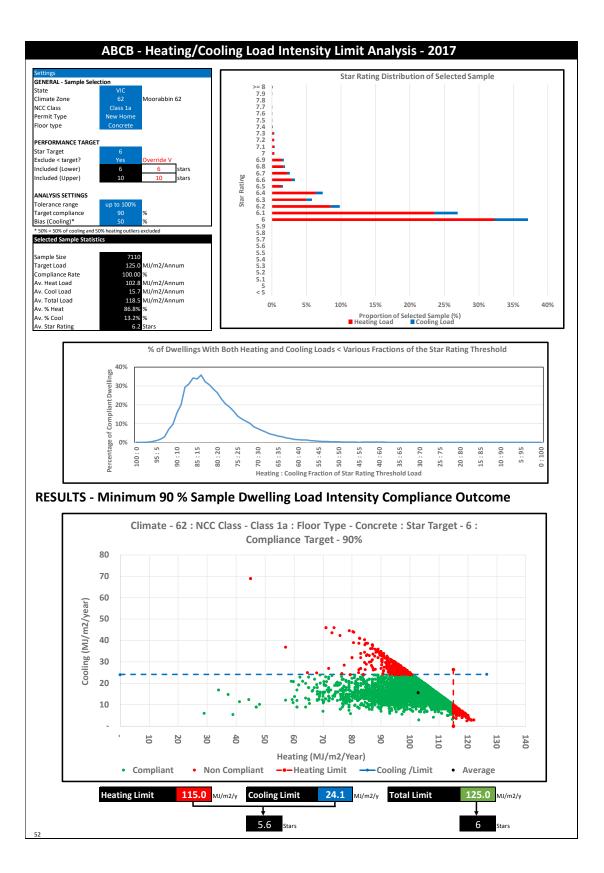


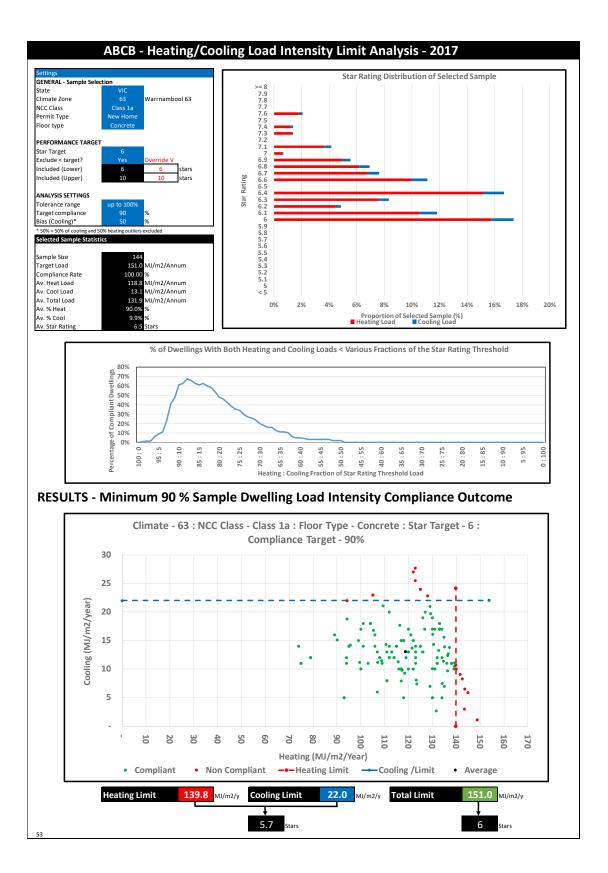


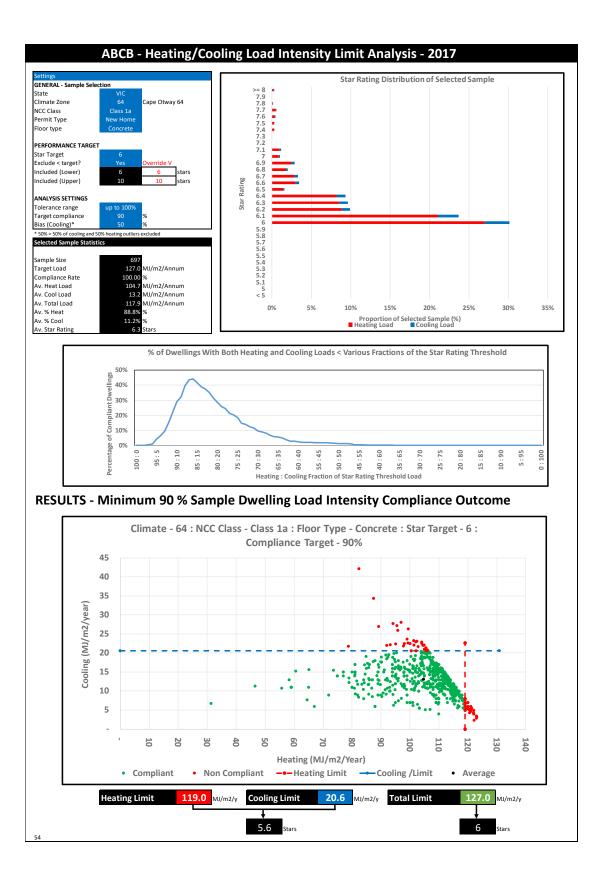


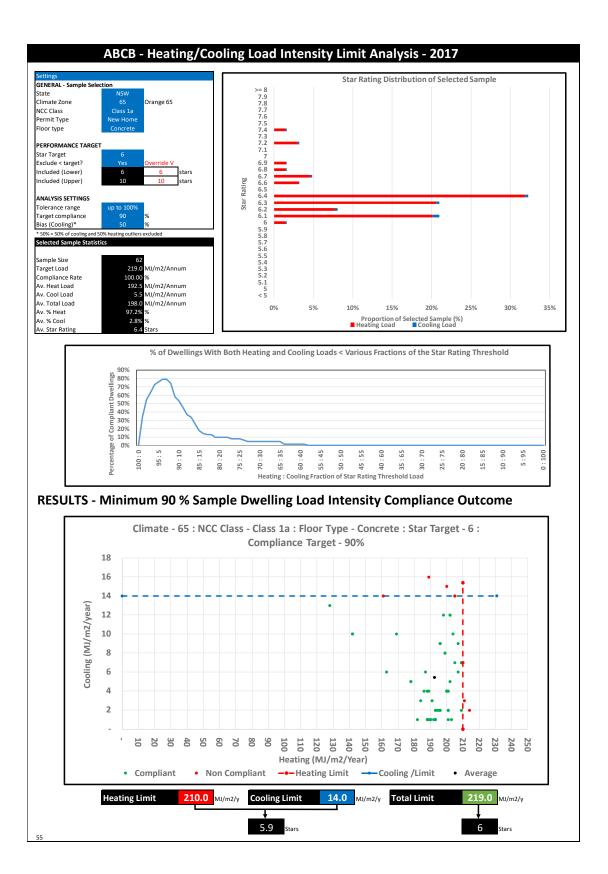


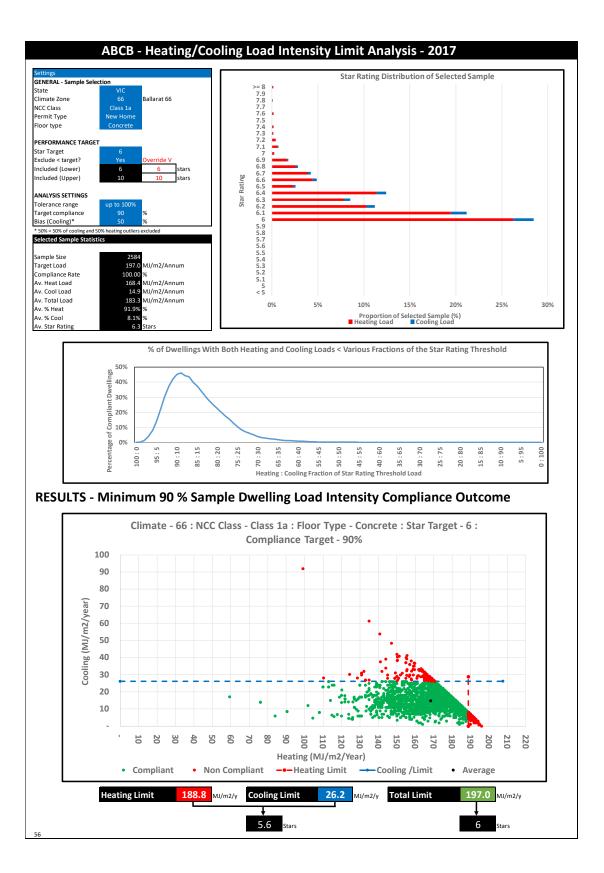


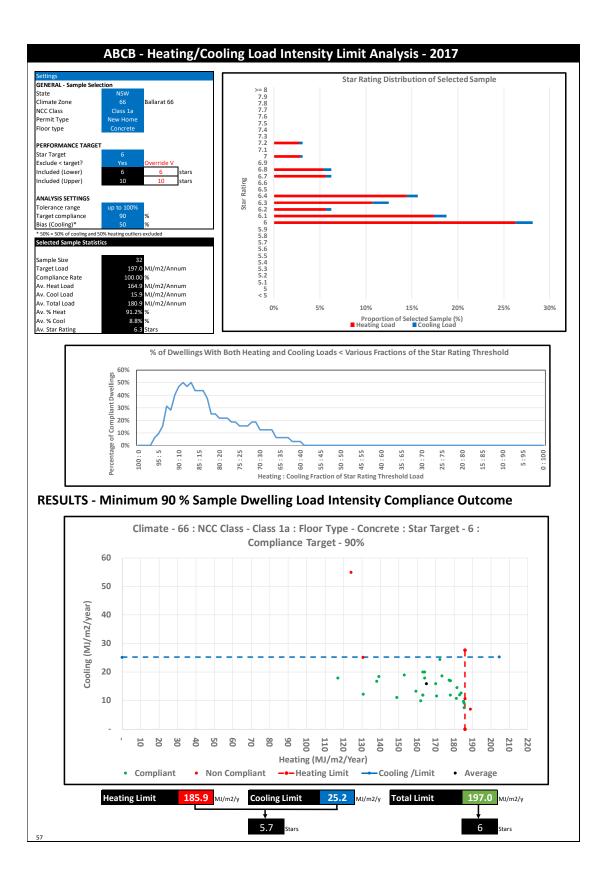


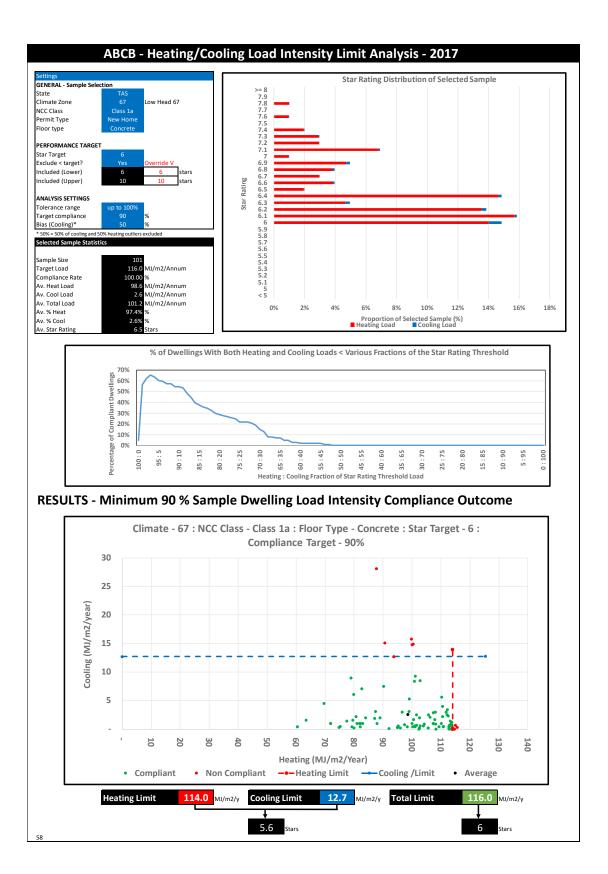


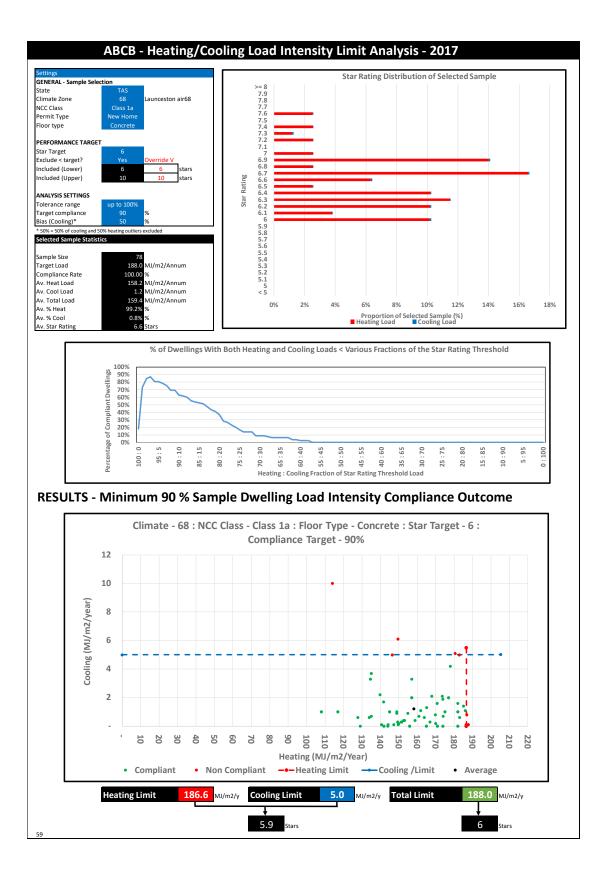


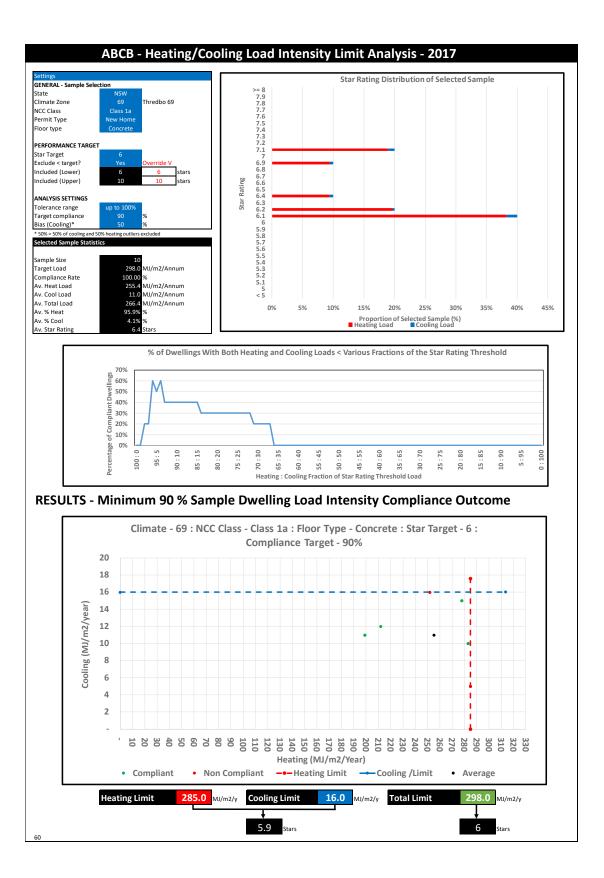








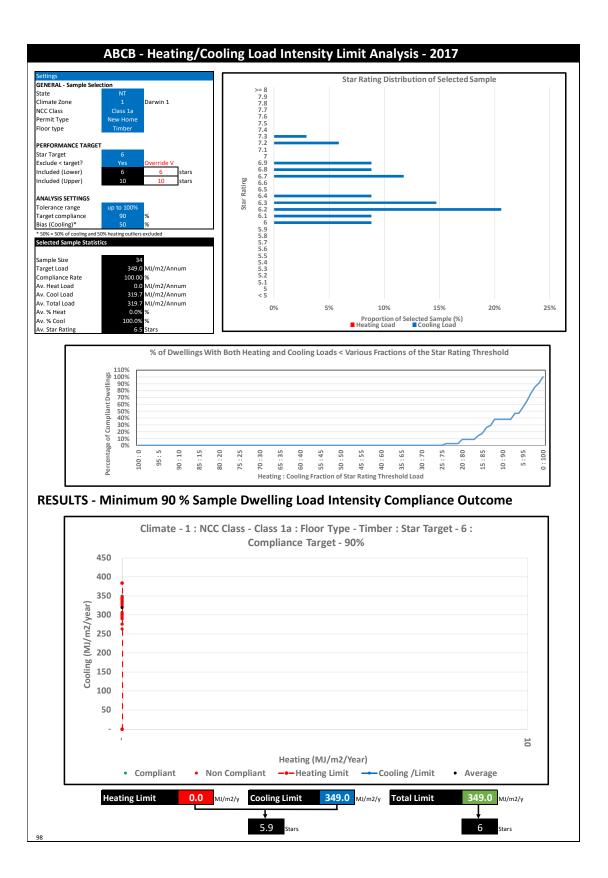


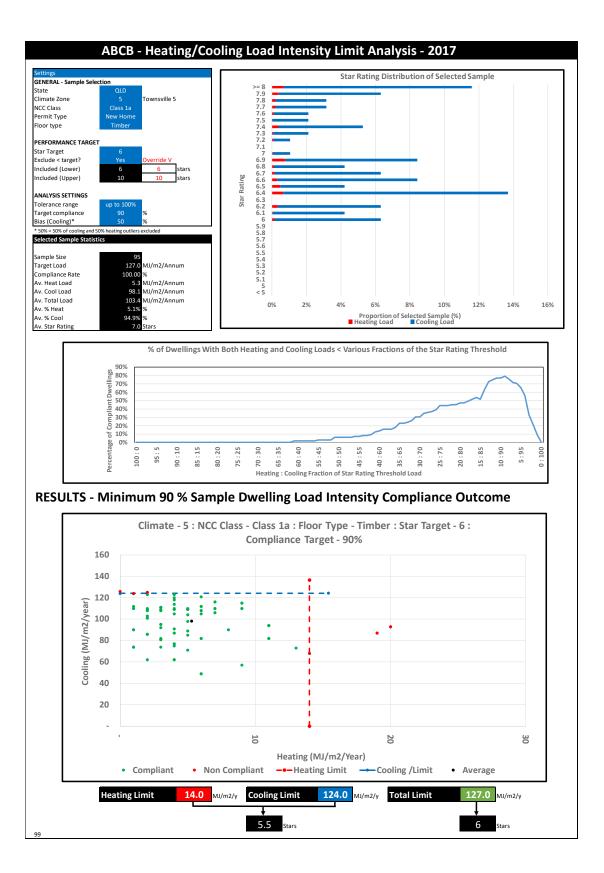


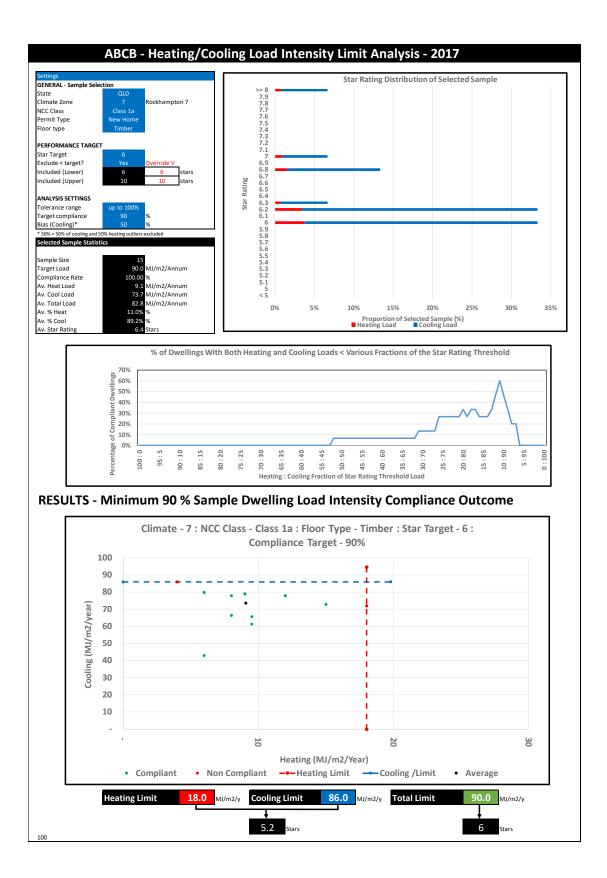
Class 1 Dwellings

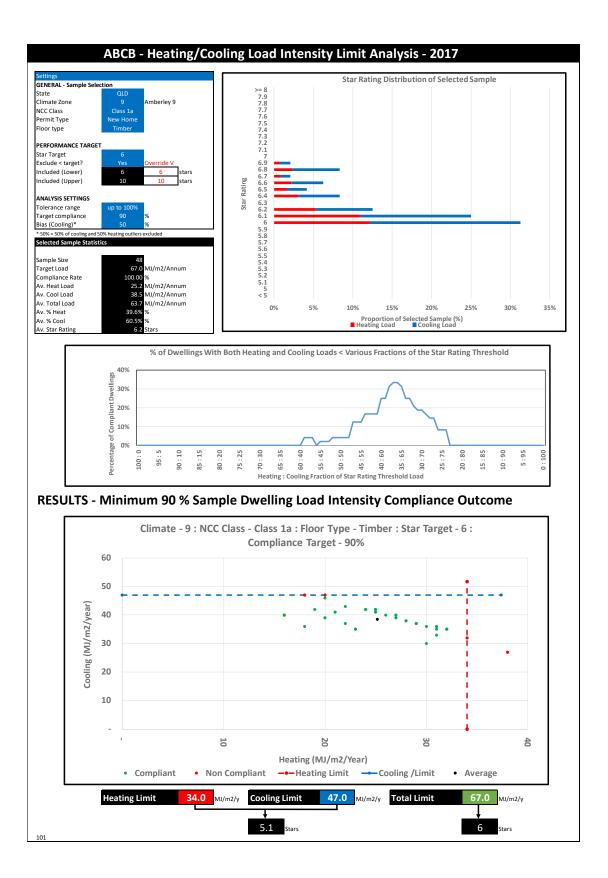
Timber Floor

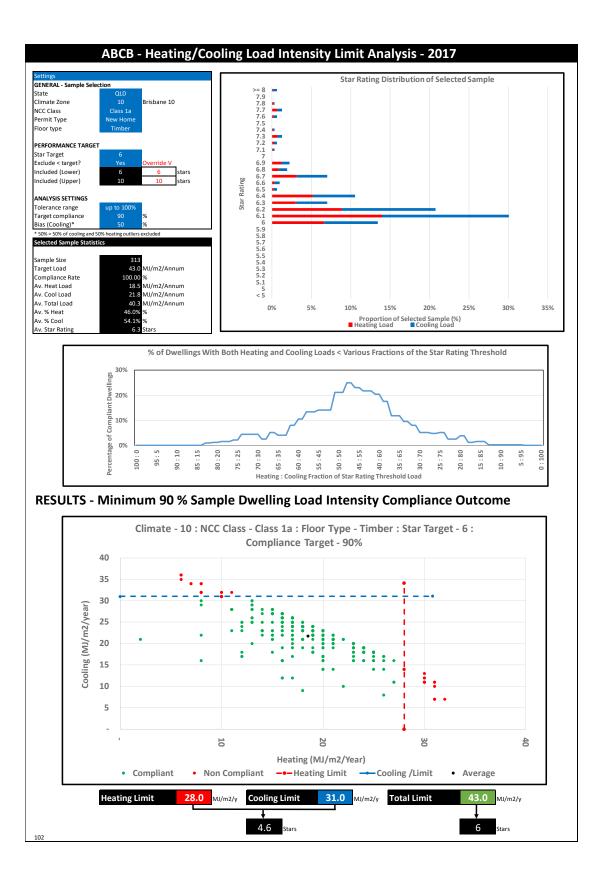
6 Star Standard



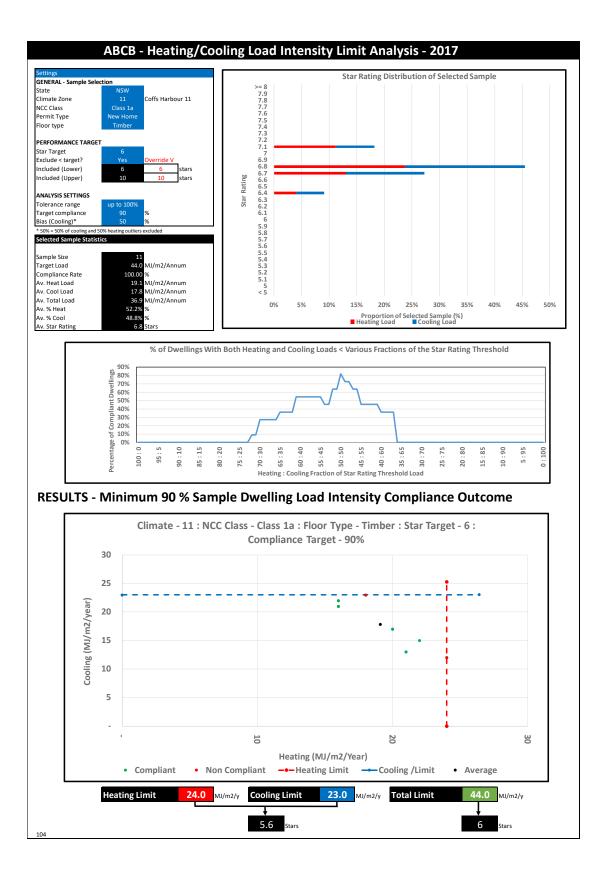


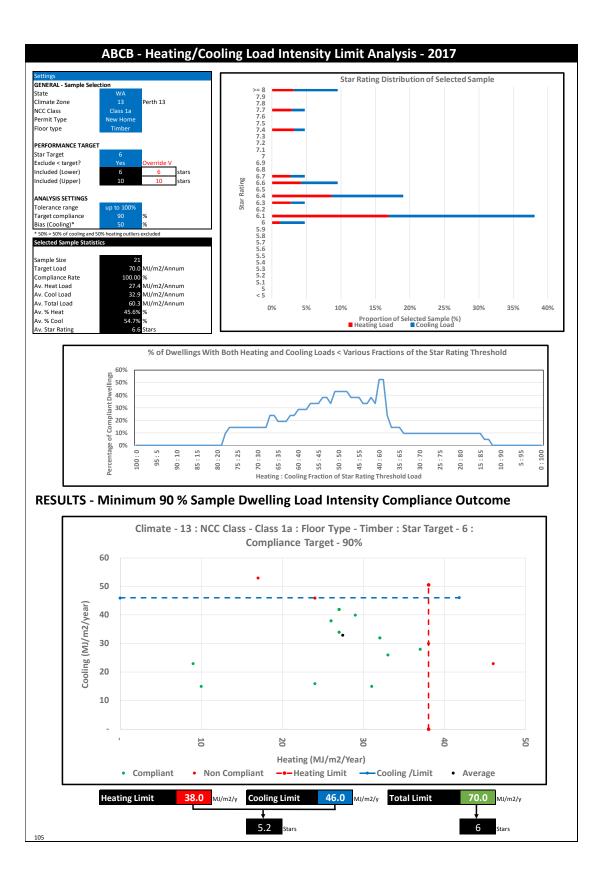


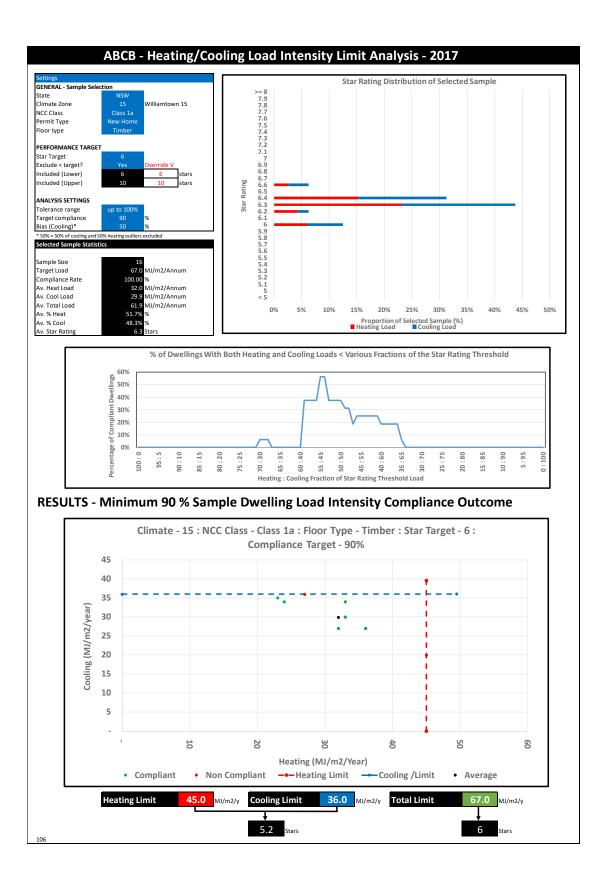


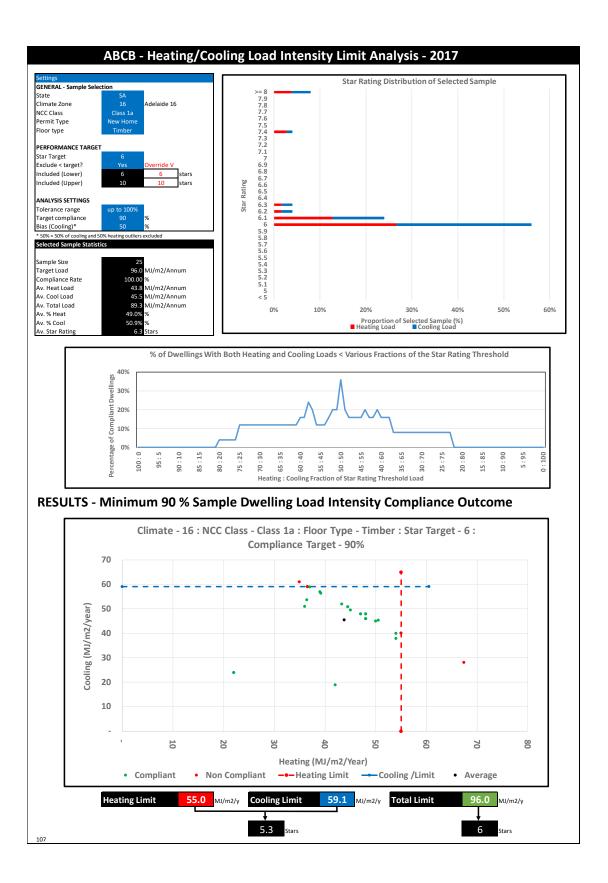


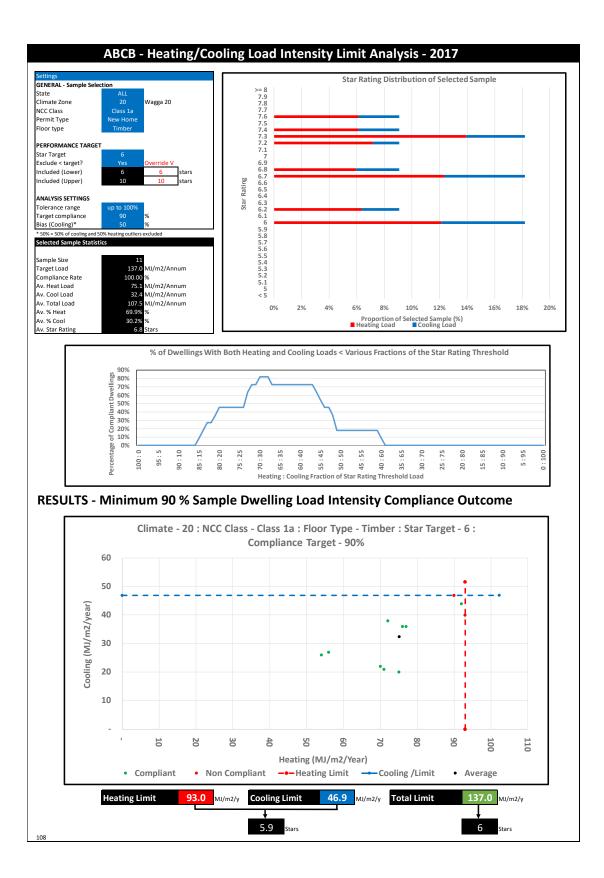


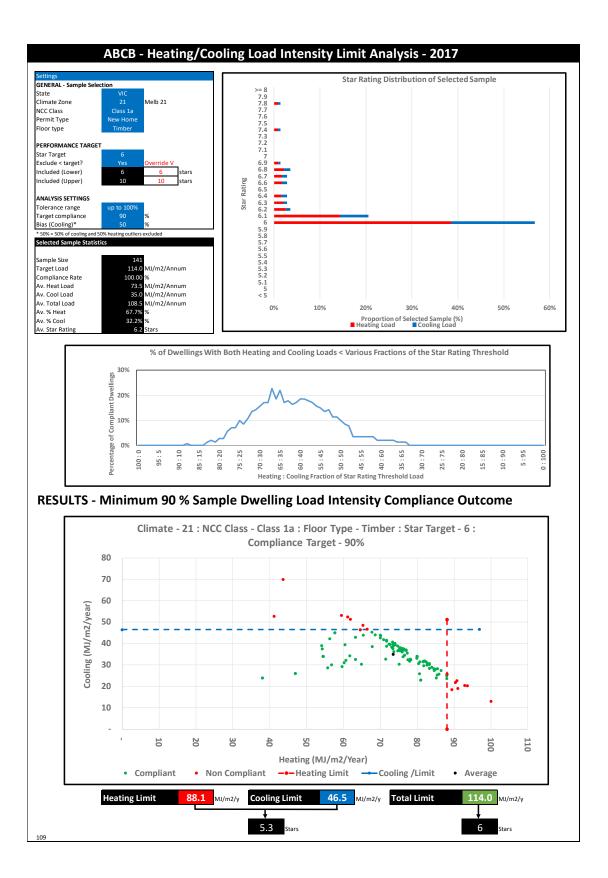


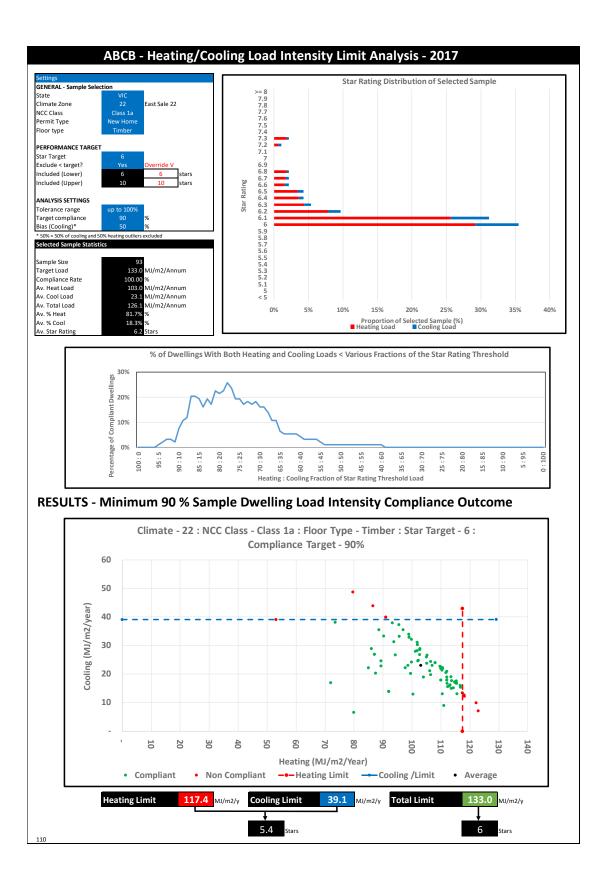


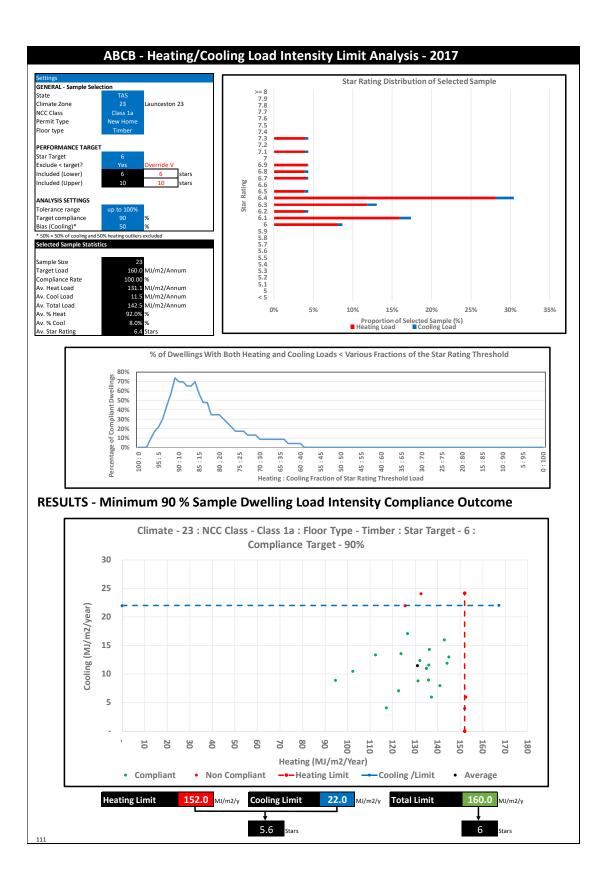


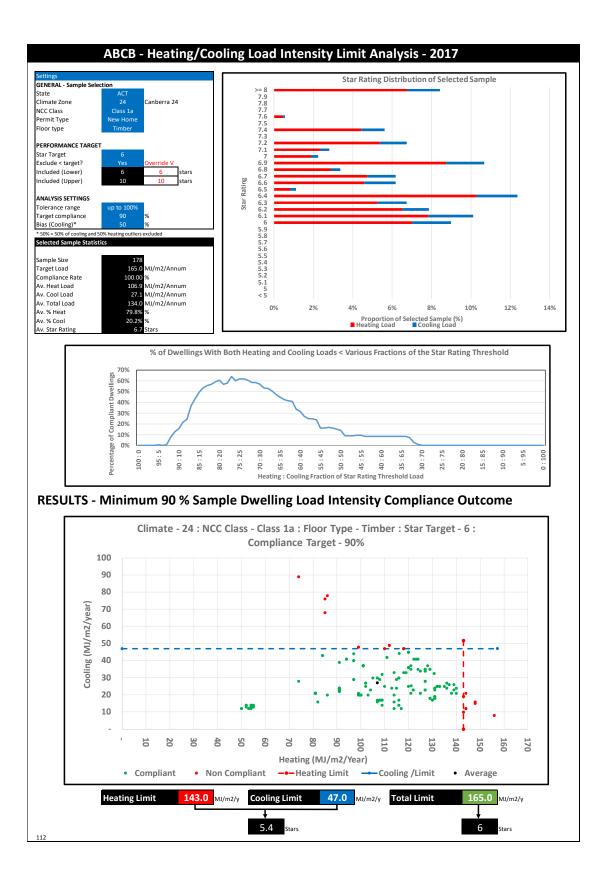


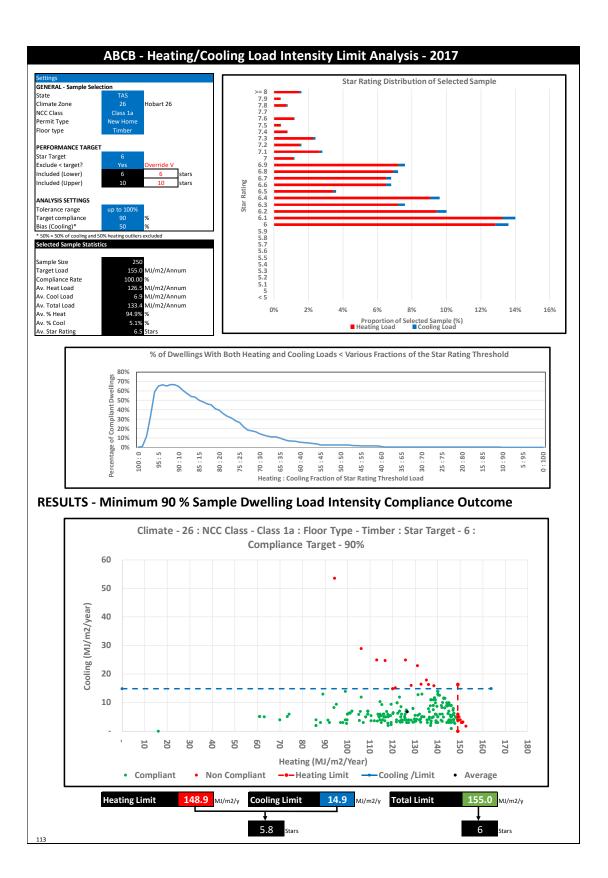


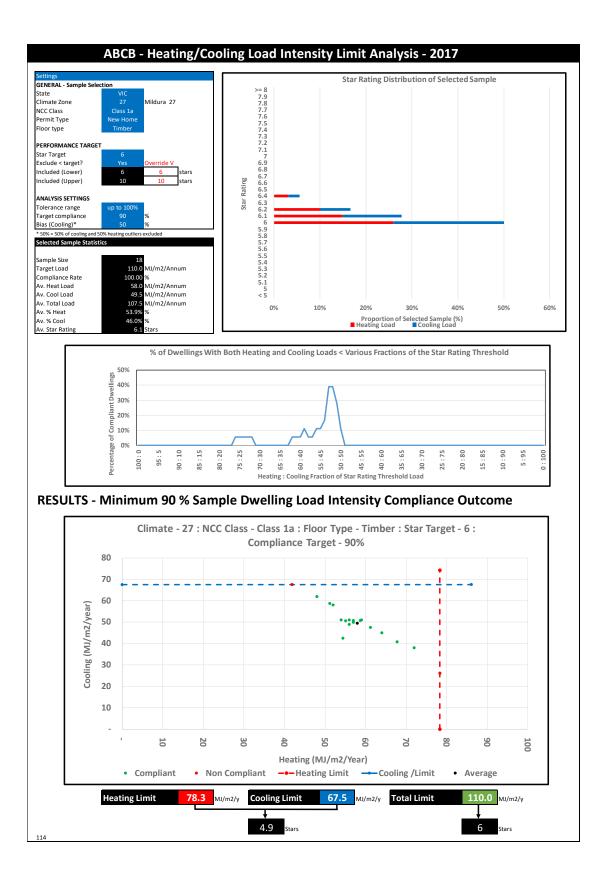




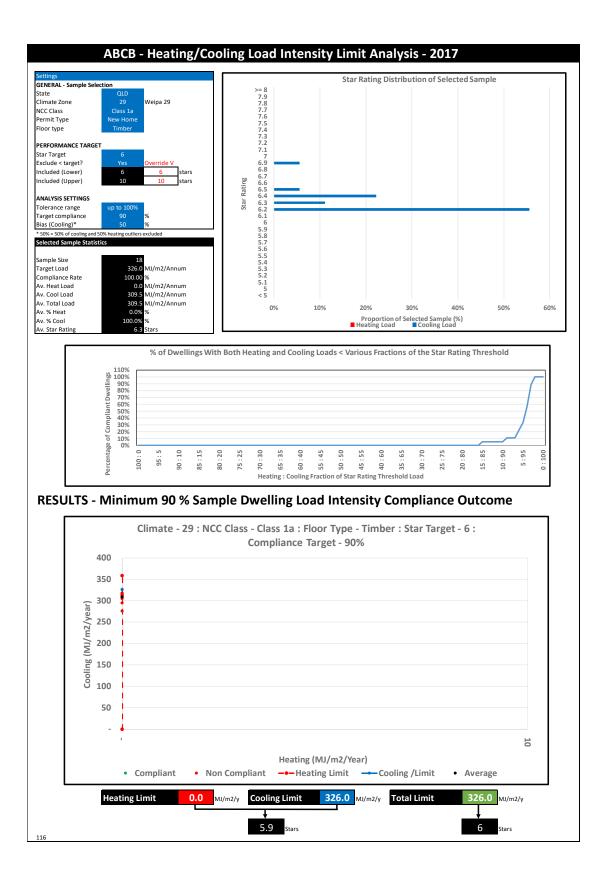


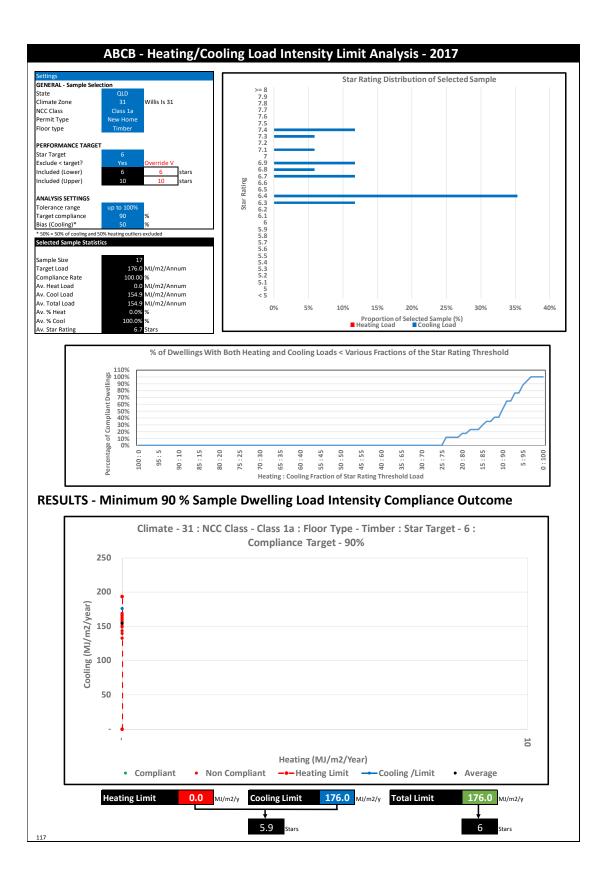


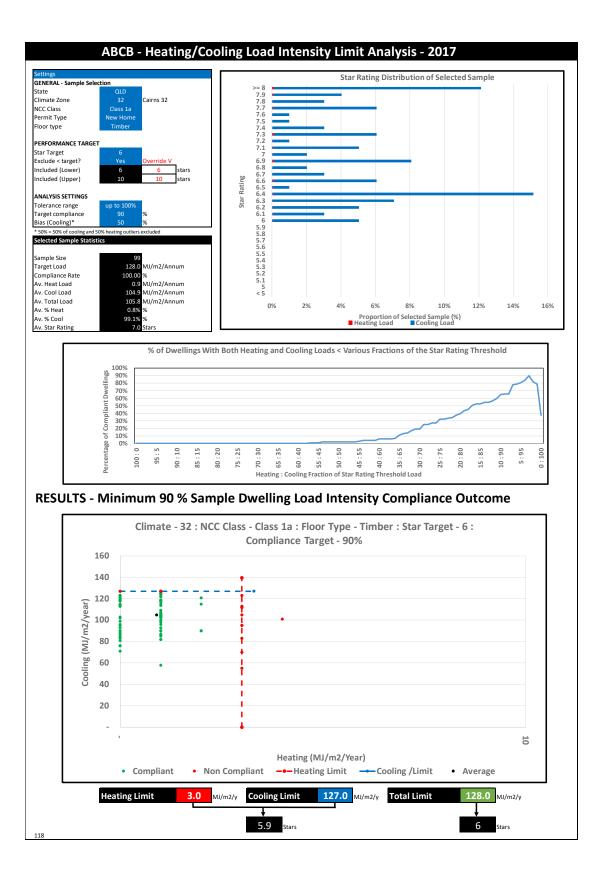


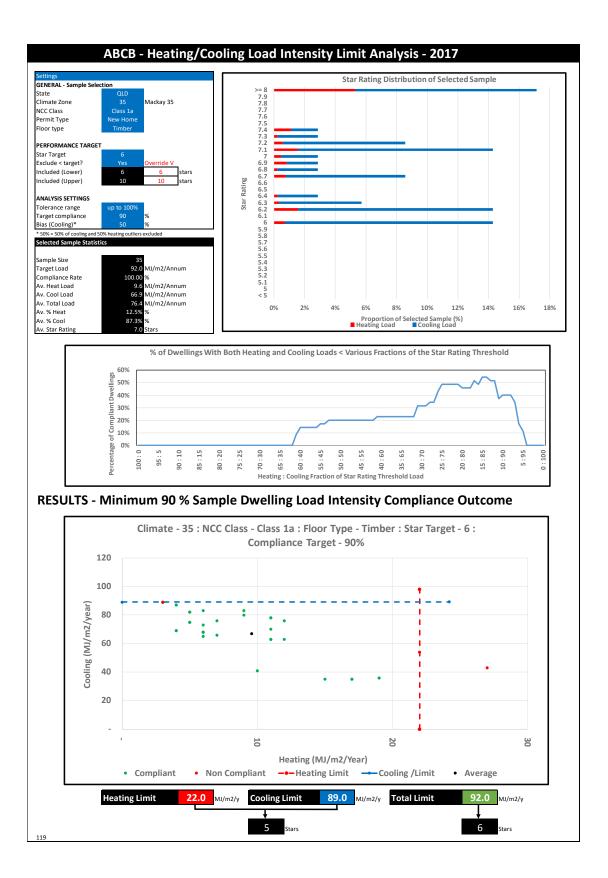


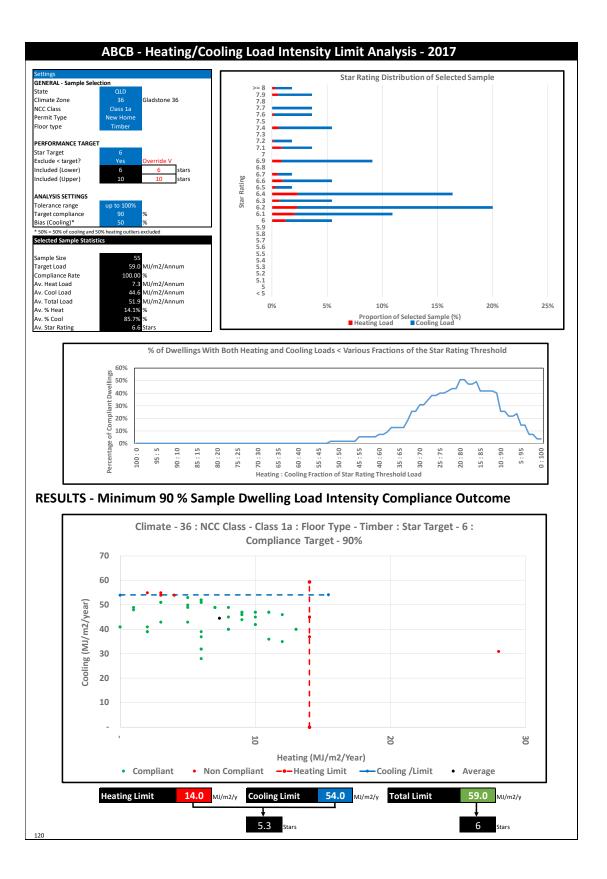






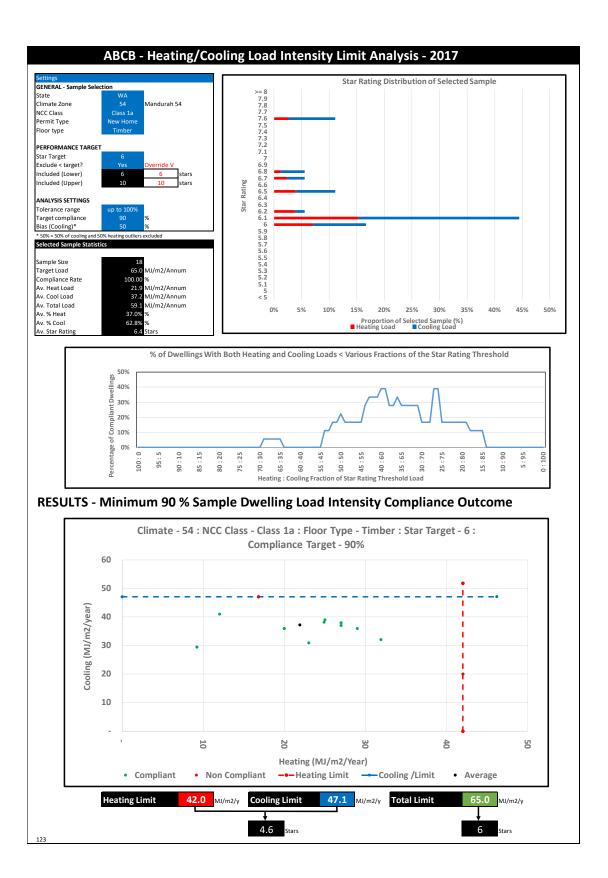


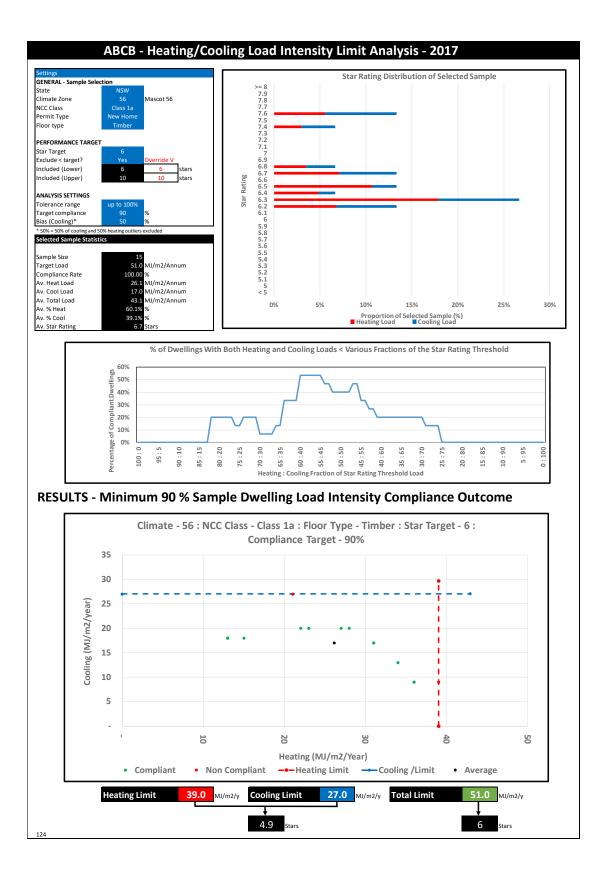


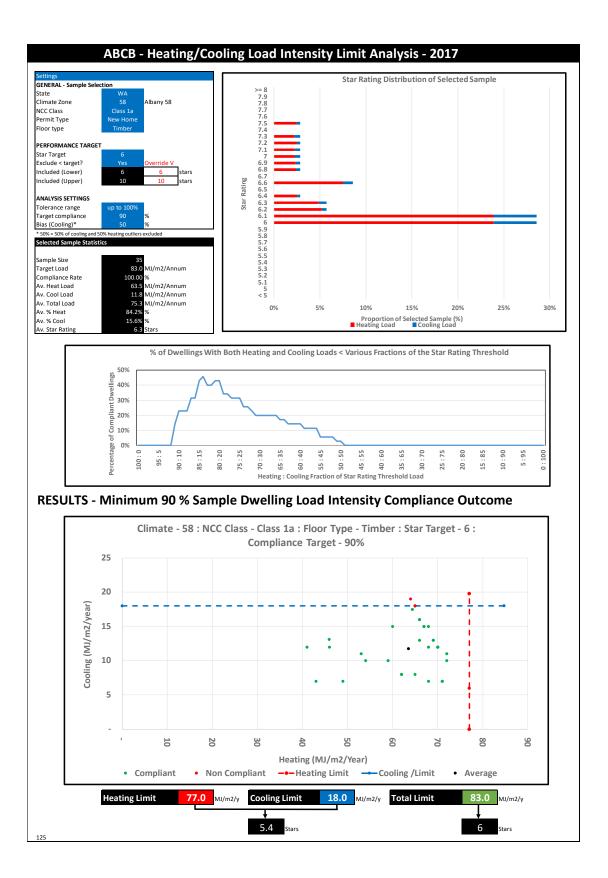


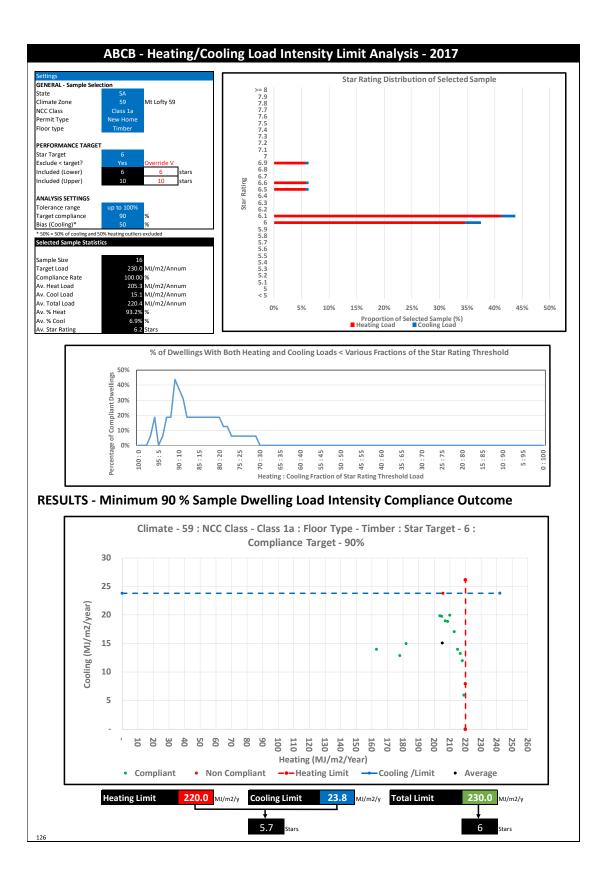


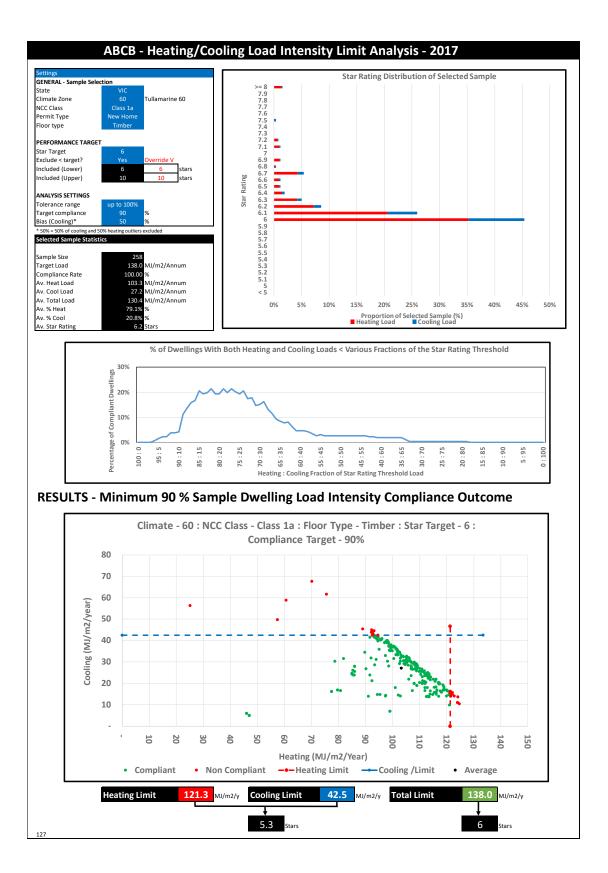


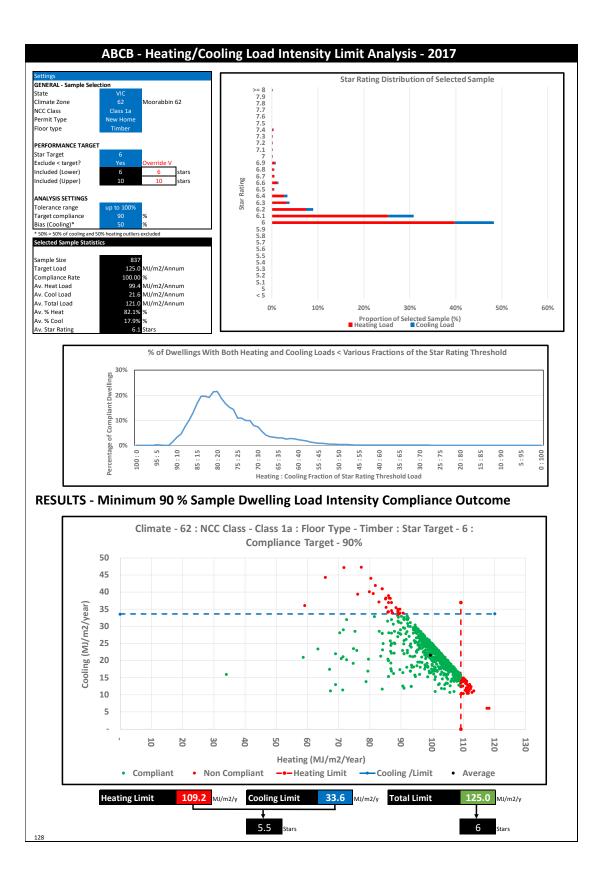


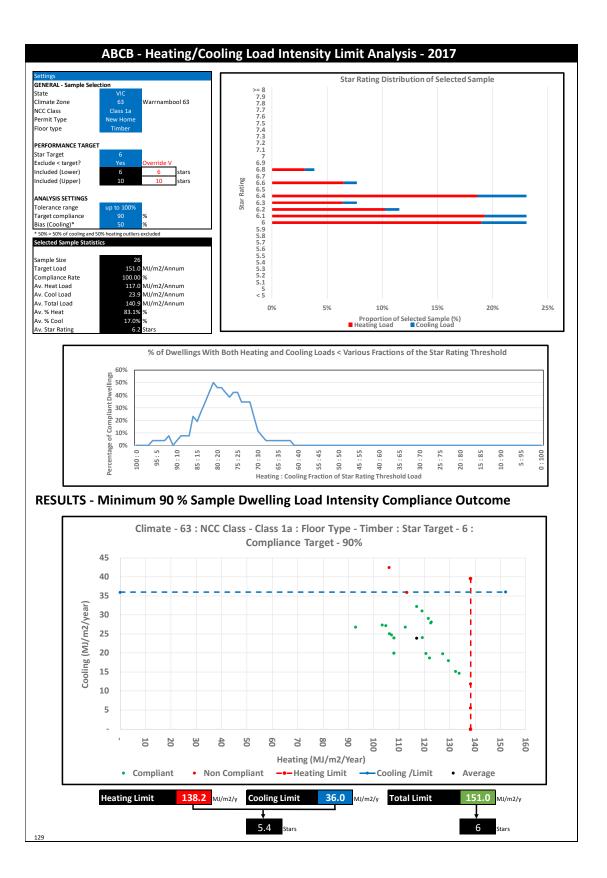


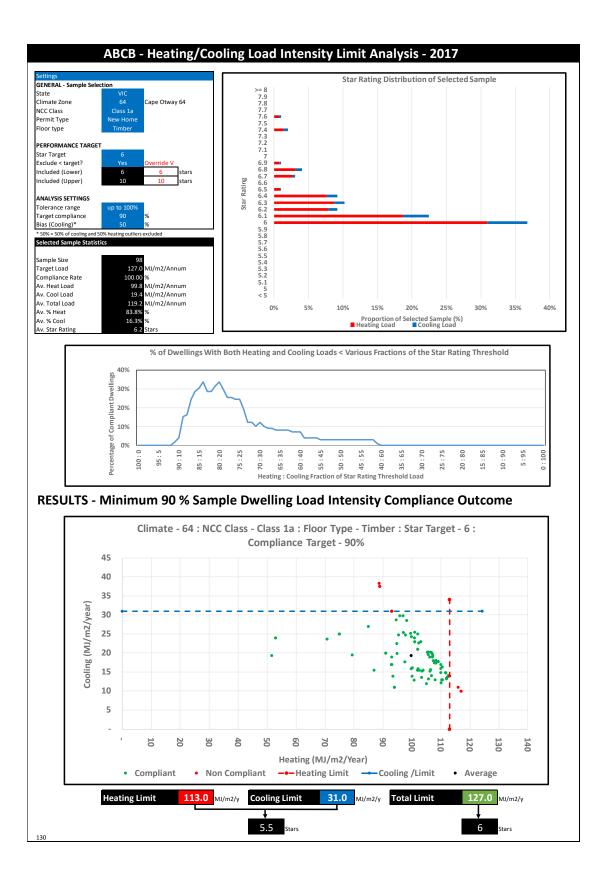


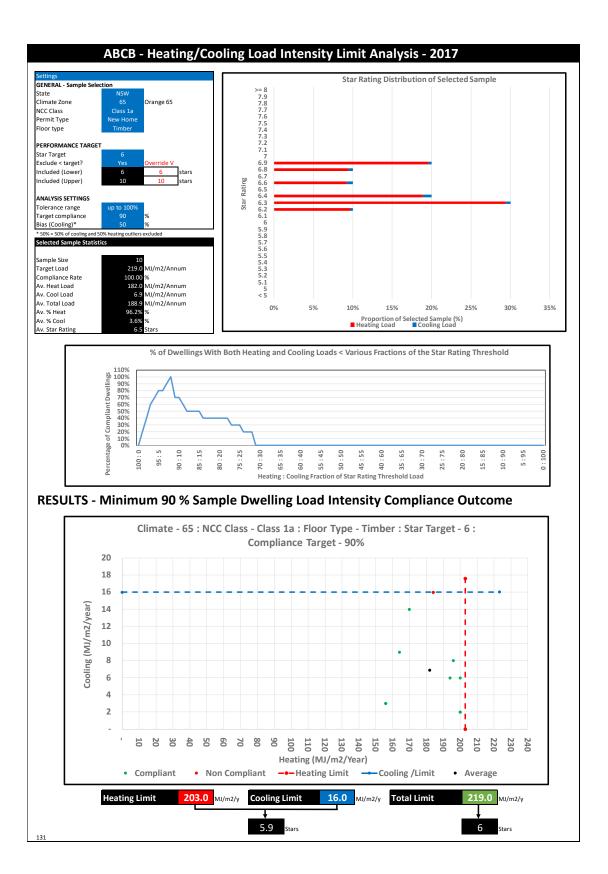


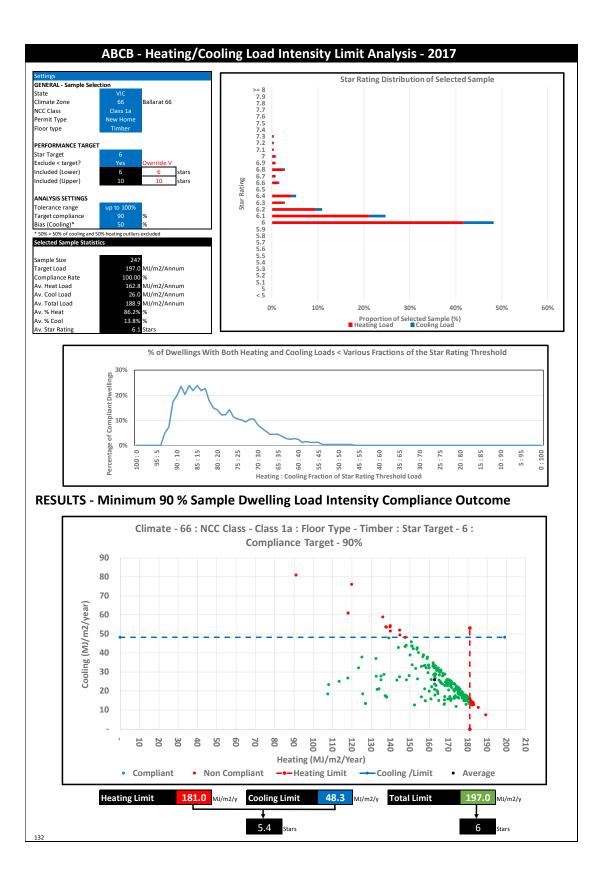


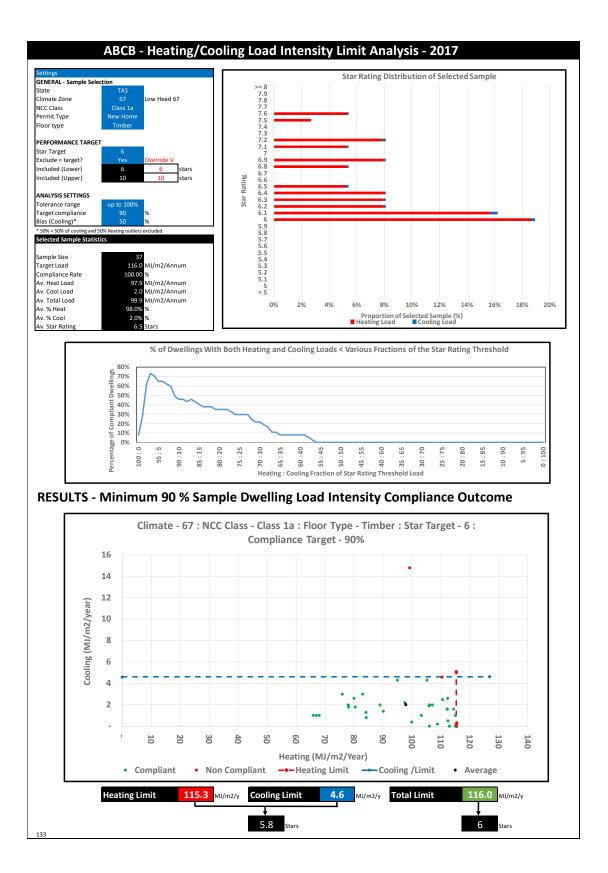


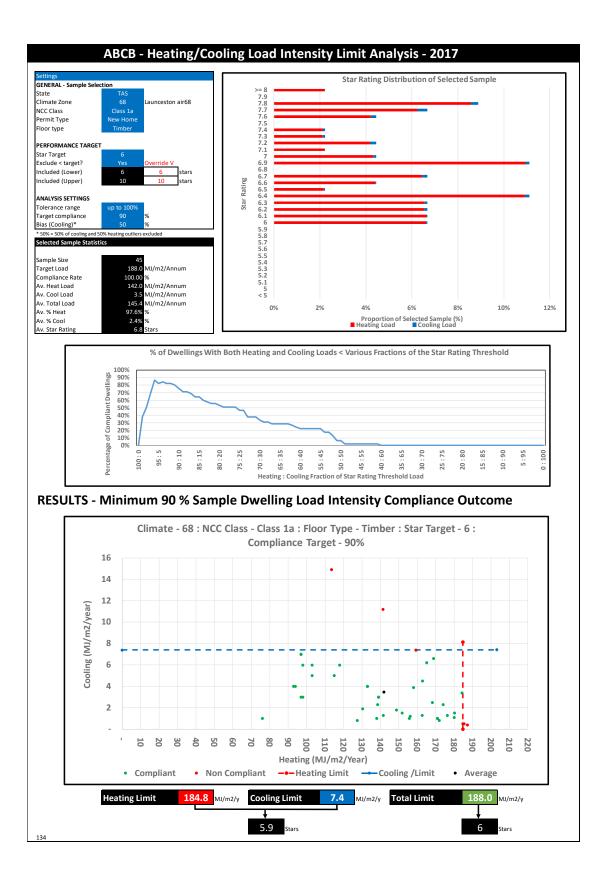












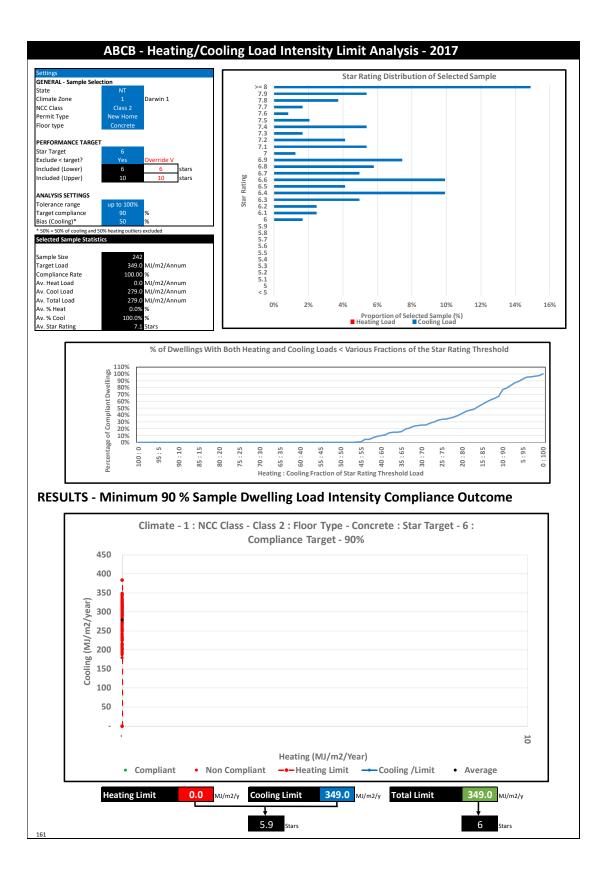
Class 2 Dwellings

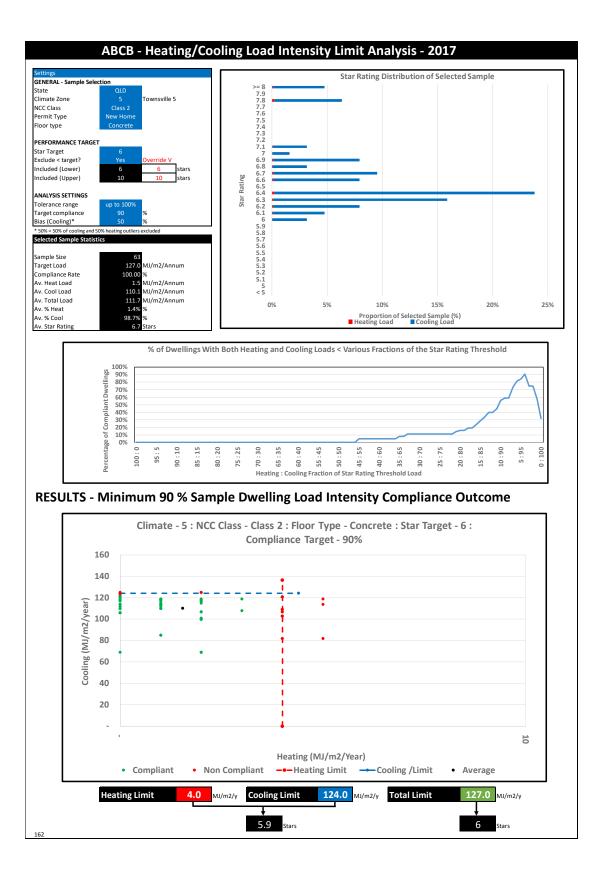
Concrete Floor

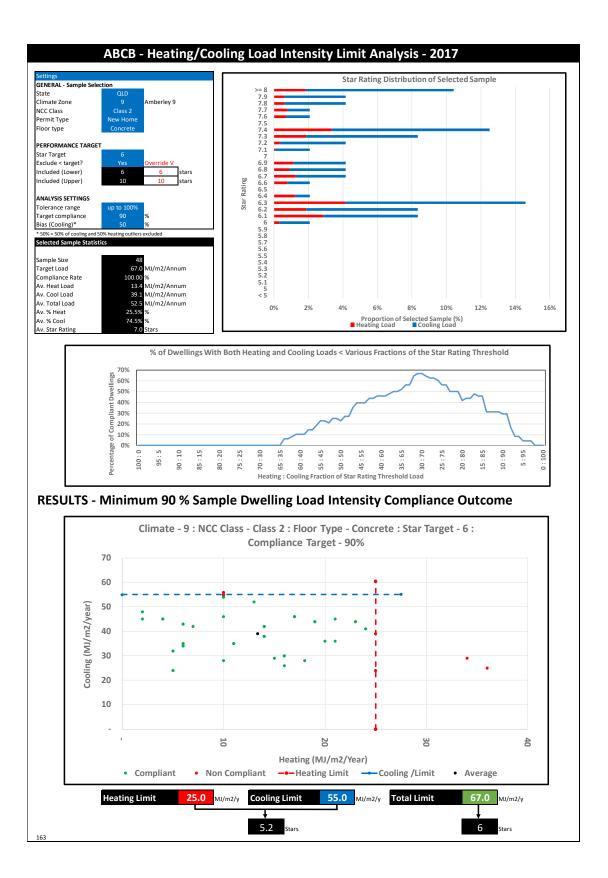
Average 6 Star Standard

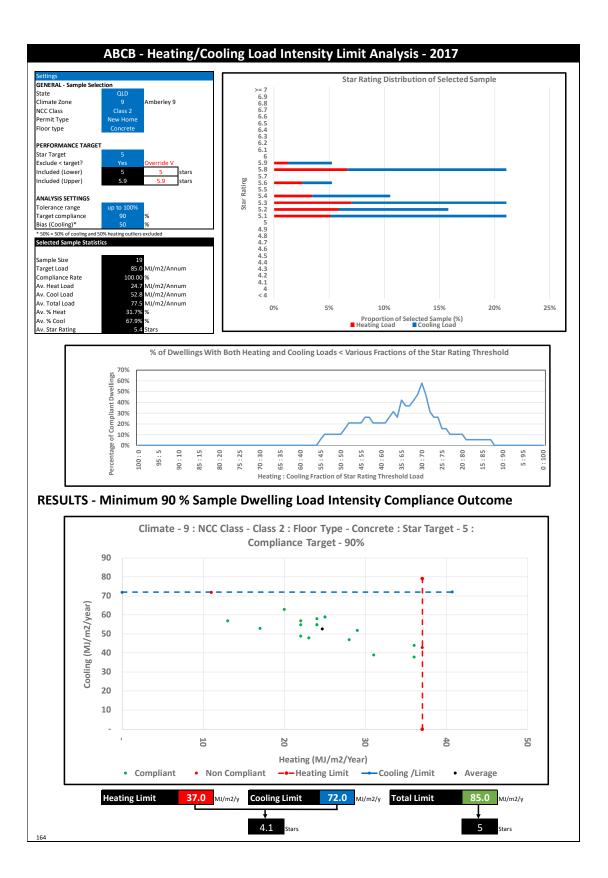
And

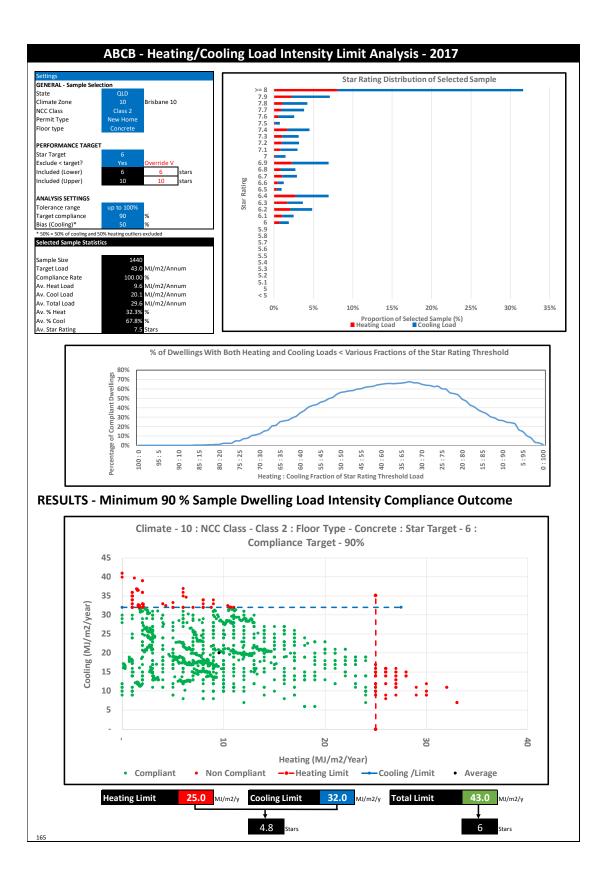
Minimum 5 Star Standard

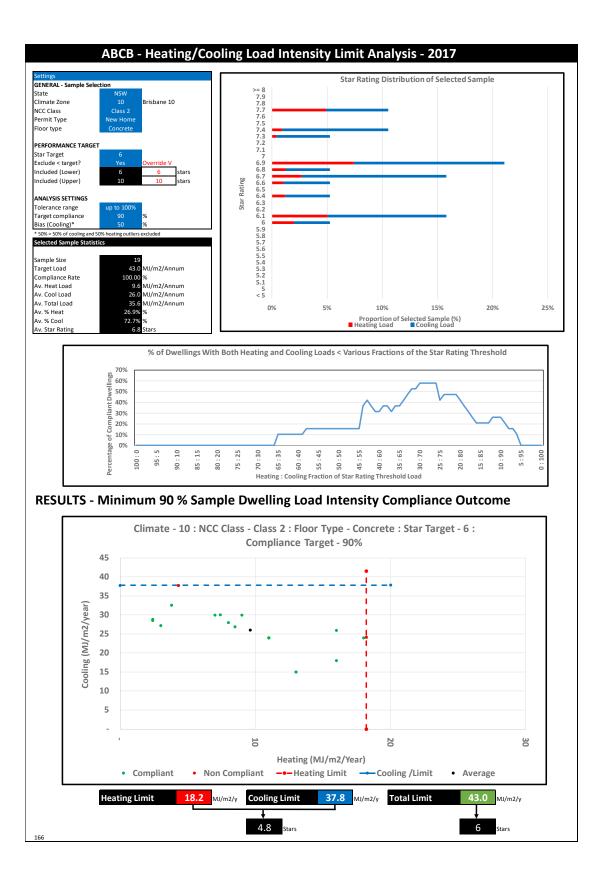


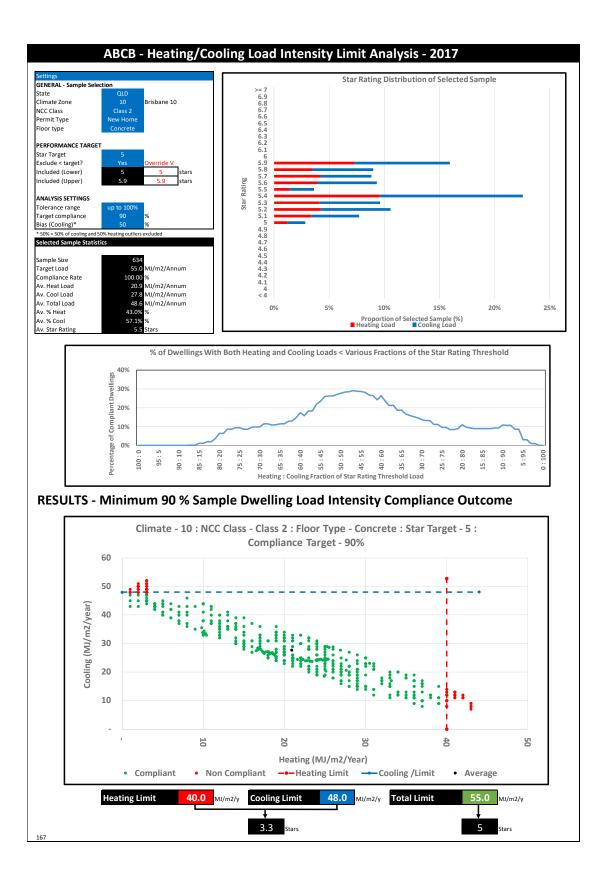


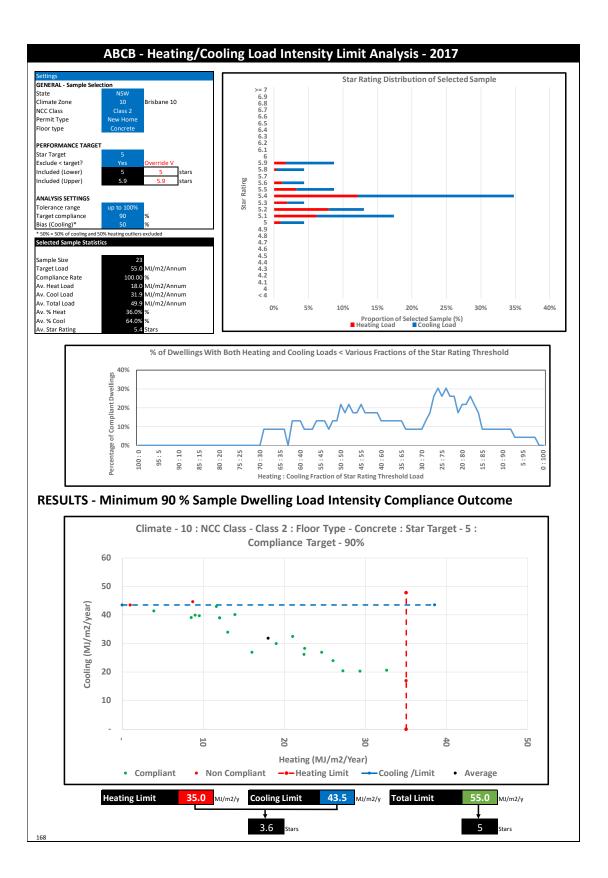




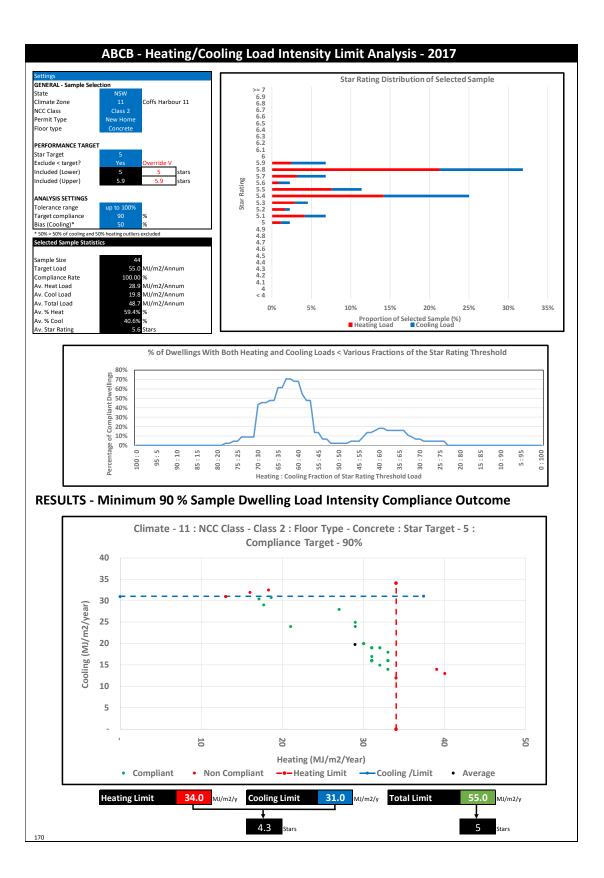


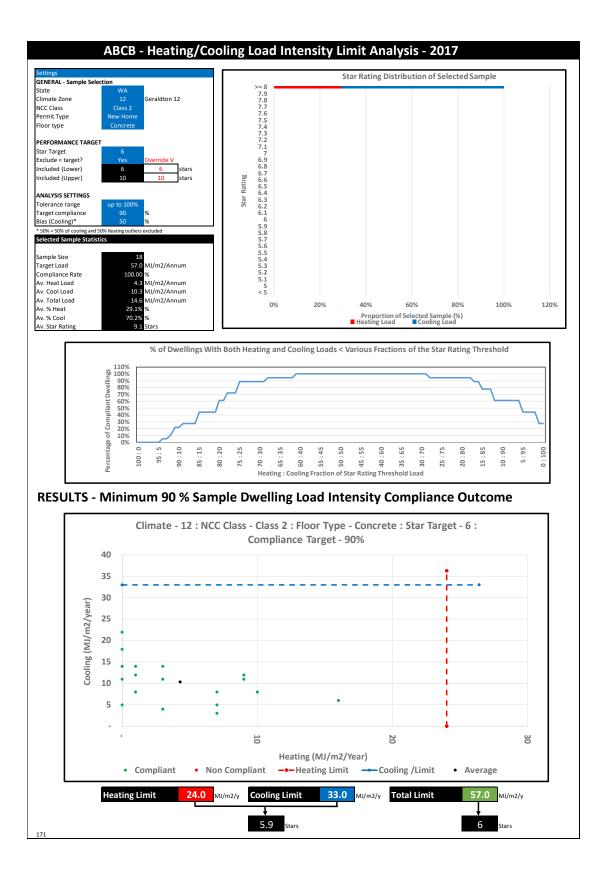


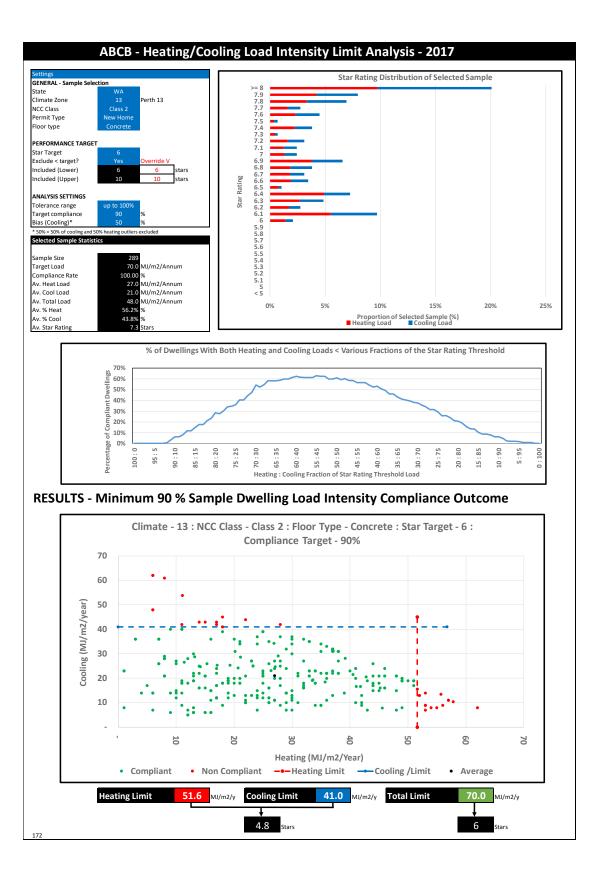


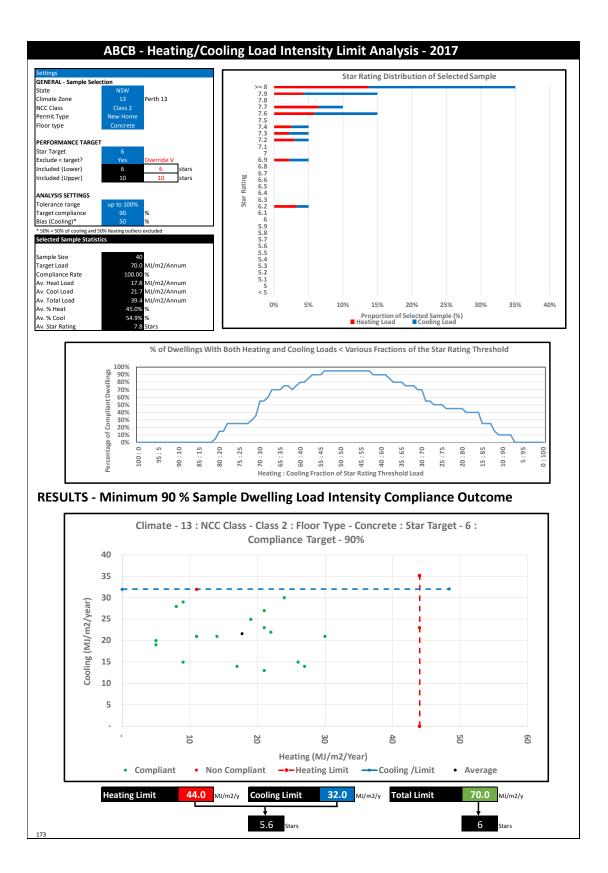


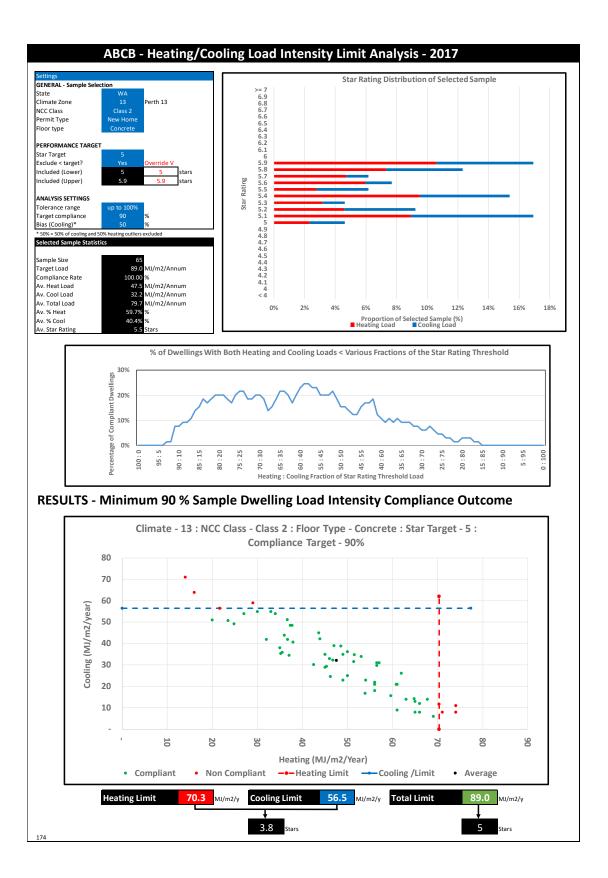


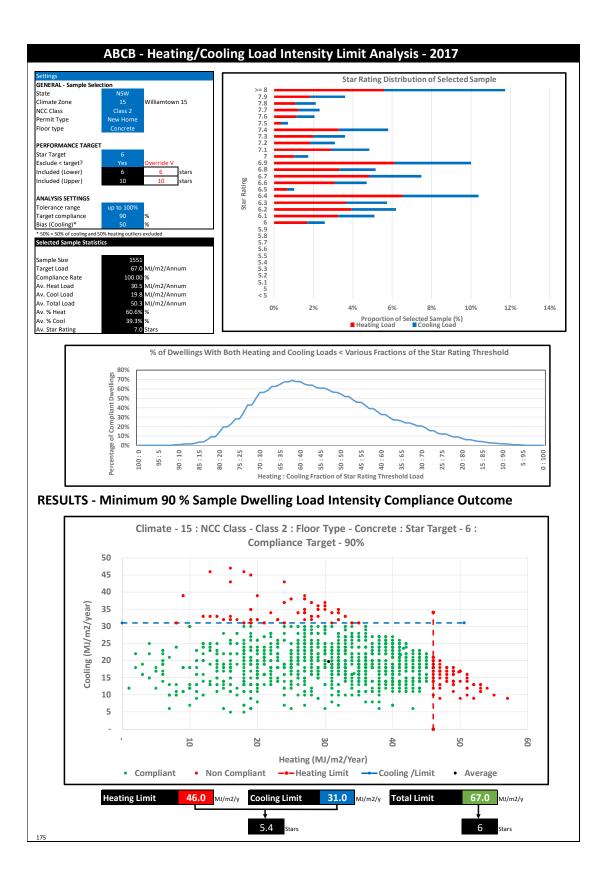


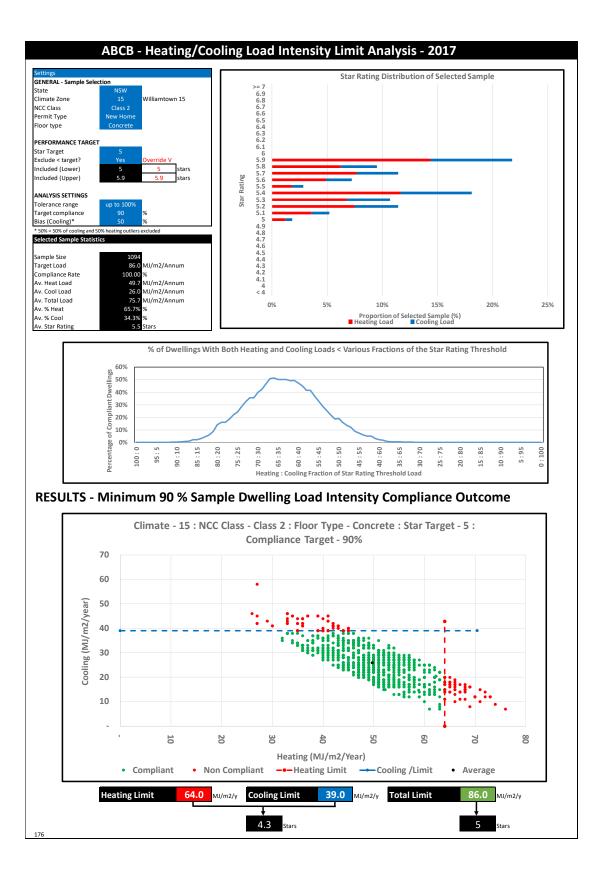


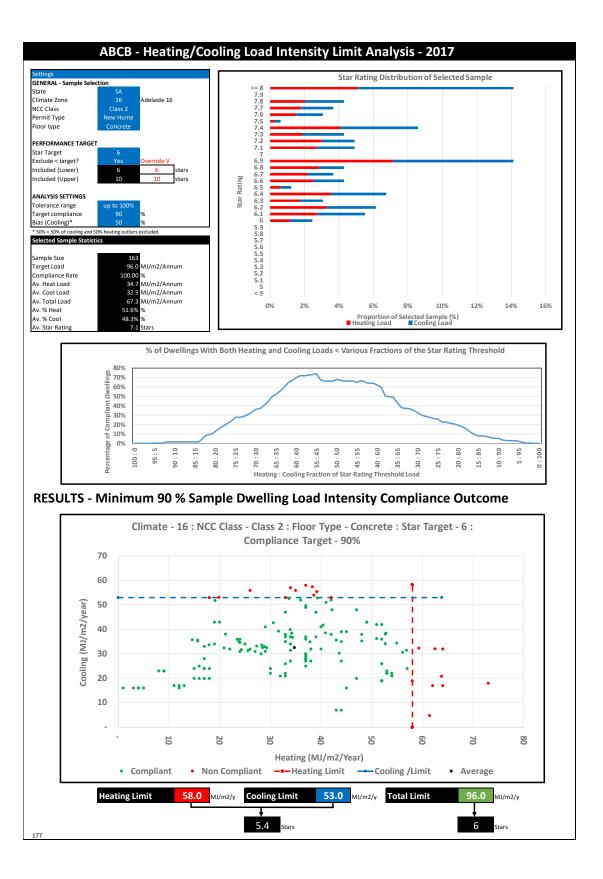


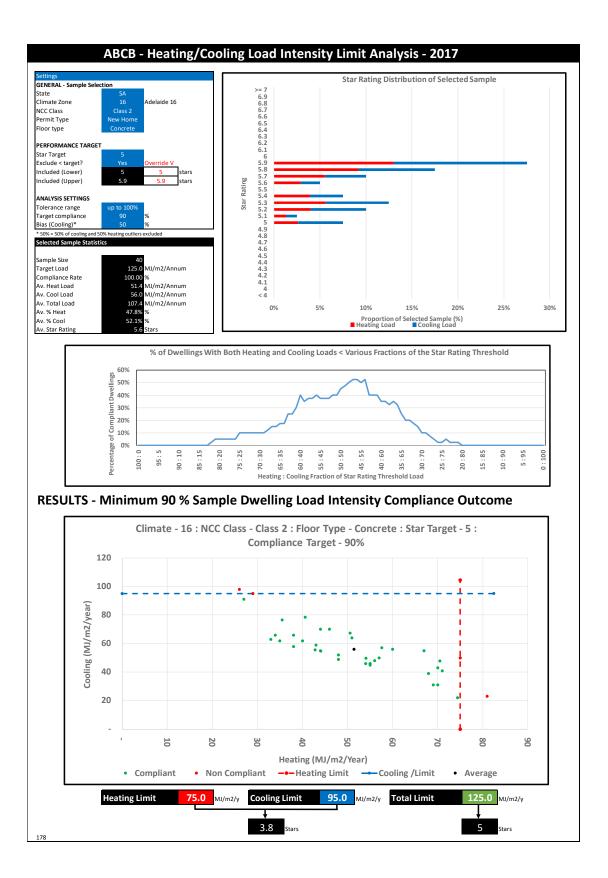




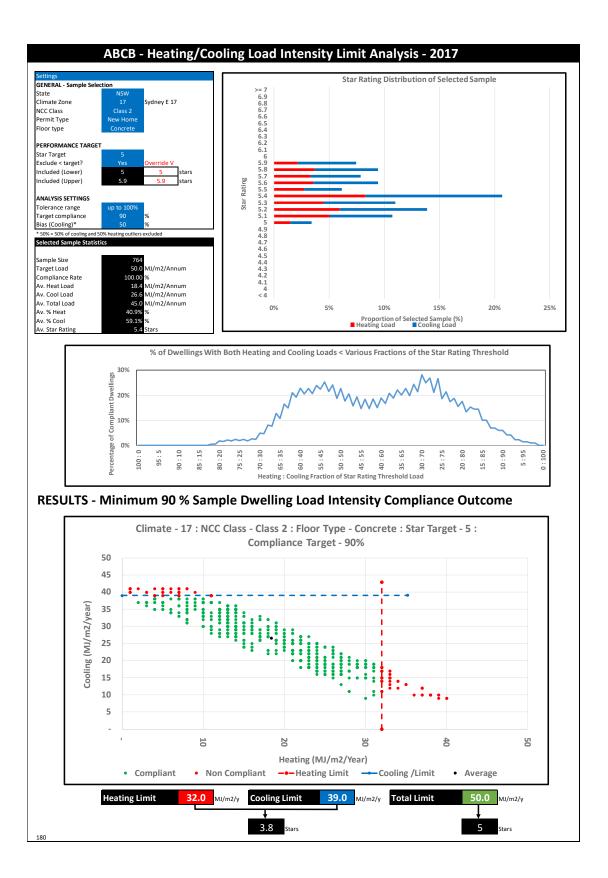


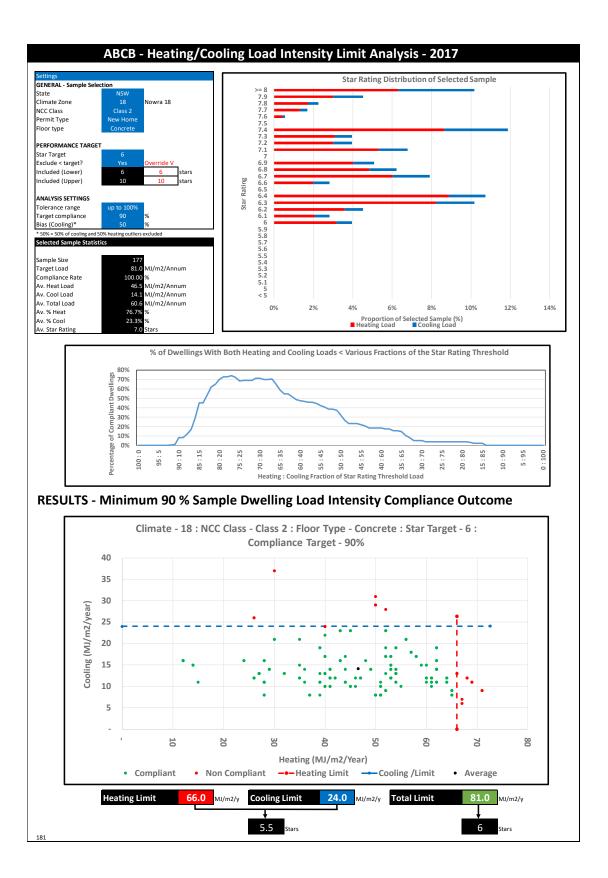


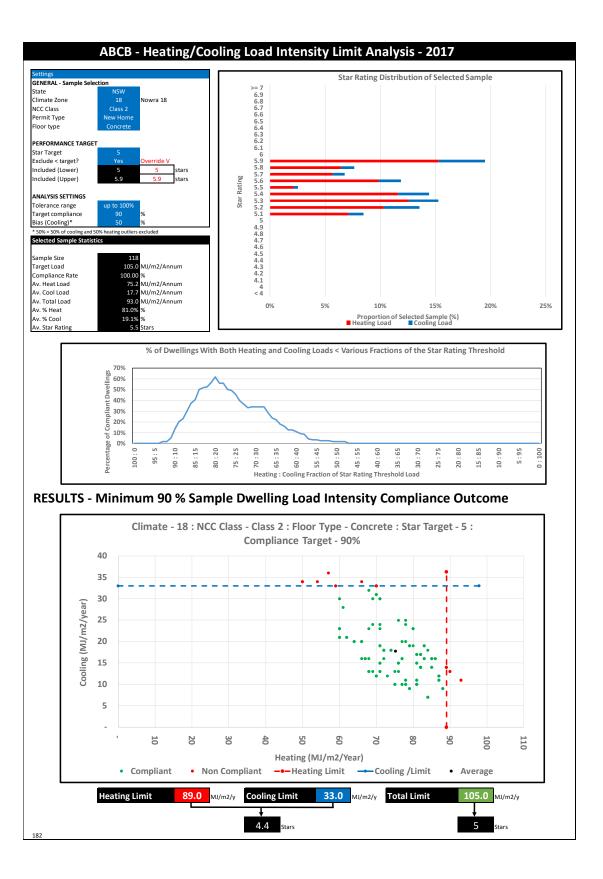


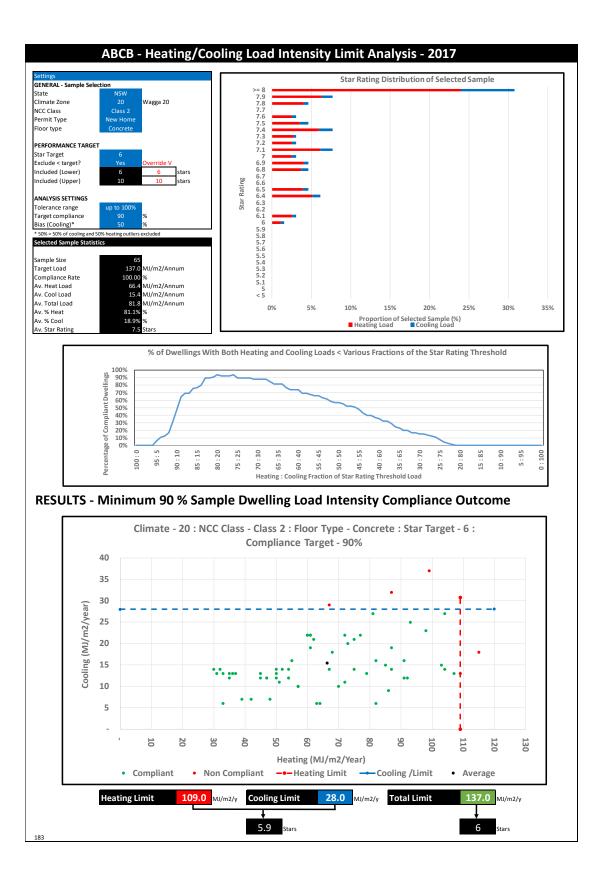


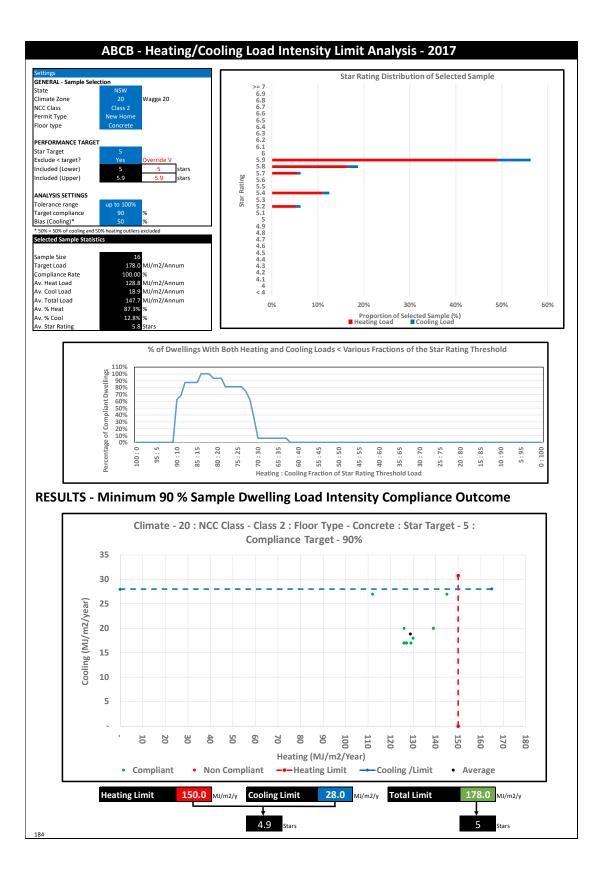


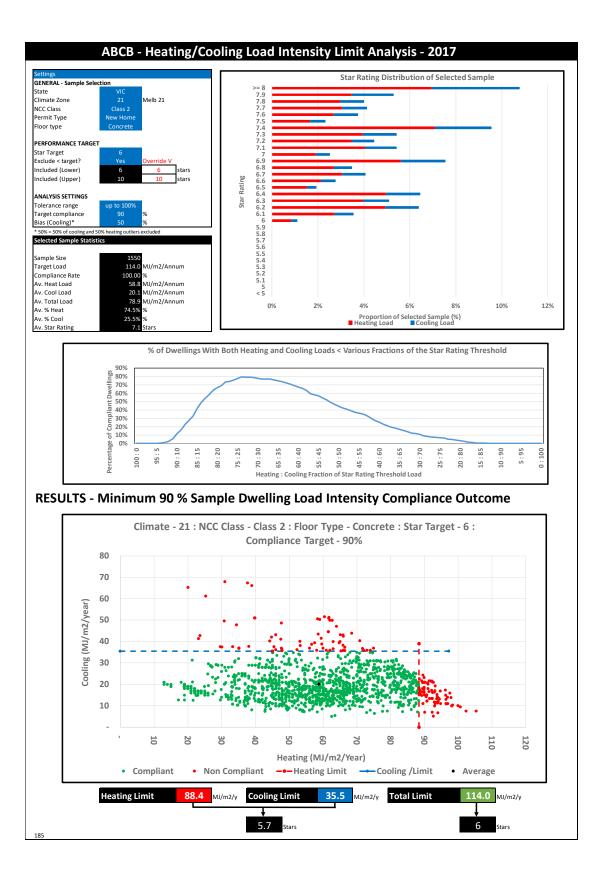


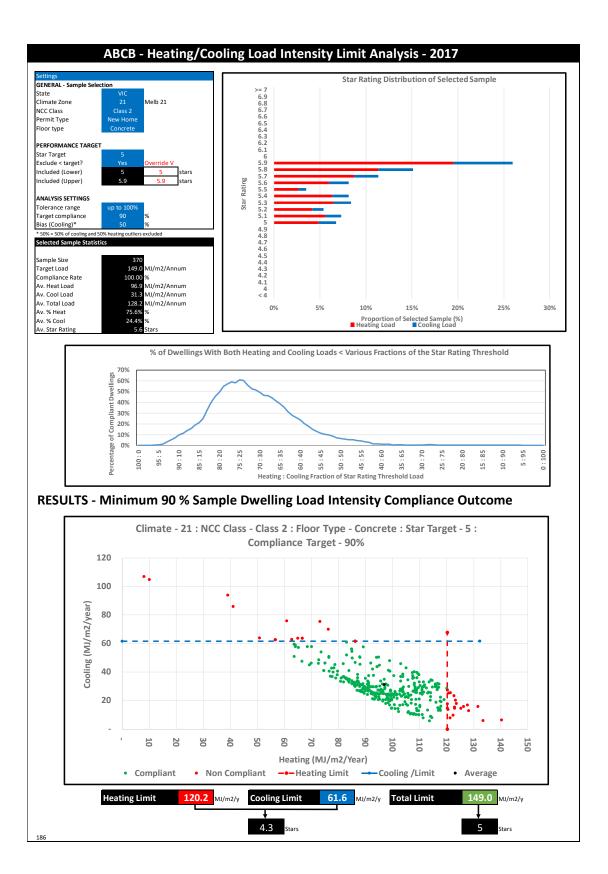


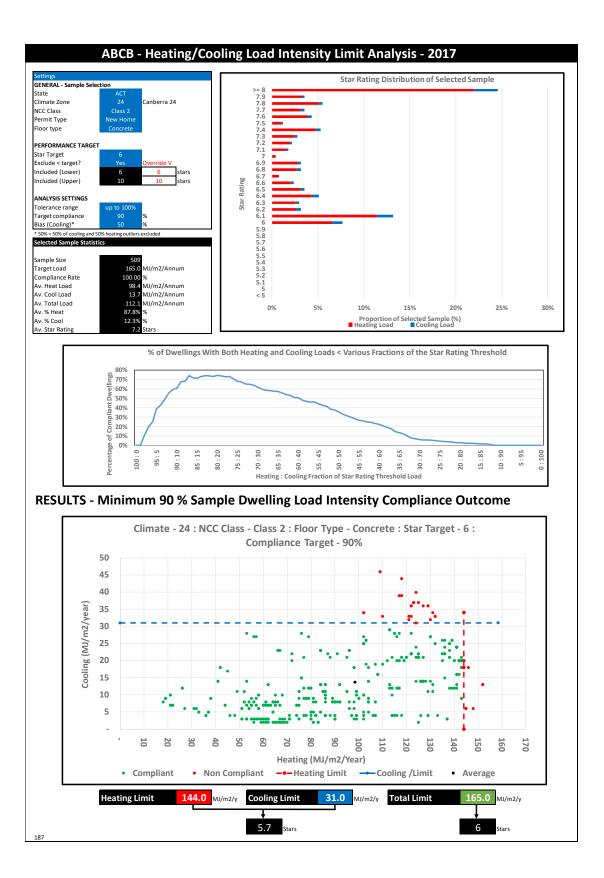


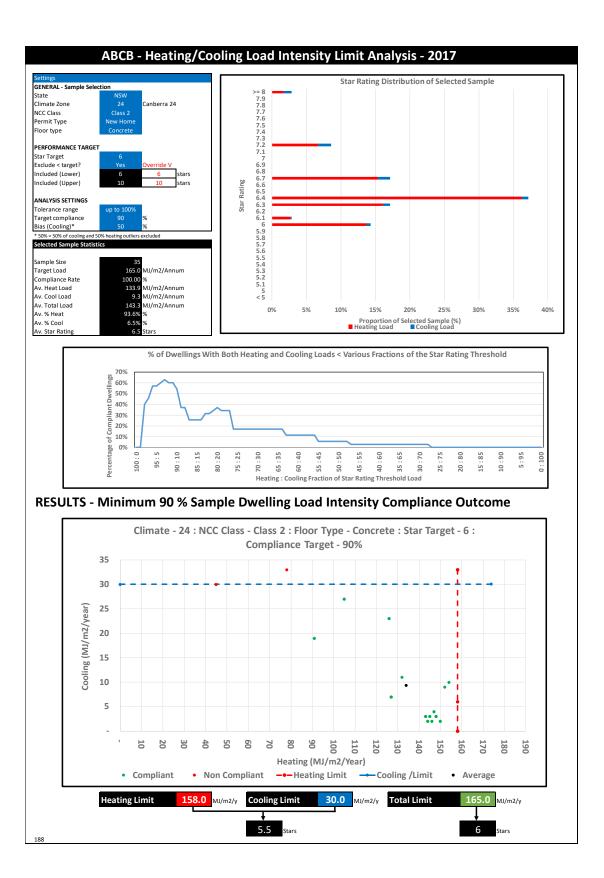


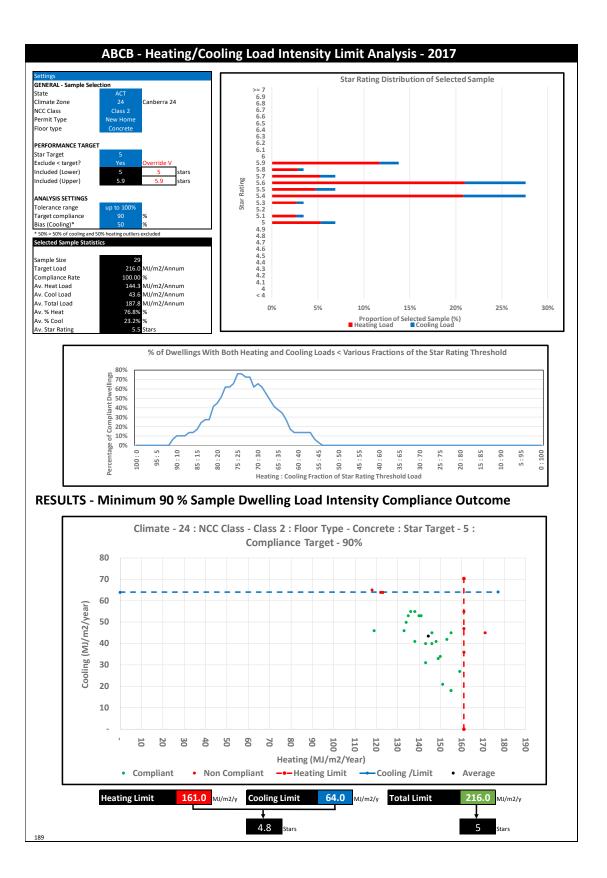


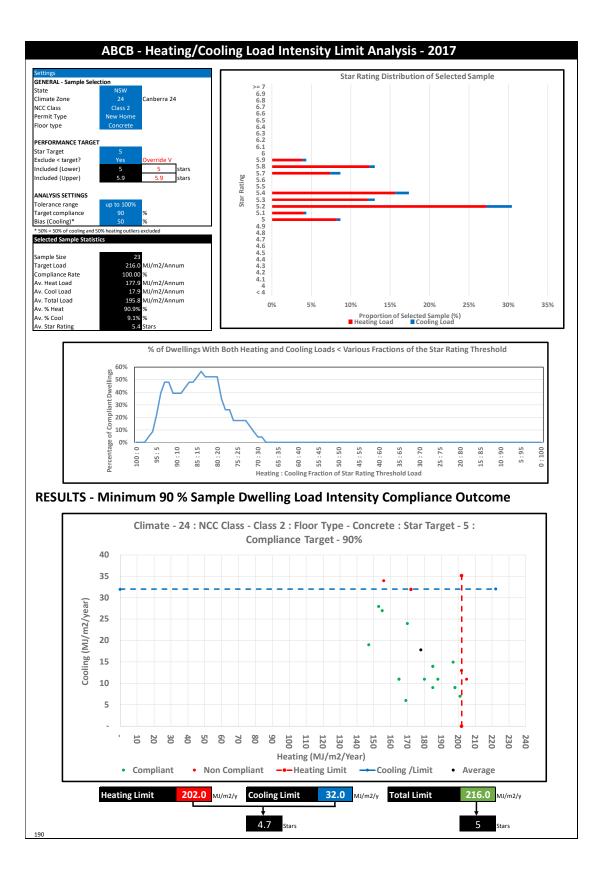


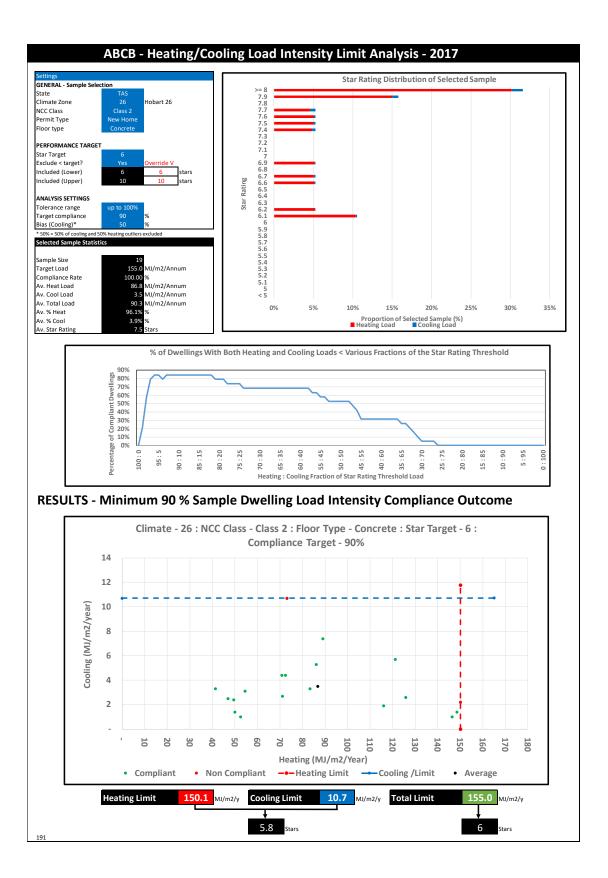


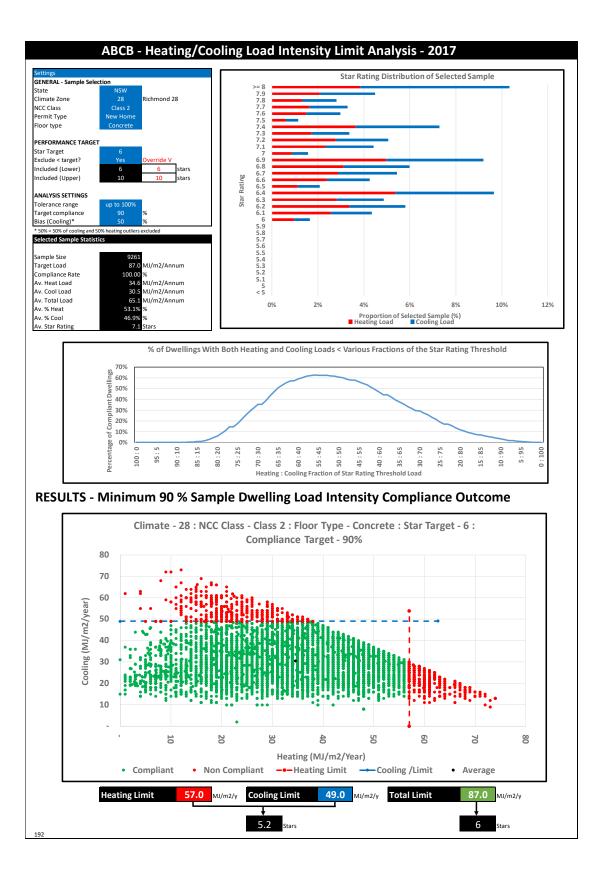


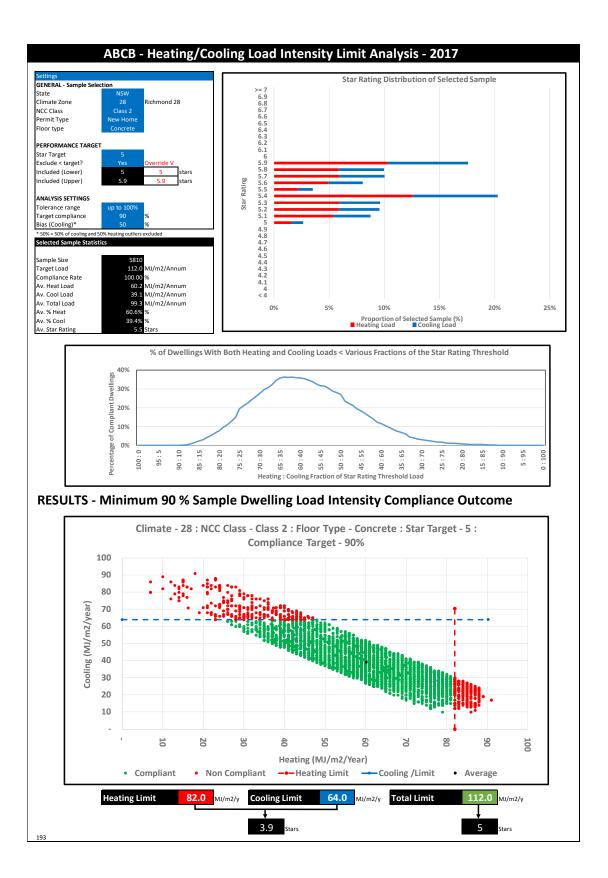


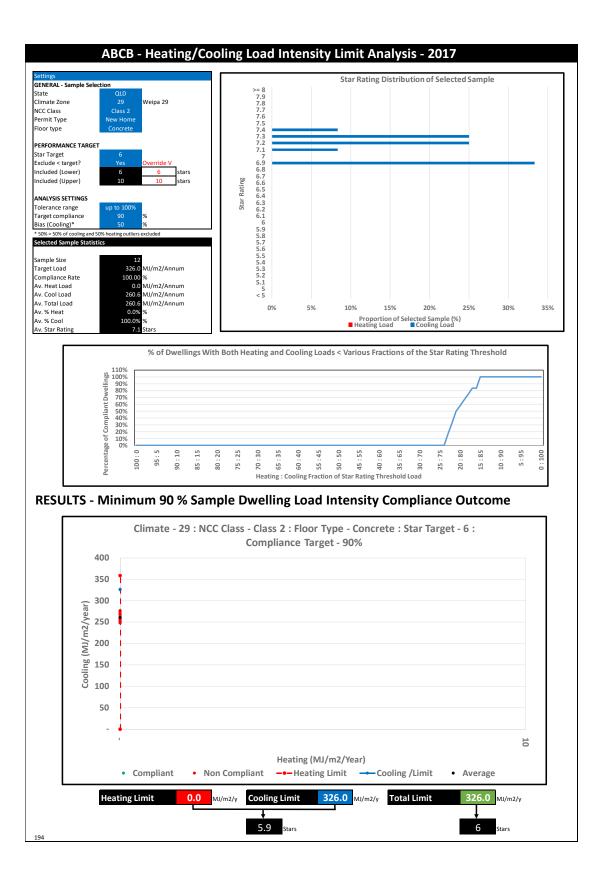


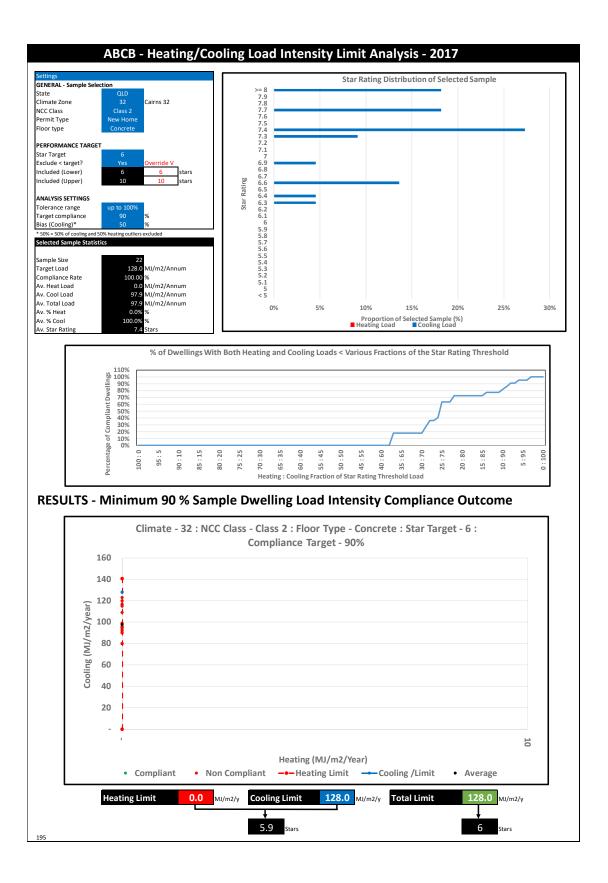


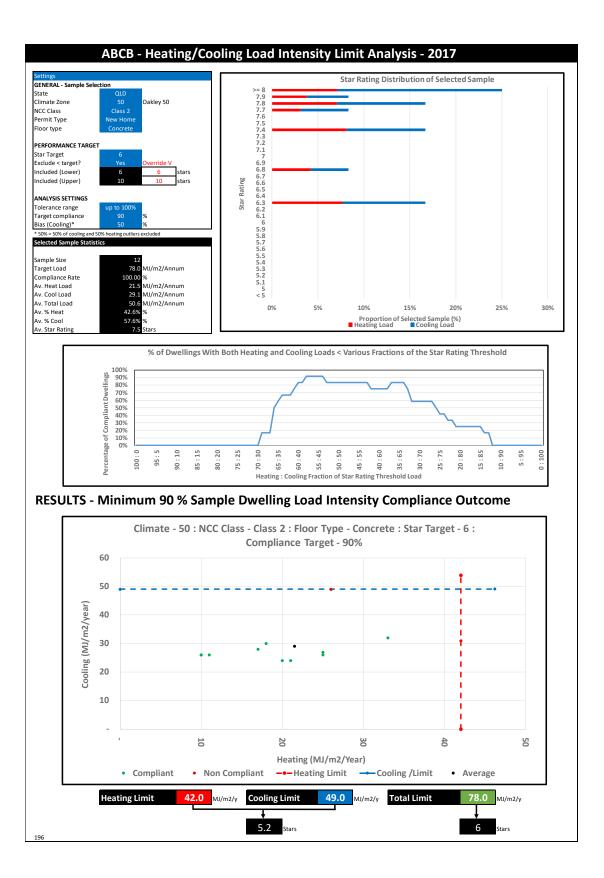


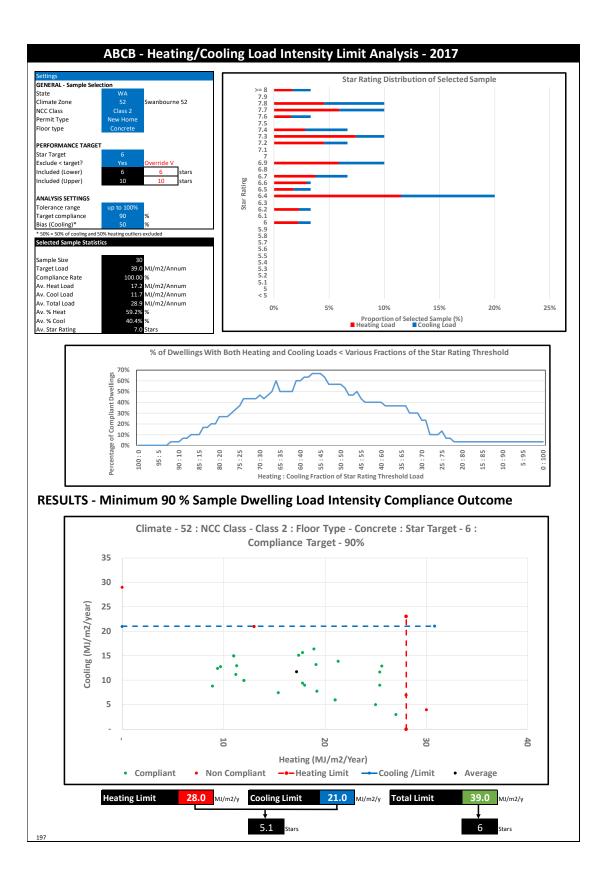


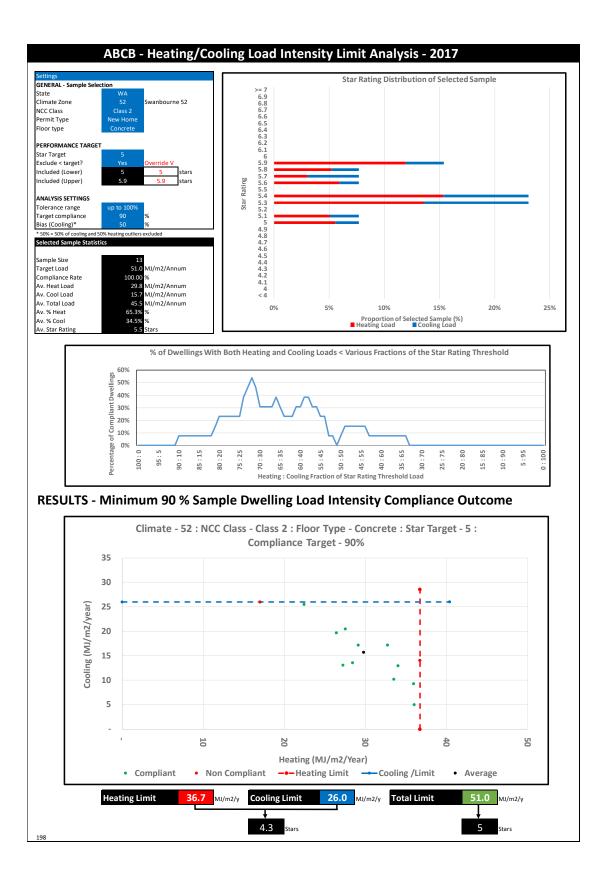


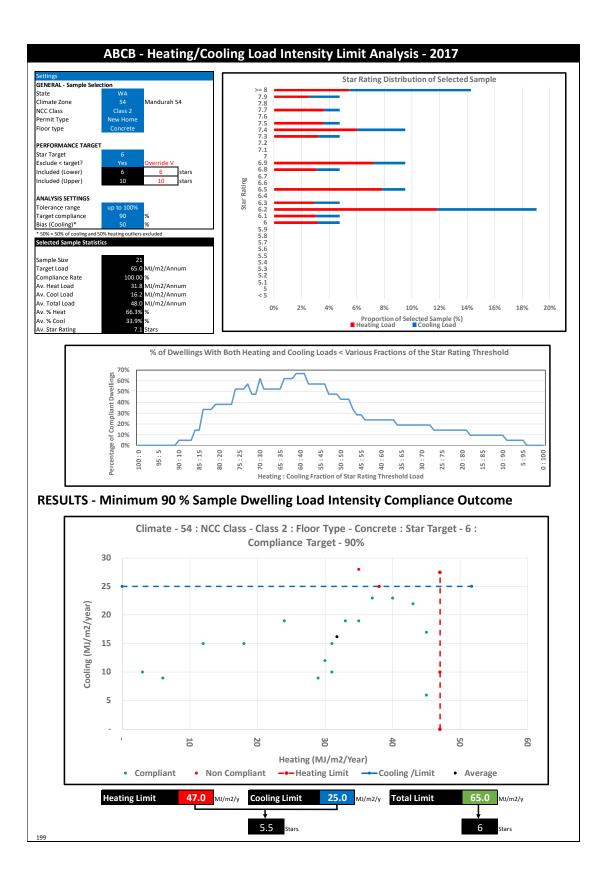


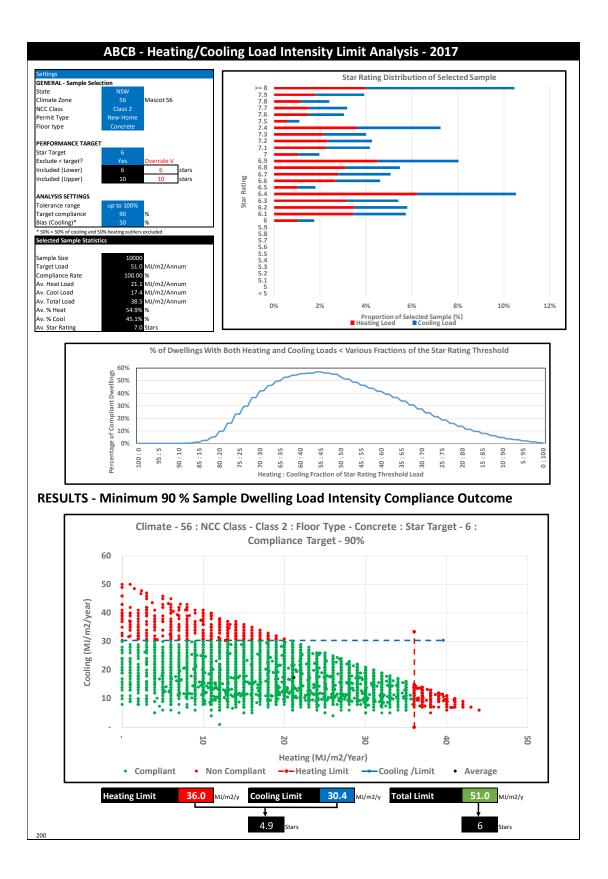


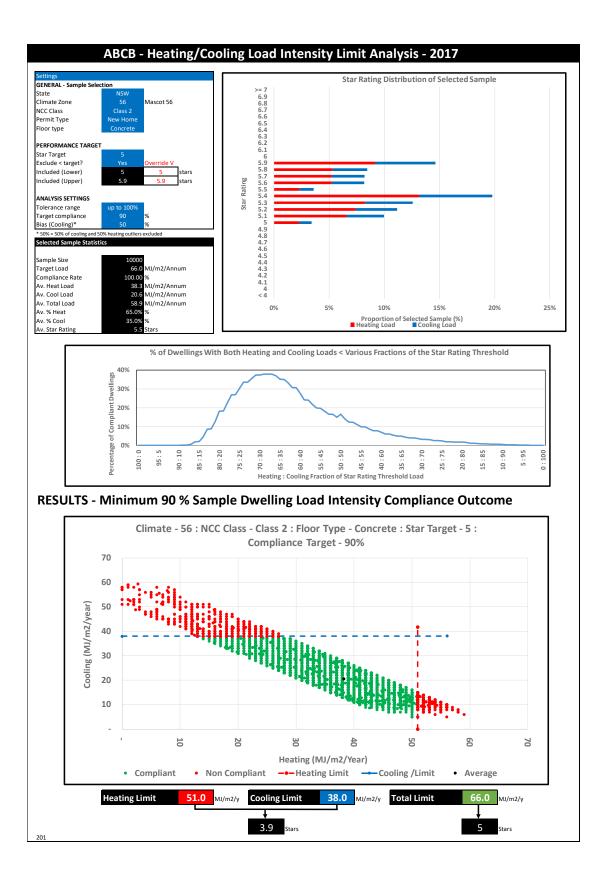


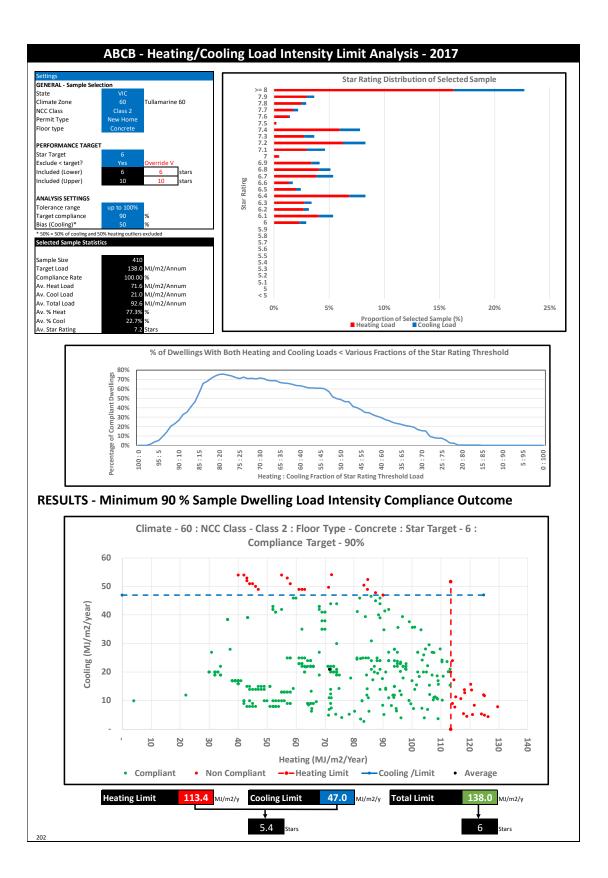


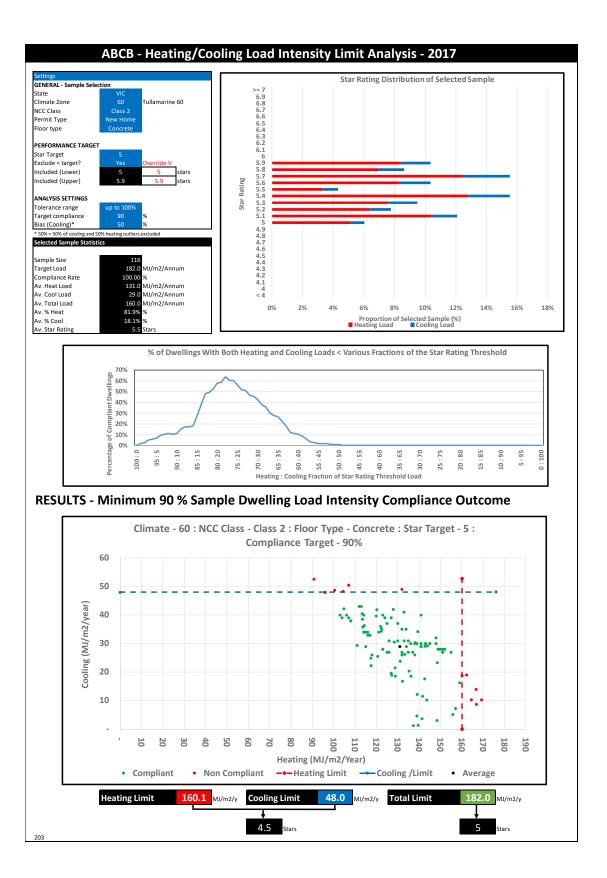


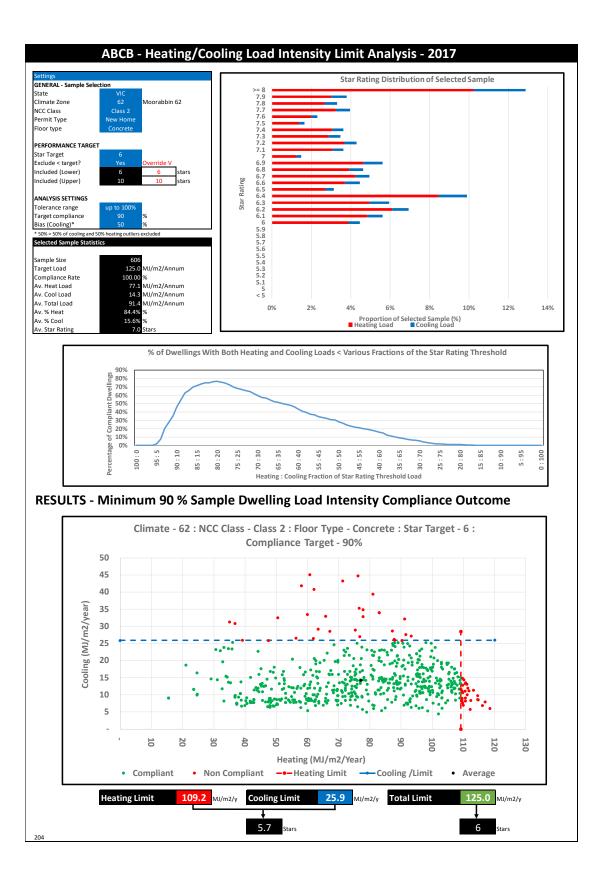


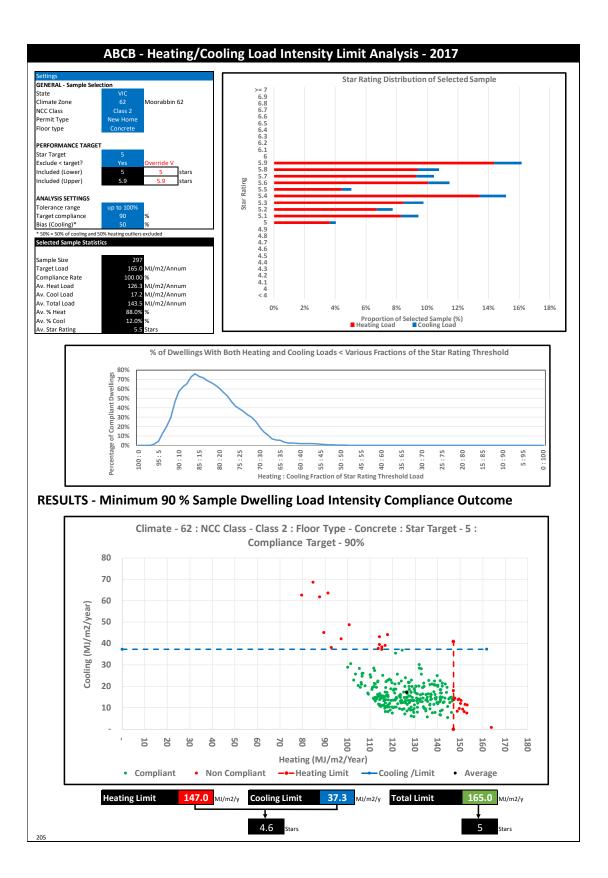


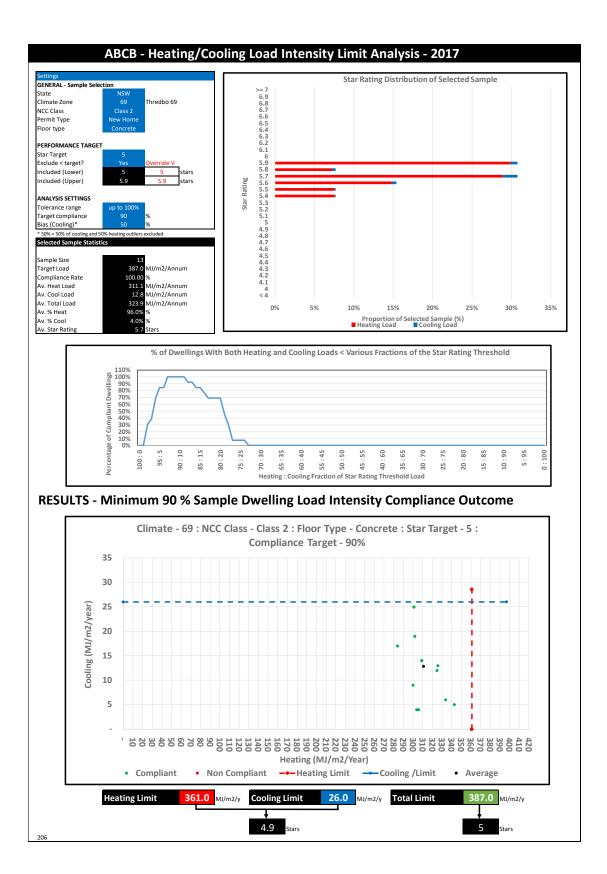












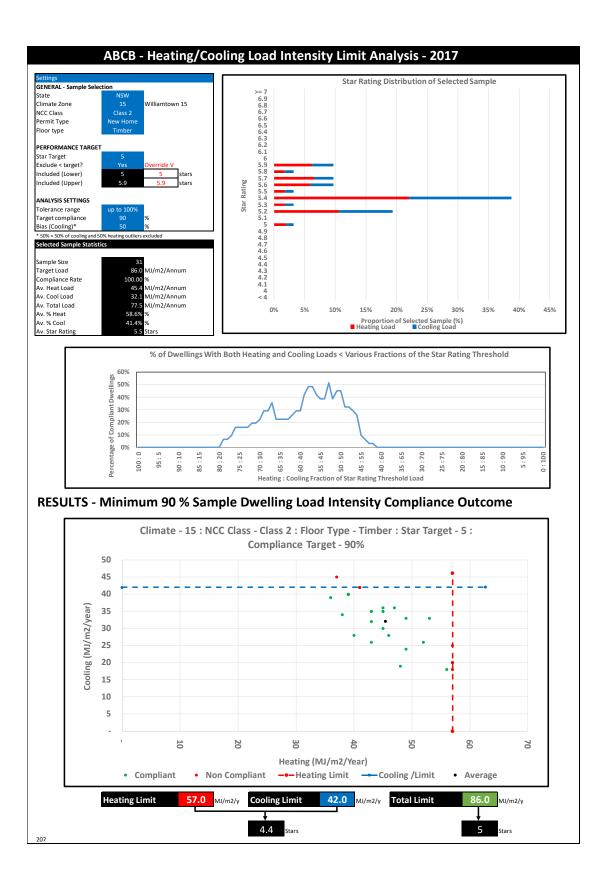
Class 2 Dwellings

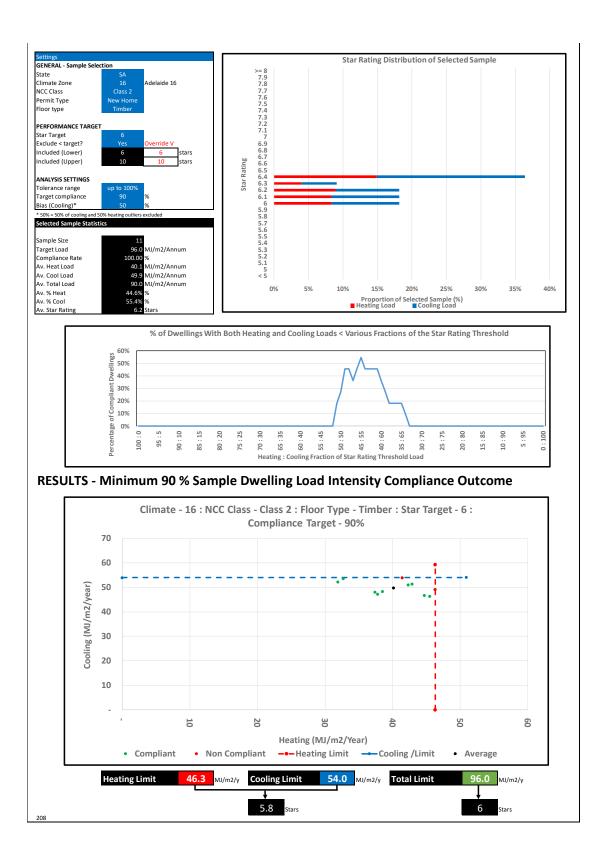
Timber Floor

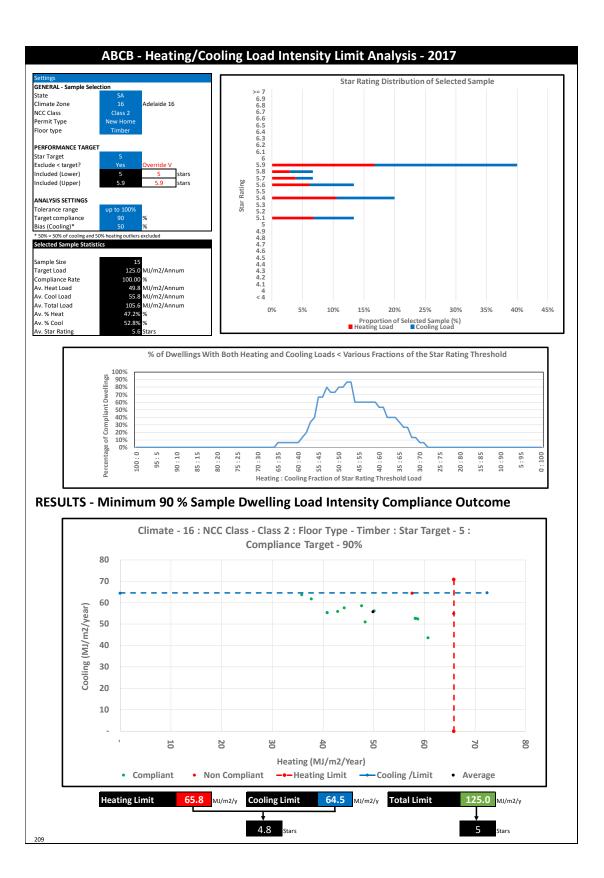
Average 6 Star Standard

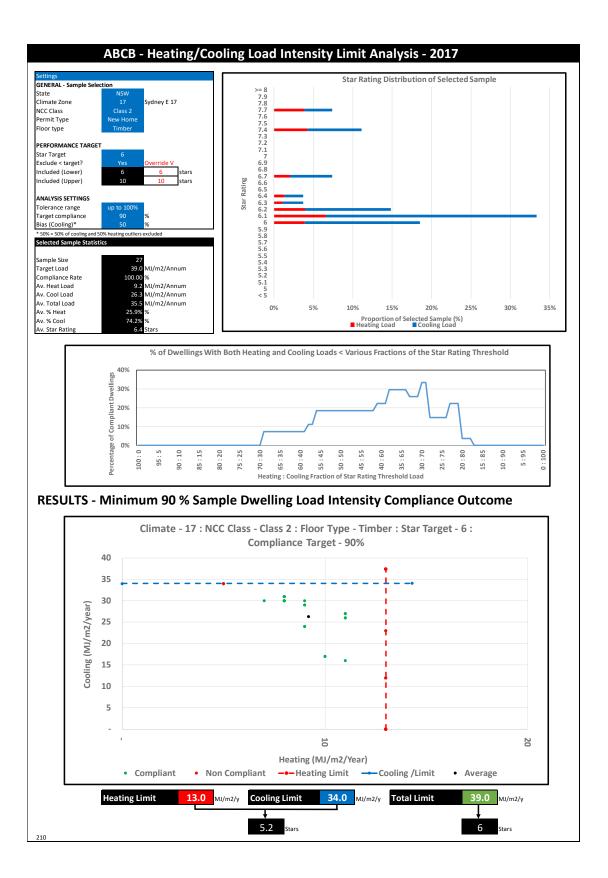
And

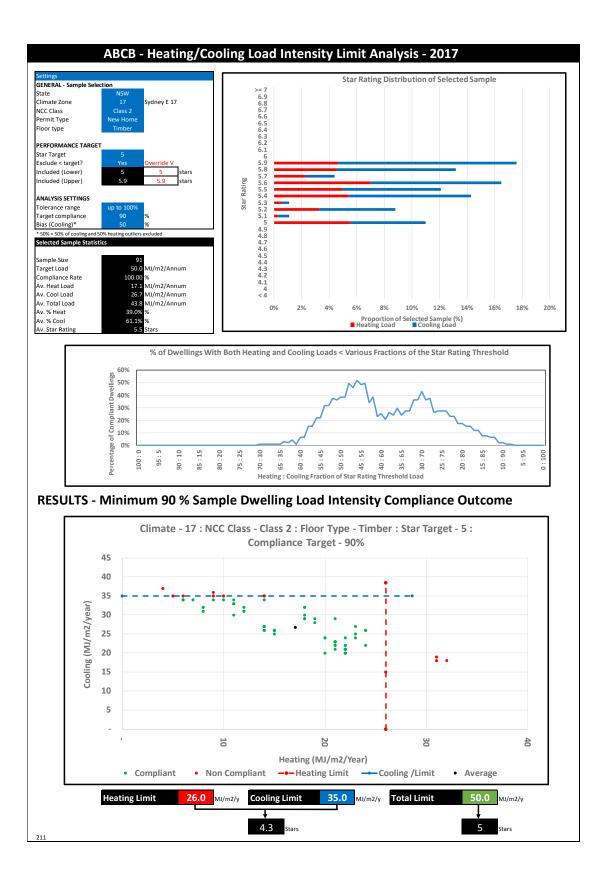
Minimum 5 Star Standard

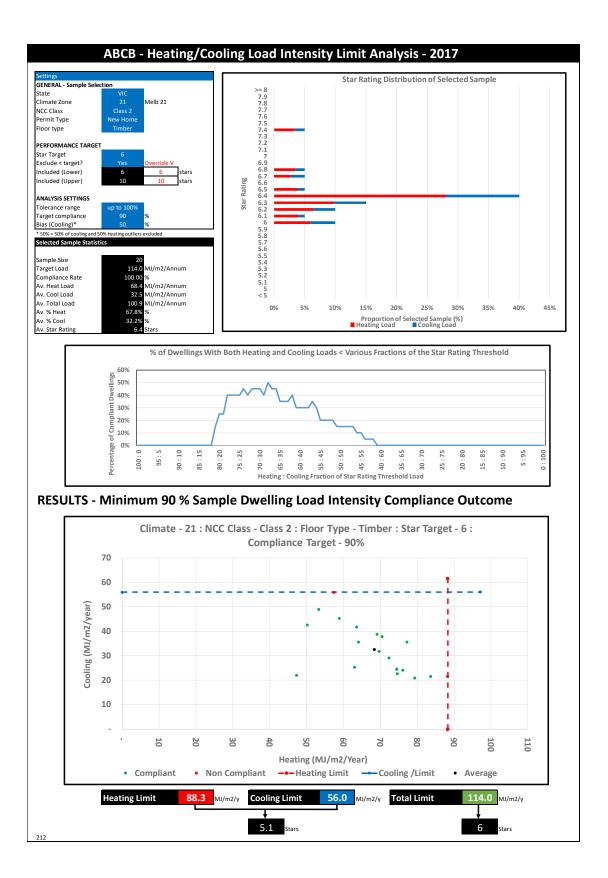


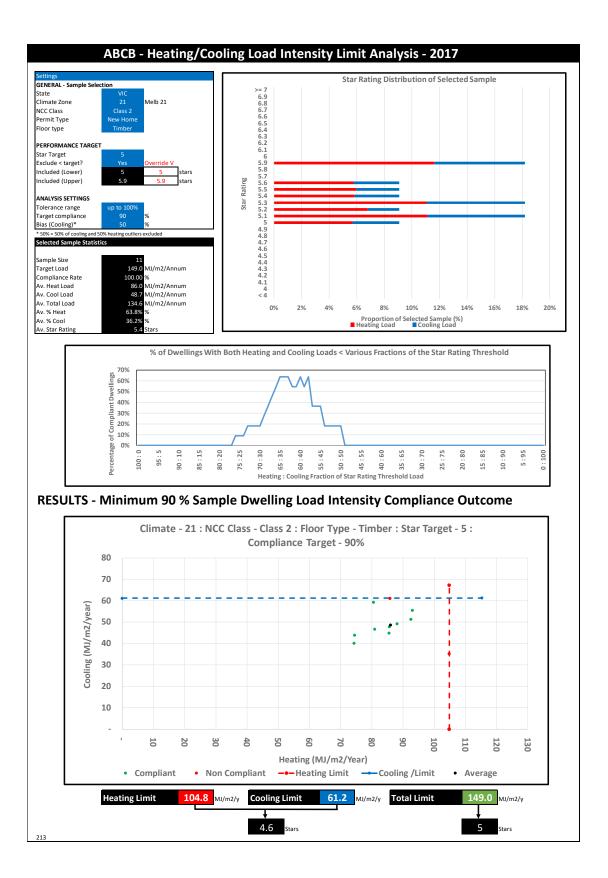


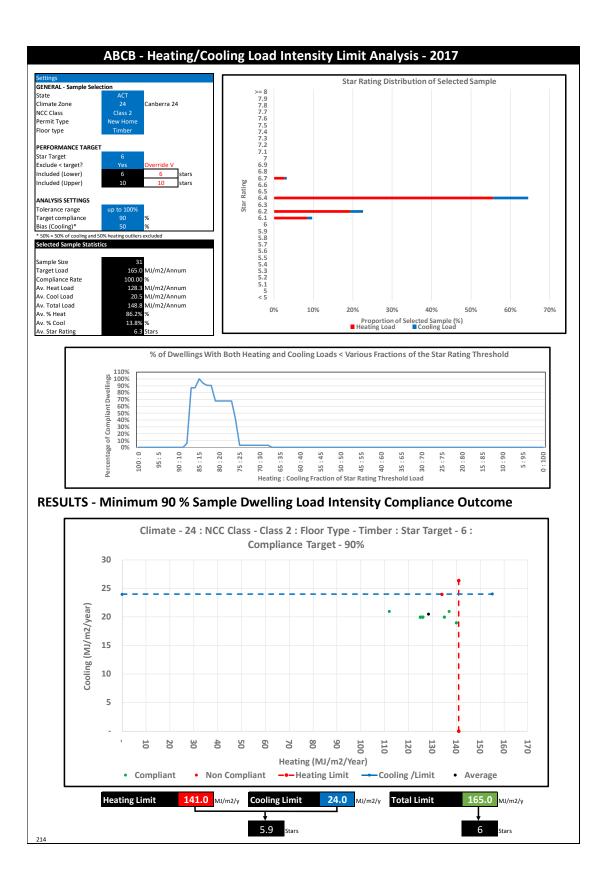


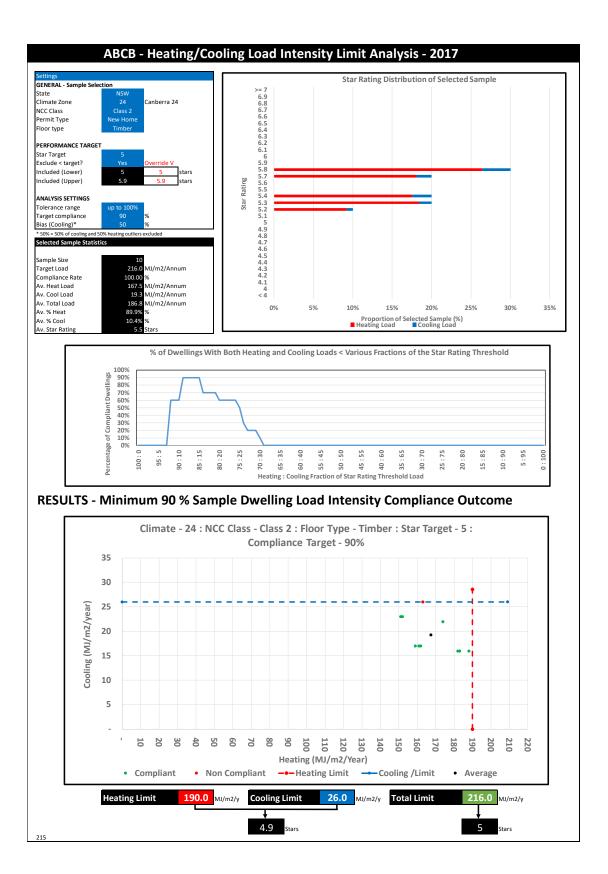


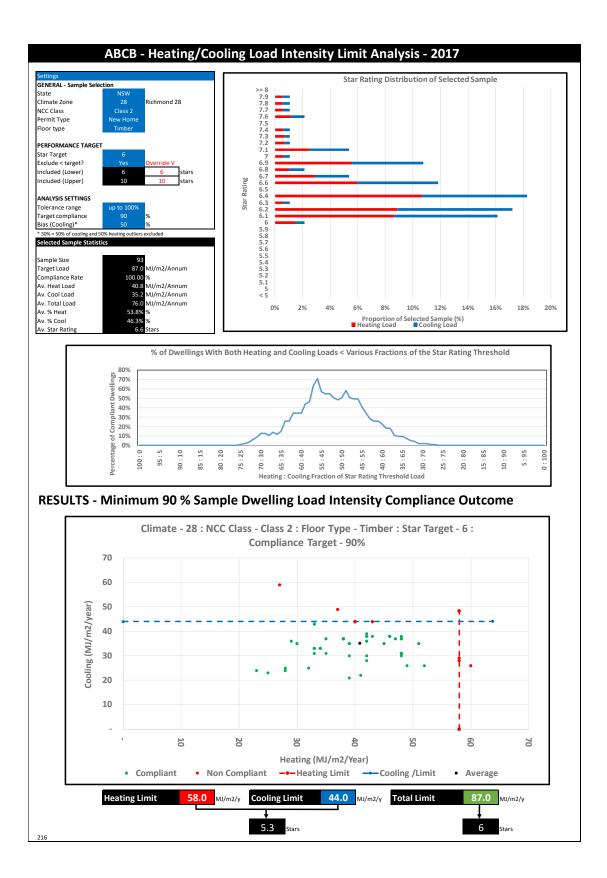


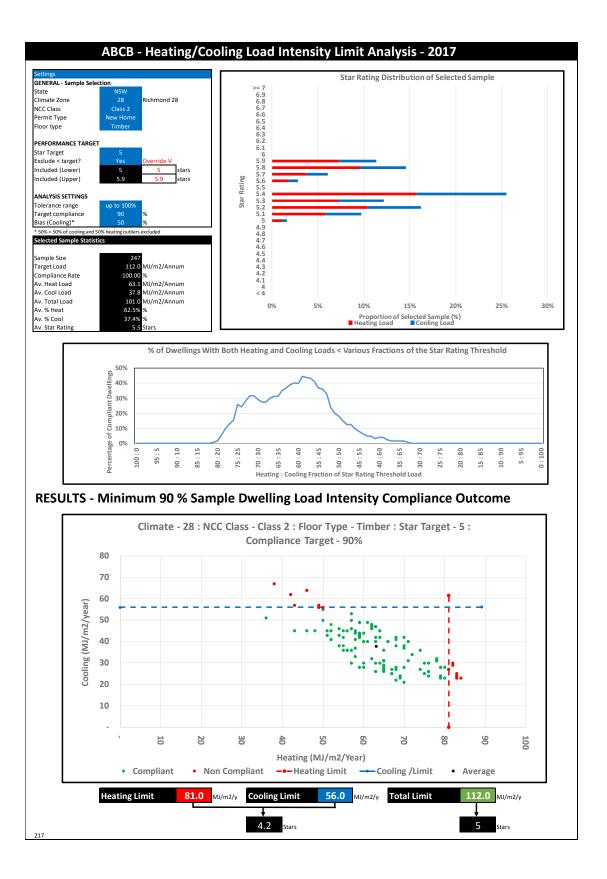


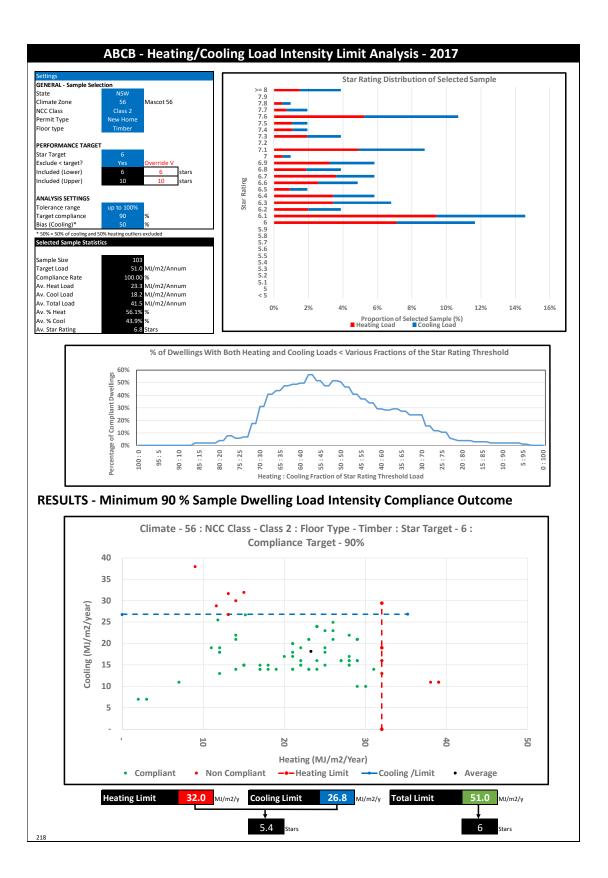


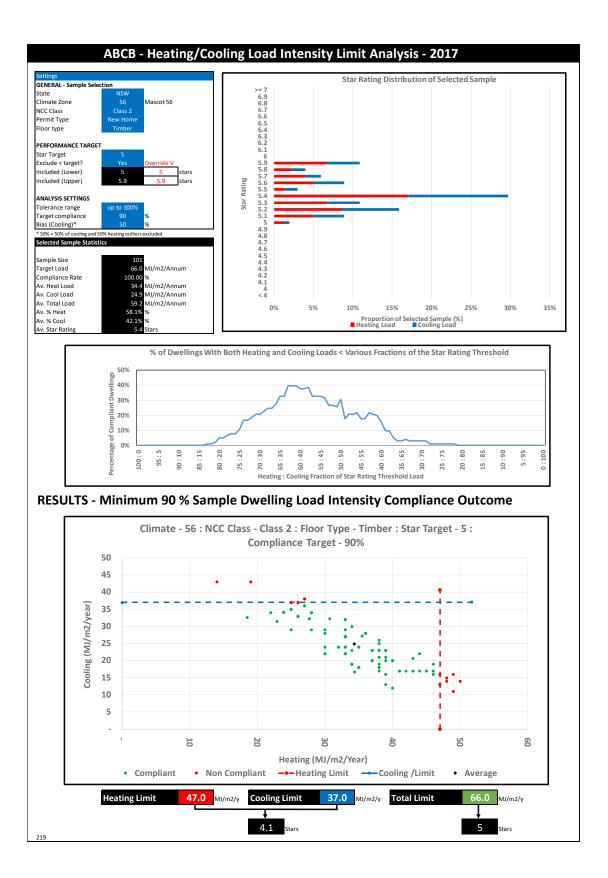


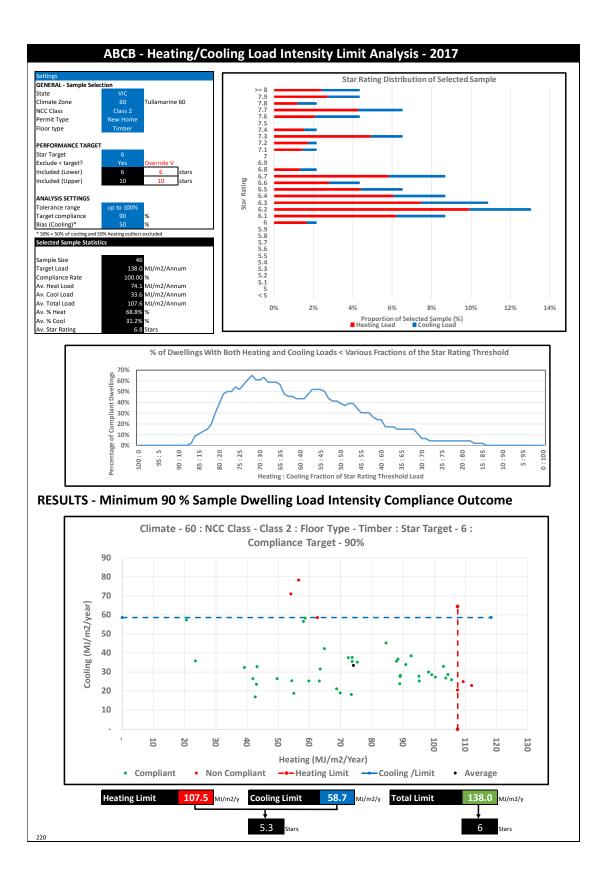


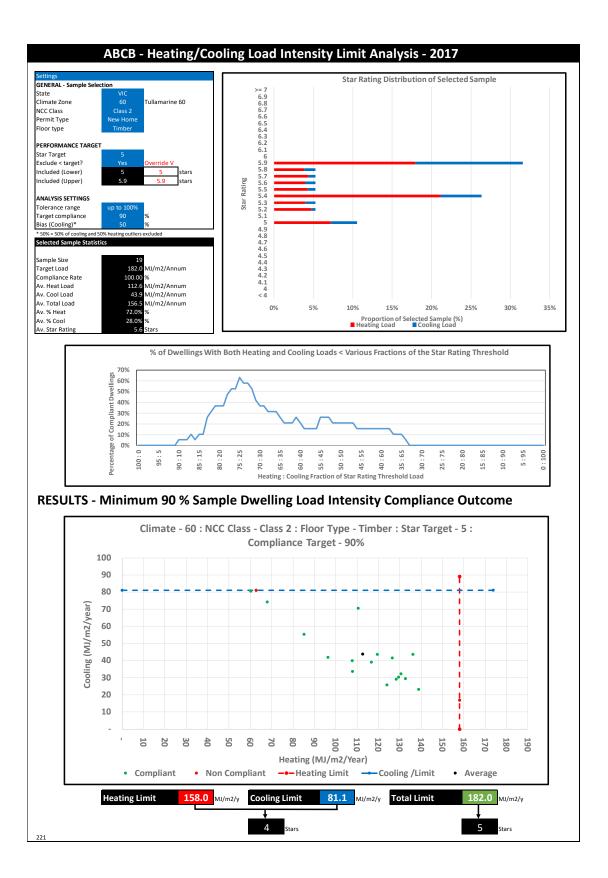


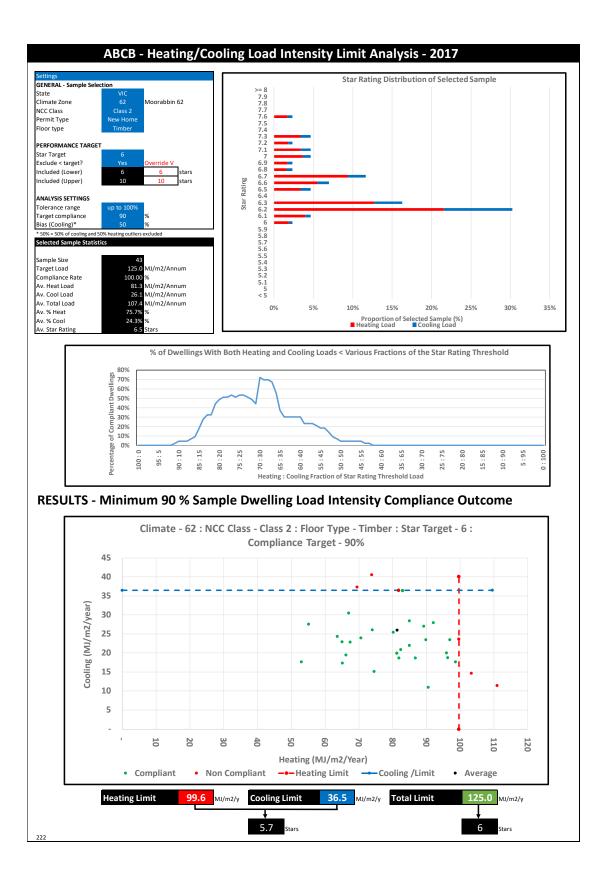


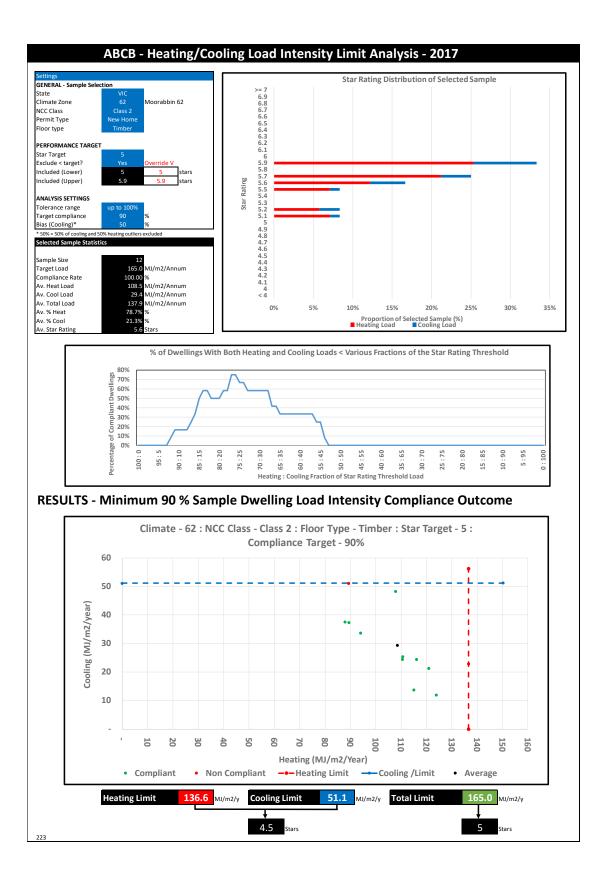


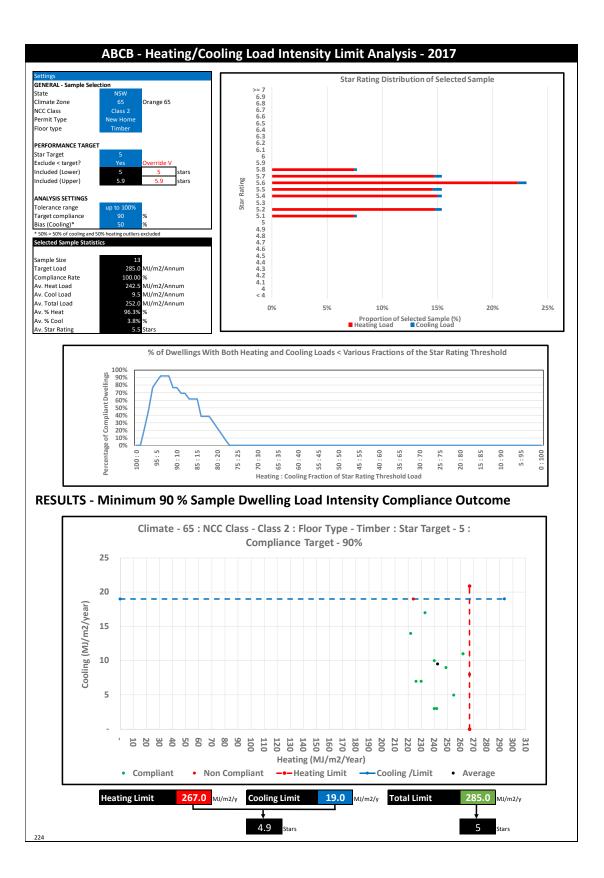








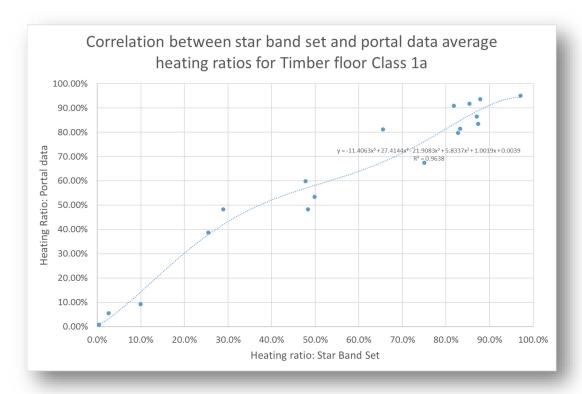




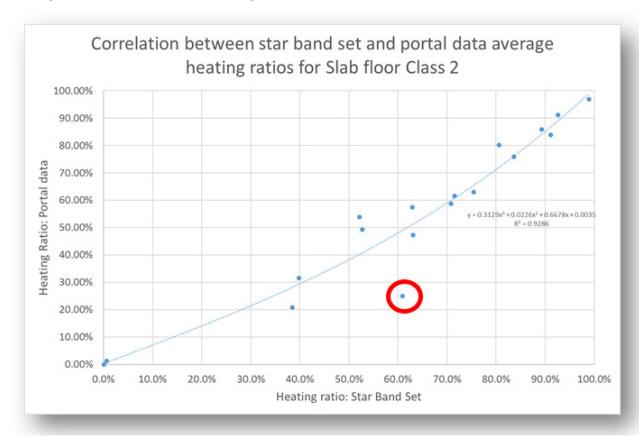
Appendix 5: Outputs from Method 2 Analysis

Note that the heating fraction outputs from method 2 are shown in the heating and cooling load limit tables in section 0 Appendix 3: Load Limits.

Correlation between Star Band data set and portal data for Class 1 timber floored houses. 6 stars

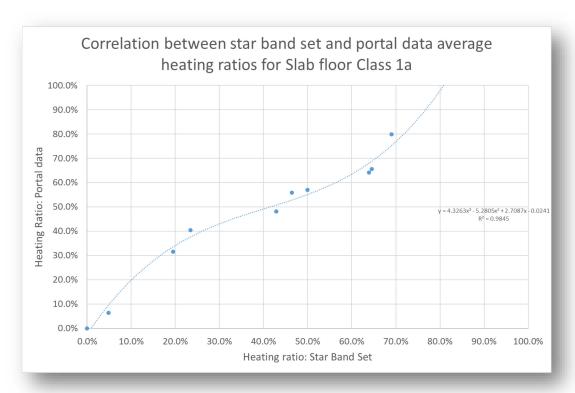


Correlation between Star Band data set and portal data for Class 2 concrete slab floored houses. 6 stars (average load limit for the whole building)

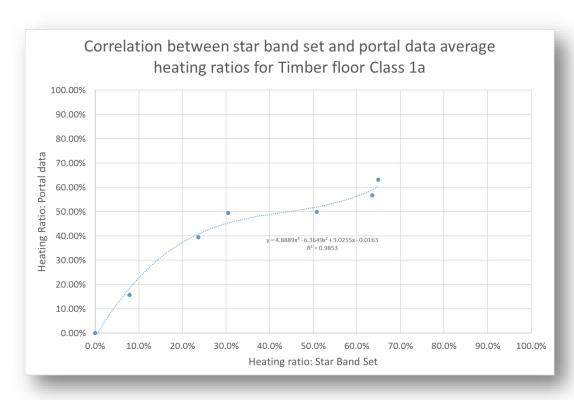


Note that the heating fraction shown with a red circle over it is for East Sydney. This shows that the heating fraction in East Sydney does not correlate well with other climates. In similar climates like Williamtown, Mascot and West Sydney (Richmond) the heating fractions are much higher and heating fractions for Class 1 dwellings in these climates are all similar. Further investigation showed that over half of the ratings available at over 5 stars were from one apartment building. Because the BASIX heating and cooling caps were used, rather than the NCC methodology this appears to have led to a skewing of results toward a lower heating fraction that would not occur if the NCC methodology was used. The only units that had ratings in the appropriate range (over 5 and 6 stars) all had very low heating fractions, while all those units from the same development which were excluded from the analysis had much higher heating fractions. This could arise if the building itself has a predominant north orientation which would result in lower heating loads, or if those units in the sample from this building were mainly north facing. The consultants will be seeking further portal data to overcome the limitations of the current sample.

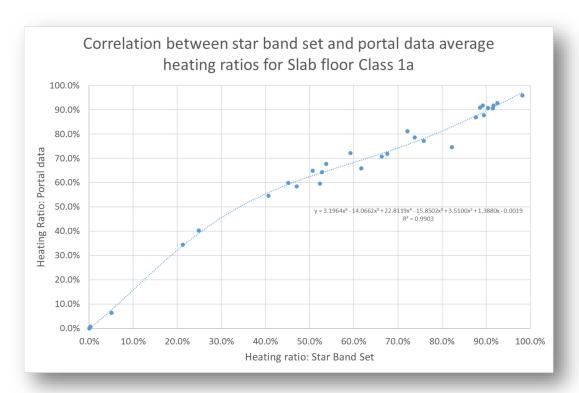
Correlation between Star Band data set and Class 1 concrete slab floored houses. 5.5 stars (dwellings with an outdoor room)



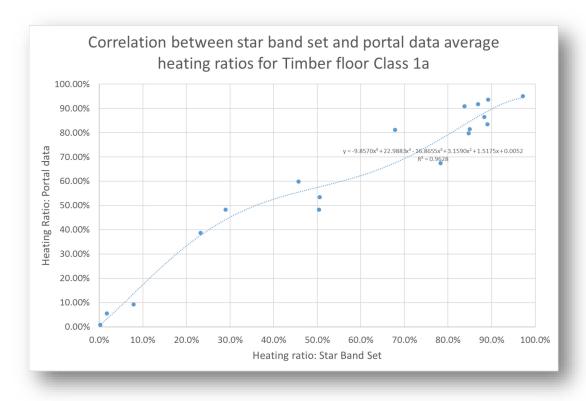
Correlation between Star Band data set and Class 1 timber floored houses. 5.5 stars (dwellings with an outdoor room)



Correlation between Star Band data set and Class 1 concrete slab floored houses. 5.0 stars (dwellings with an outdoor room with ceiling fan)



Correlation between Star Band data set and Class 1 timber floored houses. 5.0 stars (dwellings with an outdoor room with ceiling fan)



Correlation between Star Band data set and Class 2 concrete slab floored apartments. 5.0 stars (maximum load limit for an individual unit)

