

Pricing Methodology 2008 - 2009

Pursuant to:

Requirements 22 and 23 of the Electricity Information
Disclosure Requirements 2004

For Line Charges effective on 1 April 2008

April 2008



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Terms and Definitions

AMD	Anytime Maximum Demand, which is defined as the average of the 12 highest offtake quantities for the customer at the connection location during the capacity measurement period.
Capacity Measurement Period	12-month period starting 1 September and ending 31 August inclusive, immediately prior to the commencement of the pricing year.
Consumption Data	Data provided by the Retailer to the Distributor as required under the Use of System Agreement, showing details of the measured electricity consumption on the distribution network.
Demand	The rate of expending electrical energy expressed in kilowatts (kW) or kilovolt amperes (kVA).
Distributor	Top Energy as the operator and owner of the distribution network.
Electricity Governance Rules	The Rules made by the Minister of Energy under section 172H of the Electricity Act 1992 as may be amended from time to time.
Embedded Generation	Electricity generation that is connected and distributed within the distribution network, the electricity generation being such that it can be used to avoid or reduce transmission demand costs.
Consumer	A purchaser of electricity from the Retailer where the electricity is delivered via the distribution network.
GXP	Grid Exit Point, a point of connection between Transpower's transmission system and Top Energy's distribution network.
GST	Goods and Services Tax as defined in the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985.
HV	High Voltage, voltage above 1,000 volts.
ICP	Installation Control Point. Point of Connection on the Distributor's network, which the Distributor nominates as the point at which a Retailer is deemed to supply electricity to an Consumer, and has the attributes set out in the Rules.
IND	Industrial Customer defined by Top Energy.
Line Charges	The charges levied by Top Energy on Consumers for the use of the Network as described in this Pricing Methodology.
Load Control Equipment	The equipment (which may include, but is not limited to, ripple receivers and relays) which is from time to time installed in an Consumer's Premises for the purpose of receiving Load Management Service signals.
LV	Low voltage. Voltage up to 1,000 volts, generally 230 or 400 volts for supply to most Consumers.
NToU	Non Time of Use Customer, whose usage is metered using a standard whole current type meter.
Pricing Year	12-month period from 1 April to 31 March the following year.
RPDP	Regional Peak Demand Period, relates to an Upper North Island defined by Transpower where Top Energy is located. The half hour in which any of the 12 highest regional demands occurs during the capacity measurement period for the relevant pricing year.
RCPD	Regional Coincident Peak Demand, relates to the customer's offtake at the connection location during a regional peak demand period.
Retailer	The supplier of electricity to Consumers with installations connected to the distribution network.
ToU	Time of Use Customer, who is metered according to their electricity consumption for a particular period (usually half-hourly) and complies with Part D of the Electricity Governance Rules.
Transpower	Transpower (NZ) Limited.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to describe Top Energy Limited's (TEL) pricing methodology for the line charges effective from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

This document has been prepared to comply with Requirements 22 and 23 of the Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004. Accordingly this document discloses:

- The methodology used to calculate the prices charged;
- The key components of revenue required to cover costs and profits of the lines business activities;
- The consumer groups used to calculate the prices being charged, including;
 - The rationale for consumer grouping;
 - The method of determining which groups consumers are in;
 - The statistics relating to each consumer group.
- The method and rationale by which components of the revenue are allocated to consumer groups, and the numerical values of the different components;
- The rationale and method used to determine the proportions of charges which are fixed and the proportions which are variable.

The line charge is based on each individual installation control point (ICP) and on kWh consumption data provided by the respective retailers operating on TEL's network.

For mass market customers and small to medium businesses, transmission charges are bundled with the disclosed distribution charges, and included in the appropriate tariff component. For TEL's large industrial customers (INDs), it has been possible to pass on transmission charges in a direct and transparent fashion which provides efficient pricing signals to the customers.

The objectives of the pricing methodology are:

- To allocate costs fairly between consumer groups;
- To establish a range of tariff options that reflect/meet consumer requirements;
- To provide appropriate demand based pricing signals where possible;
- To meet regulatory requirements;
- To appropriately recover pass through costs;
- To achieve a rate of return acceptable to shareholders.

2. Pricing Objectives

2.1 Revenue Requirements

Pricing should generate sufficient revenue for TEL to meet the following requirements, while also ensuring that TEL does not breach the price path threshold:

1. Meet its contractual obligations for connection to the Transpower Grid.
2. Meet its contractual obligations for the delivery of energy over its distribution network to the consumers.
3. Meet the Company's objective to fund:
 - Operating costs of the lines business, including:
 - Transmission and Avoided Transmission Costs
 - Maintenance Costs
 - Overheads and Taxation Costs
 - New investments
 - Capital Expenditure
4. Comply with the statutory requirements on public safety, regulatory disclosure, environmental protection and quality of supply

To achieve the above, TEL has the following five guiding principles for pricing:

1. Provide pricing which is transparent and simple to understand, implement, administer; and accommodates different socio-economic needs of its customers.
2. Maintain the stability of historic price regimes, in order to minimise customer disruption, and to provide long term stability.
3. To not differentiate between its urban and rural customers.
4. Where practical to give customers the opportunity to significantly reduce their electricity costs, if they reduce their usage at times when TEL's associated costs of supply are high.
5. Within the restrictions of the Government's price control regime, to provide an adequate return to the shareholder.

2.2 Efficiency

Pricing must be economically efficient in the investment signals it creates. This is achieved by matching the pricing structure to the cost structure as closely as practical.

In order to create efficient investment signals for its customers, TEL employs a very simple pricing structure that signals the fixed and variable costs of energy delivery.

For commercial (or ToU) customers, this is reflected in its tariffs, whereby TEL charges higher prices during periods of high electricity demand and lower prices during low demand periods.

For domestic (or NToU) customers, there are a range of tariff options that reflect the nature of the load connected and whether TEL is able to shift their load to alleviate Transmission peak charges.

For large industrial (or IND) customers, the pricing is based directly on coincident peak charges, and this provides clear incentives for users to manage their electricity usage.

2.3 Fairness

In order to ensure that the prices set are fair and reasonable, TEL divides its customers into different consumer groups based on their load capacities, and sets their prices in a way to reflect their share of assets used during the pricing year.

When new investment is required, those users who obtain the benefit are required to contribute towards the cost. Notwithstanding this general policy, where a sufficiently large proportion of TEL customers across diverse consumer groups receive a benefit from a new investment, these costs may be recovered across the whole consumer base.

Pricing is also even-handed in its treatment of different retailers, and provide for equal access as a matter of statutory requirement.

2.4 Simplicity

TEL uses a very simple pricing structure that is easy to understand and administer, so that it can reduce the cost and complexity of its billing system, whilst providing effective commercial signals that allow consumers to make efficient investment decisions.

As a result of keeping things simple, TEL has bundled its Transmission and Distribution charges for all customers except the large industrials.

2.5 Load Management

It is desirable that any signal incorporated in the pricing is passed through to the customers in a form that will allow them to respond positively. The pricing methodology employed by TEL provides the correct signals to encourage demand side management.

Domestic customers shall observe benefits from different tariff rates offered, if they allow part of their load to be controlled by TEL's load control equipment. For industrial customers, they are able to see a direct benefit from any avoided Transmission charges in their line charges, if they shift large blocks of demand away from TEL's AMD periods and RPDP.

2.6 Legislative Compliance

Electricity lines businesses are controlled by the requirements set out by the Commerce Commission under the Commerce Act (Electricity Distribution Thresholds) Notice 2004 and the Amendment Notice 2006.

A key part of this regime is a price control mechanism based on the CPI-X formula (Consumer Price Index minus a factor X to be determined by the Commerce Commission from time to time.) The

current value of X for TEL is 0%. The price path threshold criteria limits price increase to the rate of CPI.

For this reason, although pricing is designed to reflect the cost of supply and revenue requirement, an adjustment has to be made to the final pricing to ensure that TEL complies with the regulations and not breach the price threshold.

3. Revenue Requirement

The first step in developing pricing methodology is to establish the annual costs and revenue requirements. Costs can then be allocated among different consumer groups.

Forecast revenue requirements provide agreed returns and meet TEL's objectives to, where possible, fund capital expenditure from current earnings.

Component	Revenue Requirement 2008-2009
Transmission	\$5,867,334
Avoided Transmission	\$766,743
Maintenance	\$4,300,000
Overheads and Tax	\$6,547,020
Capital Expenditure	\$5,719,402
Cash Surplus	\$2,380,134
Annual Revenue requirement	\$25,580,633

3.1 Transmission Cost Recovery

TEL is connected to Transpower's GXP's at Kaikohe and Kaitaia.

In accordance with the regulatory regime and its own pricing principles, TEL passes through all the transmission charges without any mark-up. The transmission charge is equitably distributed across all customers connected to TEL's network.

Transmission revenue requirement is calculated as per Schedule F5 Electricity Governance Rules October 2007 - Transpower's Transmission Pricing Methodology and Market Company (MCo) voltage support charges. Transpower charges include:

- Connection Charges (annual capacity charges, based on associated transmission connection assets);
- Interconnection Charges (coincident peak charges, based on TEL's RCPD in capacity measurement period);
- New Investment Charges (determined via the agreement between Transpower and TEL to capacity and security upgrades).

For large industrial customers, Transpower's interconnection charge is allocated based on the customer's contribution to the interconnection charge. As all these customers have ToU metering, TEL is able to determine this contribution by using their twelve half-hourly consumption data that are coincident with TEL's RCPD.

For the remaining customers on TEL network, transmission charges are allocated based on demand and to maintain historical relativities and avoid price volatility.

Transpower Loss Rental Rebate (LRR) is excluded from the revenue requirement as these are passed on transparently, via a separate rebate mechanism. TEL will distribute the net actual amount of the LRR received in the whole pricing year to retailers. The amounts will be distributed

to retailers in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled on an annual basis after the pricing year.

In the event that savings in transmission and other charges arise during the year, which could cause TEL to breach regulations, these will be refunded as a one-off distribution to retailers or an adjustment to subsequent pricing depending upon the magnitude of these savings.

3.2 Avoided Transmission Cost Recovery

The Ngawha Geothermal Power Station (NGL), as an embedded generator, is connected to TEL network, as an alternative to transmission. Therefore, avoided transmission and voltage support charges are payable to NGL.

3.3 Maintenance of Existing Assets

The maintenance program is driven by the need to provide consumers with acceptable levels of safety, reliability and repairs to equipment following faults. The amount budgeted for maintenance work is determined in the TEL Asset Management Plan.

4. How We Price

TEL's approach to pricing is that all customers who are connected to the network should pay their fair share of the revenue requirement. The tariffs are structured so that those who use the network during peak times should pay a premium and those that don't are able to enjoy a lesser rate. Furthermore, TEL has adopted a policy of maintaining uniform geographic pricing for all its customers except for large industrial customers.

Line charges are disaggregated into three consumer groups, which reflect the share of assets used and typical maximum demand of the individual customer, as follows:

Consumer Group	Customer Description	Typical Maximum Demand	Quantity
IND	Industrial Customers	> 1MVA, and annual consumption > 3GWh	3
ToU	Commercial Customers	Annual consumption > 200MWh but < 3GWh	62
NToU	Small Businesses (i.e. CAP150)	Capacity > 100A per phase	122
	Small Businesses / Residential Customers (i.e. DAYNGT)	Annual consumption > 8000kWh	922
	Residential Customers	Annual consumption < 8000kWh	28689
	Unmetered Supply	Annual consumption < 3000kWh	213

4.1 Large Industrial Customers

Top Energy has a fixed annual tariff for its large industrial customers (IND). The tariff for large industrial customers comprises of:

- Transpower Connection charges
- Transpower Interconnection Charges
- Avoided transmission charges payable to embedded generators
- TEL connection and interconnection charges for its sub-transmission assets
- TEL operations and maintenance charges

The charge has been allocated to IND on the basis of:

- Associated assets used
- Customer's consumption
- Customer's coincident peak demand

Pricing for IND aims to recover the actual costs of TEL's service. To meet customers' requirements, the charges are wholly fixed and divided into twelve equal payments. There are no variable charges allocated to IND.

4.2 Time of Use Commercial Customers

Historical consumer groupings have been retained to provide customers with a degree of stability. TEL's pricing structure for the commercial market has a fixed and variable component.

Fixed charges for commercial customers have been set to maintain historical linkages and to reflect the proportion of asset used.

The variable component encourages demand side management from commercial customers, since variable rates are higher during periods of high electricity demand and lower during off-peak demand periods.

A description of the ToU tariff category; and their associated fixed and variable rates are provided in Appendix 1.

4.3 Non Time of Use Domestic and Small Commercial Customers

TEL's pricing structure for domestic and small commercial customers (except unmetered supply) also has a fixed and variable component. Pricing for unmetered supply has a fixed daily charge only.

The fixed charge is set at 15 cents per day (GST exclusive) for ALL residential customers to comply with the government's requirement under S172B of Part 4A of the Commerce Act 1986. This fixed charge basically contributes a portion of the revenue required, but is not sufficient to reflect the cost of supply.

A separate fixed charge is set for small business customers in order to reflect a different level consumption and demand requirements compared to residential customers.

The variable component of the revenue required is generally based on domestic customers (except unmetered supply) pro rata contribution towards the total demand.

Unmetered supply (including streetlights) pricing is wholly fixed.

A description of different tariff categories and valid combinations of tariffs is provided in Appendix 1.

5. Allocation Method

Section 4 above describes the pricing methodology used by TEL for each consumer group. In summary, as shown in the table below, revenue is allocated based on each consumer group's associated assets and energy consumption. However, an allocation of costs to each consumer group based on reflecting the actual cost of supply would result in significant increases in some tariff rates, which would create distortions from historical pricing and introduce pricing volatilities.

Consumer Group	Assets @ RC (\$m)	Number of ICPs	Energy Consumption (kWh)	Revenue - Transmission		Revenue - Distribution			Total Revenue Required
				Transmission and Avoided Transmission Costs	Maintenance	Overheads and Tax	Capital Expenditure	Cash Surplus	Revenue
IND	17.3	4	59,027,722	\$ 997,037	\$ 237,118	\$ 47,424	\$ -	\$ 300,146	\$ 1,581,725
ToU	12.5	984	29,657,396	\$ 621,516	\$ 298,390	\$ 263,510	\$ 630,597	\$ 152,761	\$ 1,966,773
NToU	157.7	29,024	239,330,086	\$ 5,015,524	\$ 3,764,492	\$ 6,236,086	\$ 5,088,805	\$ 1,927,227	\$ 22,032,135
Total	187.5	30,012	328,015,204	\$ 6,634,077	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 6,547,020	\$ 5,719,402	\$ 2,380,134	\$ 25,580,633

The table above reflects the budgeted costs for the financial year to 31st March 2009.

Transmission and avoided transmission charges are levied by the national grid operator Transpower and embedded generator, NGL.

Maintenance and operations are direct costs and relate to maintenance, management, design and planning of the network assets. Indirect costs including overheads, corporate charges etc, which relate to charges such as salaries, Directors fees, audit fees and other similar items.

In general, budgeted transmission and avoided transmission costs comprise approximately 26% of the total network line charges.

6. Avoided Costs of Transmission

Where any embedded generator is connected to TEL Network as an alternative to Transmission, TEL will pass through the benefits of any avoided transmission charges resulting from such an investment.

The basis of any payment will depend on the generator's ability to influence TEL's capacity and peak charges payable to Transpower. The connection of generators to TEL network, and the charge/rebate applicable are subject to TEL review on a case by case basis.

It should be noted that the investor can equally be TEL, any retailer, any generation company or independent party, and all parties will be treated in the same manner. Where there is a choice of alternative investments, preference will be given to the least cost solution to TEL on offer at the time of commitment.

TEL carries the risk of managing transmission costs. This risk is recovered via transmission charges and avoided transmission charges.

7. Loss Factor

Losses represent the portion of electricity entering the network, that is consumed during the delivery to customers' installations. The quantity of electricity metered at customer installations is thus after losses and in order to determine each retailer's purchase responsibilities, the electricity measured at the customer's meter has to be multiplied by a loss factor. There are two main components to the distribution losses:

One is called Technical Losses, which itself can be further divided into two components:

- Fixed component due to the standing losses of the zone substation and distribution transformers, and
- Variable components arising from the heating effects of the resistive losses in the delivery conductors. The resistive losses are proportional to the square of the load current and occur in the 33kV, 22kV, 11kV and LV network conductors, the zone substations and distribution transformers.

The other main component to the loss is the Non-Technical Losses, which include unaccounted energy due to theft, meter inaccuracy and billing errors. Due to the lack of historical loading and modelling data, it is impossible to calculate the load losses on the LV network. Therefore, TEL treats LV network losses as a part of Non-Technical Losses.

Electricity Governance Rules require site-specific loss factors to be calculated for any individual customer with actual or forecast load of more than 40GWh per annum or an electrical demand of more than 10MW. Therefore, as shown in the table below, TEL calculates loss factors for each industrial customer. On the other hand, due to the vast number and diversity of the customers connected to the distribution network, it is not feasible either to measure or to calculate the losses caused by each individual customer. Instead, a general loss factor for all low voltage customers (i.e. GLV) has been determined.

The following loss factors can be applied to reconcile the difference between ICP and GXP meter readings. These are applicable to all time periods, at both GXPs' and network locations.

Registry Population Loss Code	ICP Number / Description	Loss Factor
GLV	Flat loss factor applies to all ICPs except those IND	1.104
IND1	ICP 0000984310TEBBE	1.015
	ICP 0000930130TE465	1.015
IND2	ICP 0000984000TE210	1.039
IND3	ICP 0000984200TE817	1.062
GEN1	Ngawha generation loss factor	1.000

Note that the allocation of losses is not a contracted line function service and TEL does not charge specific recoveries for losses.

Appendix 1 – Network Line Charges 2008-2009

DISCLOSURE OF ELECTRIC LINE CHARGES

Effective from 1 April 2008
All prices are GST exclusive

Top Energy is required by law to disclose details of line charges.

- Standard Tariff charges comprise a Fixed Network charge and a variable charge based on units distributed.
- Each ICP is liable for 1 Fixed Daily charge
- The standard 15c per day fixed charge provides for 20kVA maximum demand
- Budgeted transmission charges comprise approximately 26% of the line charges.
- Unmetered supply tariffs are wholly fixed.
- Industrial Tariffs for large consumers are customer specific and wholly fixed charges.

All prices are GST exclusive.

Tariff	Description	Number of Customers	Rate Effective from 1 April 2008				Previous Rate			
			Fixed, \$/Day	Variable, cents/kWh			Fixed, \$/Day	Variable, cents/kWh		
			UCF	UCV			UCF	UCV		
UC	Total charges for this plan include a fixed rate for each day connected (UCF) and a variable rate (UCV) for kWh consumption.	7083	0.15	11.1			0.15	10.0		
			UCFCF	UCV	FCV		UCFCF	UCV	FCV	
UCFC	This plan is for 2 or more meters. Total charges for this plan include the UC tariff and a variable rate (FCV) for kWh consumption through at least 1 meter on FC load. Any remaining meters must be on UC or FC load.	402	0.15	11.1	3.8		0.15	10.0	3.6	
			UCPCF	UCV	PCV		UCPCF	UCV	PCV	
UCPC	This plan is for 2 or more meters. Total charges for this plan include the UC tariff and a variable rate (PCV) for kWh consumption	376	0.15	11.1	7.7		0.15	10.0	7.0	
			UCPCFCF	UCV	PCV	FCV	UCPCFCF	UCV	PCV	FCV
UCPCFC	This plan is for 3 or more meters. Total charges for this plan include the UCPC tariff and a variable rate (FCV) for kWh consumption	56	0.15	11.1	7.7	3.8	0.15	10.0	7.0	3.6
			PCF	PCV			PCF	PCV		
PC	Total charges for this plan include a fixed rate for each day connected (PCF) and a variable rate (PCV) for kWh consumption.	19994	0.15	7.7			0.15	7.0		
			PCFCF	PCV	FCV		PCFCF	PCV	FCV	
PCFC	This plan is for 2 or more meters. Total charges for this plan include the PC tariff and a variable rate (FCV) for kWh consumption through at least 1 meter on FC load. Any remaining meters must be on PC or FC load.	778	0.15	7.7	3.8		0.15	7.0	3.6	
			DAYF	DAYV	NGTV		DAYF	DAYV	NGTV	
DAYNGT	The day rate (DAYV) applies from 7 am to 11 pm and the night rate (NGTV) from 11 pm to 7 am. Total charges for this plan include a fixed rate for each day connected (DAYF), a variable rate for kWh consumption during the day period (DAYV), and a during the night period (NGTV).	922	0.15	8.5	1.7		0.15	7.7	1.6	
			CAP150F	CAP150V			CAP150F	CAP150V		
CAP150	This plan is for customers on CT Metering, with a capacity of greater than 100 Amps per phase. Total charges for this plan include a fixed rate for each day connected (CAP150F) and a variable rate (CAP150V) for kWh consumption on all loads.	119	5.00	8.0			4.50	7.3		
			CAP150FCF	CAP150V	FCV		CAP150FCF	CAP150V	FCV	
CAP150FC	This plan is for 2 or more meters. The total charges for this plan include the CAP150 tariff and a variable rate (FCV) for kWh consumption through at least 1 meter on FC load. Any remaining meters must be on CAP150 or FC load.	3	5.00	8.0	3.8		4.50	7.3	3.6	
			SPECIALF	SPECIALV			SPECIALF	SPECIALV		
SPECIAL	This plan is for existing ICPs Only - no new ICPs allowed.	100	0.15	As per ICP's metering			0.15	As per ICP's metering		
			TOUF	TOUV			TOUF	TOUV		
ToU Time of Use	The default tariff for all customers with an annual consumption exceeding 200,000 kWh but less than 3,000,000 kWh. Total charges for this plan includes a fixed tariff for each day connected (TOUF), and a variable tariff for kWh consumption (TOUV).	62	15.40				14.00			
ToU1V	00:00 - 04:00			0.20				0.10		
ToU2V	04:00 - 08:00			0.30				0.10		
ToU3V	08:00 - 12:00			6.15				5.20		
ToU4V	12:00 - 16:00			7.50				6.70		
ToU5V	16:00 - 20:00			11.30				10.00		
ToU6V	20:00 - 00:00			3.75				3.20		

DISCLOSURE OF ELECTRIC LINE CHARGES

Effective from 1 April 2008

All prices are GST exclusive

Tariff	Description	Number of Customers	Rate Effective from 1 April 2008		Previous Rate	
			Fixed, \$/Day	Variable, cents/kWh	Fixed, \$/Day	Variable, cents/kWh
			IND1		IND1	
IND1	Individual fixed annual contracts for Industrial Customer 1.	1	2,705.42		3,086.94	
			IND2		IND2	
IND2	Individual fixed annual contracts for Industrial Customer 2.	1	938.26		884.36	
			IND3		IND3	
IND3	Individual fixed annual contracts for Industrial Customer 3.	1	689.81		656.96	
			UMLSH		UMLSH	
UMLSH	1 Unmetered lamp on a pole eg Pedestrian Crossing, Streetlights, Bollards, Unmetered Lights	7	0.28		0.28	
			UMLDHF		UMLDHF	
UMLDH	2 Unmetered lamps on a Top Energy Pole eg Streetlight	4	0.56		0.56	
			UMLTHF		UMLTHF	
UMLTH	3 Unmetered lamps on a Top Energy Pole eg Streetlight	1	0.85		0.85	
			UMLSHLPMCF		UMLSHLPMCF	
UMLSHLPMC	1 Unmetered lamp on a Top Energy Pole eg Pedestrian Crossing, Streetlights, Bollards	6	0.35		0.35	
			UMLDHLPMCF		UMLDHLPMCF	
UMLDHPMC	2 Unmetered lamps on a Top Energy Pole eg Pedestrian Crossing, Streetlights, Bollards		0.63		0.63	
			UMLTHLPMCF		UMLTHLPMCF	
UMLTHLPMC	3 Unmetered lamps on a Top Energy Pole eg Pedestrian Crossing, Streetlights, Bollards	1	0.91		0.91	
			UMDECLF		UMDECLF	
UMDECL	Unmetered supply consisting of String lighting of Incandescent light bulbs	2	0.28		0.28	
			UMGLF		UMGLF	
UMGL	Unmetered supply consisting of Community Lighting, Convenience Lighting, Jetty Lights, Under Verandah Lighting	4	0.09		0.09	
			UMGLLPMCF		UMGLLPMCF	
UMGLLPMC	Unmetered supply consisting of Community Lighting, Convenience Lighting, Jetty Lights mounted on a Top Energy pole	1	0.16		0.16	
			UMCON500F		UMCON500F	
UMCON500	Unmetered continuous supply less than 500watts eg Battery Chargers, Electric Fences, Irrigation, PCM Cabinets, Phone Booths, Radio Repeaters, TV Boosters	183	0.27		0.27	
			UMINTF		UMINTF	
UMINT	Unmetered intermittent supply consisting of Fire Sirens, Railway Crossing Lights, Traffic Counters	4	0.15		0.15	

Excluding Planned and Unplanned Outages, energy supply for the load connected to at least one meter of each Tariff is expected to occur 24 hrs each day without restriction excluding any partially controllable (PC) or fully controllable load (FC) offered to Top Energy

1. **FC:** Top Energy can control the Fully Controllable Load for up to 4 hrs per day and the load offered must be at least 10 kW
2. **PC:** Top Energy can control the Partially Controllable Load for up to 6 hrs per day and the load offered must be at least 3 kW (e.g. a hot water cylinder).
3. **DAYNGT:** To qualify for this plan customers must offer at least 3 kW of load controllable by Top Energy for up to 6 hrs per day.