

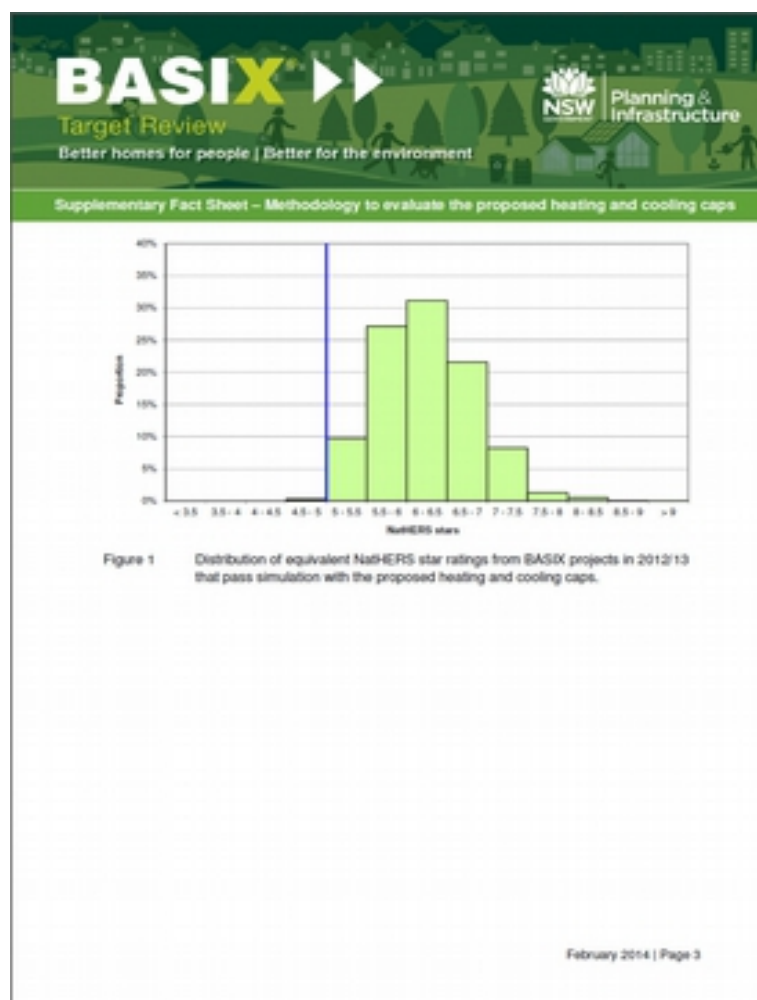
Submission to the BASIX Target Review

The COAG Commitment (Media Release 22 January 2010) included:

“Minimum requirements for residential buildings will rise from stars to six stars.”

The proposed BASIX heating and cooling caps aim for 5.5 to 6 NatHERS stars but the Supplementary Fact Sheet dated February 2014 clearly shows that the proposed caps are expected to achieve a different result. Figure 1 (below) shows almost 10% of complying dwellings would achieve 4.5 to 5.5 stars, 27% achieve 5.5 to 6 stars, with about 63% achieving more than 6 stars, with an average of about 6.2 stars.

What is the justification for the continuing additional complexity of separate heating and cooling caps, compared to the NatHERS star ratings? Has the need for and value of the additional complexity been evaluated, peer-reviewed and reported? Wouldn't it be easier to adopt NatHERS star ratings as the measurement of residential building (thermal) Energy Efficiency, rather than the separate caps, which deliver a spread of star rating results? Changing to NatHERS star rating assessments for residential building energy efficiency would be more nationally-consistent (a NSEE aim).



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11 February 2014