



## Domestic Dwelling

### Maximum Demand Information

#### 1. General

When planning the electrical work for your dwelling, the electrical contractor is required to determine the dwelling's electricity maximum demand (MD) using AS 3000 (2007). The Wiring Rules allow 4 methods to be used, see clause 2.2.2 and Appendix C2 Maximum Demand using Table C1:

- Calculation
- Assessment
- Measurement
- Limitation

#### 2. Example Calculation for the summer MD of a single phase, single domestic installation

Load Group	Single domestic or unit demand (per phase)	Dwelling loads	Demand Amps @ 230V
<b>A. Lighting</b>	3A for 1 to 20 points + 2A each additional 20	24 light fittings	3 2
	If < 150 W either fixed or outlet > 2.3m above floor, 1 point	50W exhaust fan	0 (Included above in additional 20 points)
	2 points / m of track	10 m track lighting	2
<b>B. Power</b>			
10A socket outlets	10A for 1 to 20 points + 5A each additional 20	9 single socket outlets 8 double sockets 10A	10 5
		1kW strip heater	0 (Included in 10A socket)
15 A socket outlets	10 A	1 x 15A outlet	10
<b>C. Ranges</b>	50% connected load	10kW induction range	21.7



<b>D. Heating &amp; Air Conditioning</b>	75% connected maximum load	4.8kW reverse cycle air conditioner	15
<b>E. Instantaneous Water Heater</b>	33% connected load	NA	-
<b>F. Storage Water Heater</b>	Full load current	3.6kW hot water	20.9
		<b>Total MD</b>	<b>89.6</b>

3. **Use of calculator** - to avoid doing manual calculations, members can use an online MD calculator such as [www.scribd.com](http://www.scribd.com) or [wiring-rules.com.au](http://wiring-rules.com.au) and print results to give NEV.