



# Non-Building Based Lighting Upgrade Activity Guide

3 June 2025



## Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands and waterways on which we work and live.

We acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

As the First Peoples of this land, belonging to the world's oldest living cultures, we recognise and value their knowledge, and ongoing role in shaping and enriching the story of Victoria.

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# Guide overview

Accredited persons (APs) must comply with Victorian Energy Upgrades (VEU) program requirements when undertaking non-building based lighting upgrade (activity 35) to create Victorian energy efficiency certificates (VEECs).

## About this guide

Use this guide for assistance in meeting the specific requirements of non-building-based lighting upgrade under the VEU program.

- Section 1 explains the eligibility criteria for lighting upgrades under the program
- Section 2 explains the variables you will use to create VEECs for activities
- Section 3 lists upgrade installer requirements
- Section 4 details requirements for each activity you undertake, including compliance with external standards
- Section 5 lists record-keeping and evidence requirements for your upgrades
- Section 6 is a step-by-step guide on how to create VEECs using the non-building based lighting upgrade activity under the program.

## Who should use this guide

You should use this guide if you are:

- seeking accreditation to undertake this activity. It will help you to understand the activity and evidence requirements you must meet to create and register VEECs.
- accredited to undertake non-building based lighting upgrades. It will help you understand the evidence you need to calculate energy savings and register VEECs for this activity.

## Before you begin

This activity is complex, both administratively and technically. Participants should dedicate considerable time to understand the activity requirements, even if you have considerable experience in the lighting industry.

To further understand how to participate in this activity, including your obligations, review the following documents:

- VEEC Assignment Form Template: Non-Building-Based Lighting Upgrade (Activity 35)

- AS/NZS 1158 Compliance Declaration Template Non-Building Based Lighting Upgrade (Activity 35)
- AS 2560 Compliance Declaration Template Non-Building Based Lighting Upgrade (Activity 35) -
- Obligations and Program Guide for Accredited Persons.

The above documents can be accessed at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting) and [www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-accredited-persons](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-accredited-persons)

## Seeking assistance

If you are unsure about aspects of undertaking this activity, and cannot find the answer in this guide or the documents listed above, contact us on (03) 9032 1310 or [veu@esc.vic.gov.au](mailto:veu@esc.vic.gov.au)

## Legal context for this guide

We have prepared this guide as a general summary of relevant parts of:-

- *Victorian Energy Efficiency Target Act 2007* (the VEET Act)
- Victorian Energy Efficiency Target Regulations 2018 (the VEET Regulations)
- Victorian Energy Upgrades Specifications 2018 (the VEU specifications)
- Victorian Energy Efficiency Target Guidelines (the VEET guidelines)

View these documents at: [www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-legislation](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-legislation)

This guide should not be relied upon as substitute for legal advice and should be read in conjunction with the above source documents. While the commission has made every effort to provide current and accurate information, you should obtain professional advice if you have any specific concern, before relying on the accuracy, currency or completeness of this information. In the event of inconsistency between this guide and the source documents, the content in the source documents apply.

# 1. Introduction to non-building based lighting upgrades

A non-building based lighting upgrade is defined as a lighting upgrade that is undertaken in a place (other than an upgrade referred to in activity 27 or activity 34).

## 1.1. Which upgrades are eligible?

For your non-building based lighting upgrade to be eligible under the VEU program:

- The upgrade must take place at an eligible site.
- The upgrade must be undertaken in accordance with activity requirements.
- The product installed must be eligible.
- You must be accredited with relevant approvals to undertake non-building based lighting upgrades.

### 1.1.1. Eligible sites

To be eligible for a non-building based lighting upgrade, a site must not be a scheduled activity premises as defined in Regulation 4 of the VEET Regulations, unless it has been 'opted in' to the program as described in Regulation 28.

### 1.1.2. Eligible upgrade activities

For an upgrade to be eligible:

- The treatment of the works as part of the same upgrade must be reasonable and defensible.
- The upgrade must have been completed on or after the date which you have been accredited or approved to undertake the activity.
- The existing lighting equipment must be connected to an electricity supply before the upgrade if it is decommissioned.<sup>1</sup>
- The existing lighting equipment must be connected to an electricity supply both before and after the upgrade, and must be operable after the upgrade, if it is not decommissioned.<sup>1</sup>
- You must have all necessary documentation to verify the pre-upgrade (baseline) lighting situation.

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<sup>1</sup> An exception to this requirement is if electricity supply is temporarily disconnected due to a breakdown in the distribution or transmission network due to external circumstances (e.g. bushfires, floods etc).

## External lighting affixed to eligible buildings or structures

External lighting affixed to eligible buildings or structures is eligible to be claimed either under non-building based lighting upgrade (activity 35) or under building based lighting upgrade (activity 34). To claim under activity 34, you must comply with the requirements of building based lighting upgrade (activity 34), which are detailed in the building based lighting upgrade activity guide, available at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/building-based-lighting](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/building-based-lighting)

## Free standing lights

Lights on poles, lights in pylon signage, or similar are to be undertaken under non-building based lighting (activity 35).

## Open air car parks

A carpark - general (open air) environment is defined as: "an area that is for the parking of cars or other vehicles, which has illumination provided by at least one luminaire attached to a pole, bollard, canopy or similar". These luminaire installations are only able to be claimed under non-building based lighting (activity 35) and are covered by the applicable requirements of AS/NZS 1158 - in particular those outlined in Table 2.5 and Table 3.7 of AS/NZS 1158.3.1 for the lighting subcategories PC1, PC2, PC3, PCD and PCX.

Luminaires attached to the wall of a building illuminating an open air car park are eligible under either building based lighting upgrades (activity 34) or non-building based lighting upgrades (activity 35).

### 1.1.3. Eligible products

Any product installed as part of a non-building based lighting upgrade must be listed as an approved product on the [VEU Register of Products](#) at the time of VEEC creation. The documentary requirements for a lighting product application differ depending on the type of product being applied for.

Learn more about applying for lighting product approvals, by reading our Lighting Product Application Guide available at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-product-applicants](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-product-applicants)

### 1.1.4. Appropriate accreditation and approvals from us

You must be accredited by us, for non-building based lighting upgrade (activity 35) in order to undertake this activity. You will also require specific approval from us to undertake retrofit upgrades (see Section 4.4).

Find out how to become accredited for this activity at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/become-veu-accredited](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/become-veu-accredited)

## 2. Calculating the number of eligible VEECs

The number of VEECs awarded for your non-building based lighting upgrade depends on a number of variables.

The number of VEECs you receive for a given upgrade is based on the deemed abatement associated with that upgrade. The deemed abatement is calculated using assumptions about an upgrade's energy saving factors, which may vary from the actual abatement.

The VEEC calculation method is defined in Part 35 of the VEU specifications, and detailed in Appendix D: VEEC calculation for non-building based lighting upgrades of this guide. An explanation of some of the calculation variables is provided in Section 2.2 below.

### 2.1. Upgrades: Areas and calculation zones

To calculate the baseline and upgrade energy use for a given upgrade, you must subdivide the upgrade into smaller components (known as calculation zones). How you subdivide upgrade into calculation zones depends on the specific project. A calculation zone is a series of lamps for which all of the variables of the greenhouse gas emissions reduction equation are common.

The **baseline calculation** for the project must be divided into calculation zones containing common incumbent lamps with the same nominal lamp power and rated lifetime hours (if a retrofit scenario) and sharing a common asset lifetime and control device.

The **upgrade calculation** for the project must be divided into calculation zones with a common upgrade lamp, lighting control device installed and asset lifetime reference.

This information, and the definition of a calculation zone, is represented in Figure 1. Even for simple upgrades, there will normally be at least two calculation zones; one for the baseline and one for the upgrade. Complex upgrades may require many more. The online creation form can accommodate up to 50 calculation zones.

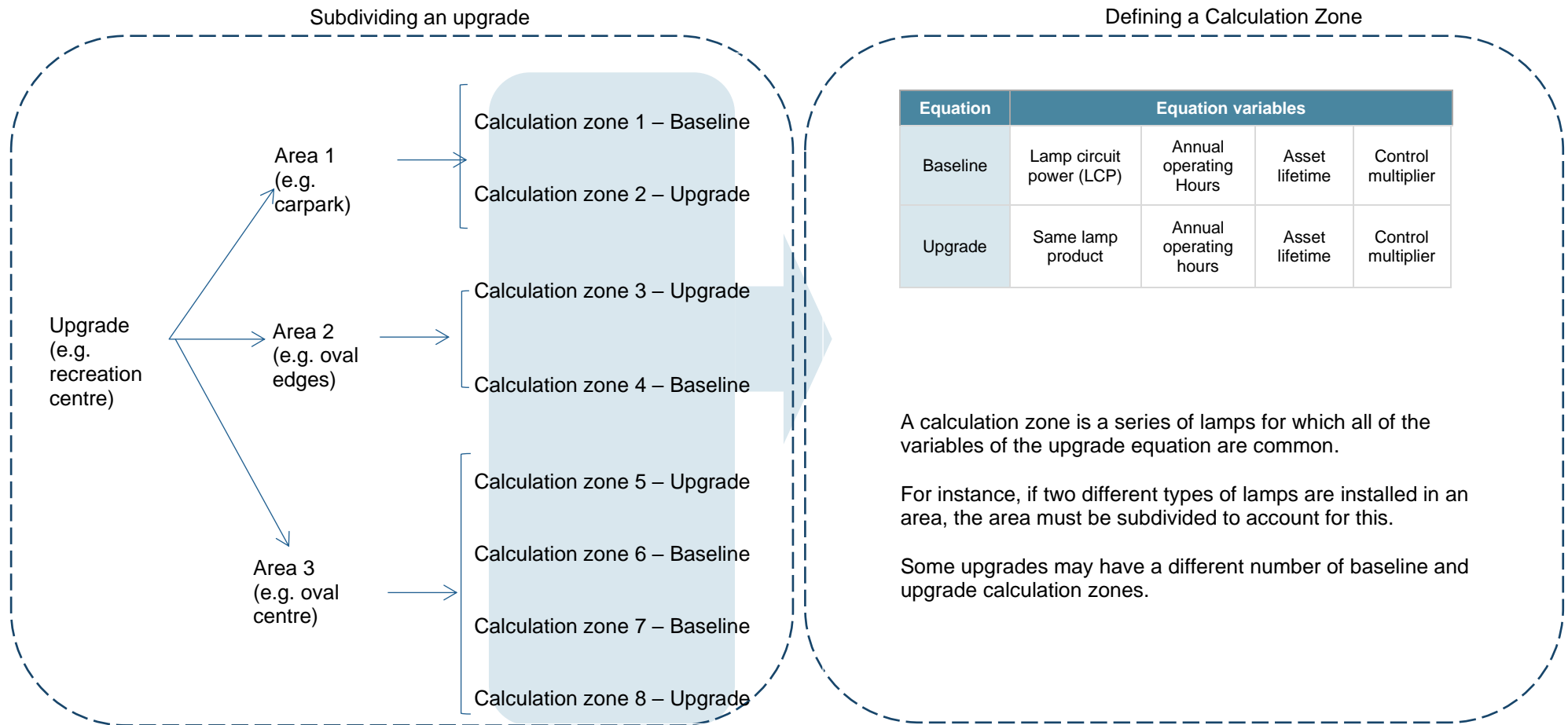


Figure 1: Dividing an upgrade project into calculation zones

## 2.2. Calculation variables

### 2.2.1. Lamp circuit power

One factor in the VEEC calculation is the lamp circuit power (LCP), which refers to the combined power draw of the lamp and its control gear (light source). For most baseline and upgrade light sources, the LCP is determined by adding and/or multiplying by a default factor to the nominal lamp power (NLP) of the lamp as set out in Table 18 of this guide.

We can determine the LCP for products not listed in this table. You can apply for a LCP determination by emailing your application to: [veu@esc.vic.gov.au](mailto:veu@esc.vic.gov.au) or via the Contact Us form in the VEU Registry. You will need to provide us with laboratory tests on the lamp and its control gear in support of your application.

### 2.2.2. Asset lifetime

An upgrade's asset lifetime variable depends on the type of upgrade undertaken (see Table 1). Typically, more permanent upgrades which cannot be reversed without the services of an electrician receive higher asset lifetimes. Those that are easily reversible by the consumer receive lower asset lifetimes.

Importantly, within one upgrade project you may need to select different asset lifetimes. For instance, where you undertake permanent upgrades in one area of the premises (such as a luminaire replacement) and then do reversible upgrades in another area (like installing a lighting control device only), you will use different asset lifetimes for each of the two areas.

When entering VEEC creation data for an upgrade activity, you must select the same asset lifetime for the baseline ('before') calculation zone and the upgrade ('after') calculation zone **for each area of the upgrade activity**.

Table 1: Asset lifetime references

Condition met by lighting upgrade	Asset lifetime (years)
Luminaire replacement: The existing luminaire is replaced	10
Modification: The incumbent lamp is replaced and all legacy control gear not essential for the operation of the upgrade lamp is either removed from the site or from the electrical circuit so that it does not draw any power	5
Retrofit: The incumbent lamp is replaced and any wiring or structure of the luminaire is kept intact, other than the removal, replacement or modification of the starter and the removal of the legacy capacitor	Lifetime for the <u>upgrade</u> lamp, determined in accordance with our performance requirements (in hours and not exceeding 30,000 hours), divided by annual operating hours, to a maximum of 5 years

Condition met by lighting upgrade	Asset lifetime (years)
Delamping: The lamp is removed from a luminaire that houses multiple lamps, where no more than half of the lamps are removed; all legacy control gear not essential for the operation of remaining lamp(s) is either removed from the site or from the electrical circuit so that it does not draw any power	5
Lighting control device: A lighting control device is installed and no lighting equipment of any other type is installed in the space	5
Luminaire decommissioning: the lamp is removed and not replaced, and either the luminaire or all legacy control gear is removed from the site or from the electrical circuit so that it does not draw any power	10
In any other case	Manufacturer's rated lifetime (in hours and not exceeding 30,000 hours) for the <u>incumbent</u> lamp divided by annual operating hours, to a maximum of 5 years

### 2.2.3. Annual operating hours

The annual opening hours awarded for a non-building based lighting upgrade depends on the type of upgrade undertaken as detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Annual operating hours

Type of area	Annual operating hours (per year)
Road, other than the replacement or installation of traffic signals	4500
A public or outdoor space <sup>2</sup> that is not a sports field	4500
In any other case	1000

### 2.2.4. Control multiplier

A control multiple is another factor in the VEEC calculation. This factor applies when a lighting control device (LCD) is present in either the baseline or upgrade environment. The control multiplier value awarded to a particular activity is detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Control multiplier values for baseline and upgrade calculations at all sites

Number of LCDs	Types(s) of LCDs	Control multiplier
None	N/A	1.00

<sup>2</sup> This includes open air car parks.

One	Occupancy sensor that controls 1 to 2 luminaires	0.55
	Occupancy sensor that controls 3 to 6 luminaires	0.70
	Occupancy sensor that controls more than 6 luminaires	0.90
	Programmable dimmer	0.85
More than one	A combination of one occupancy sensor that controls 1 to 2 luminaires, and any other LCD(s)	0.4 or, if greater, the multiple of the two lowest control multiplier values for the combination of LCDs
	A combination of one occupancy sensor that controls 3 to 6 luminaires, and any other LCD(s)	0.5 or, if greater, the multiple of the two lowest control multiplier values for the combination of LCDs
	Any LCDs, except occupancy sensors that control 1 to 6 luminaires	0.6 or, if greater, the multiple of the two lowest control multiplier values for the combination of LCDs

An LCD can either be in-built into the upgrade lamp and/or installed as separate devices to the lamp. Table 4 details how the system will apply control multiplier values for the purposes of calculating the number of VEECs based on data entered for an activity's upgrade zone in our VEEC creation form.

Table 4: How the control multiplier value will be applied based on activity data entered for a VEEC creation claim

Lamp installed	Integrated LCD features activated?	Other LCD devices installed?	Control multiplier applied
No integrated LCD features	Not applicable	No LCD devices entered	No value applied
		Allowed to install, and enter, any LCD devices in your VEEC claim	Calculated based on LCD devices installed
With integrated LCD features	Yes	Not allowed to enter LCD devices which are the same as that integrated into the lamp in your VEEC claim	Calculated based on LCD features of lamp
		Allowed to install, and enter, LCD devices which are different to that integrated into lamp in your VEEC claim	Calculated based on combination of LCD features of lamp and LCD devices installed
With integrated LCD features	No	Allowed to install, and enter, any LCD devices in your VEEC claim	Calculated based on LCD devices installed

For baseline zones, control multiplier values will be calculated based on your entries in the LCD fields in the VEEC creation form. If the baseline environment contains a lamp with integrated LCD

features, you will need to specify the lamps' LCD features in the LCD fields in the VEEC creation form.

### 3. Requirements for personnel undertaking non-building based lighting upgrades

All non-building based lighting upgrades must be undertaken by electricians licensed by Energy Safe Victoria, and must comply with all relevant laws and regulations.

#### 3.1. Product safety, OHS and compliance with standards

You must comply with all relevant laws and regulations, including occupational health and safety (OHS), even if you subcontract the installation to a third party.

To minimise risk and ensure a safe work environment, you and your installers should be aware of the risks applicable to lighting upgrades in non-building based environments including:

- activity installation risks – relating to installers and the general public where installations are associated with working at heights, requiring the use of specialist equipment (e.g. elevated work platforms)
- product risks – risks may also depend on the type of upgrade activity and where that activity is being undertaken.

#### 3.2. Required installer training and qualifications

All non-building based lighting upgrades must be undertaken by a licensed electrician (also known as 'A Grade' electrician). Work may also be performed by the holder of a supervised worker's licence (L) or (ES) (i.e apprentices) provided they are effectively supervised by an A Grade electrician in accordance with the guidance outlined in Energy Safe Victoria's supervising framework.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, the upgrade manager and AP must ensure all risks have been identified and the installer receives any required additional training. You will need to complete a training identification matrix and installer qualifications declaration template available at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting). This declaration must be signed by the upgrade manager and an AP representative.

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<sup>3</sup> In particular the elements of effective supervision outlined in <https://www.esv.vic.gov.au/technical-information/electrical-installations-and-infrastructure/electrical-technical-guidelines-and-determinations/requirements-for-the-effective-supervision-of-apprentice-electricians/>

### **3.3. Role of the supervising electrician**

For each upgrade, an A grade electrician must be nominated as the supervising electrician. This person must provide relevant details, including their licence number, and sign the VEEC assignment form.

### **3.4. Role of the upgrade manager**

For each upgrade, you must nominate a single person (referred to as the upgrade manager) to legally represent your business to verify the documentation for the upgrade, including but not limited to:

- the VEEC assignment form
- training identification matrix declaration
- installer qualifications declaration
- AS 2560 compliance declaration/ AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration
- records to identify the energy consumer.

You don't need to directly employ the upgrade manager but they must have the authority to sign on your behalf. Additionally, the role of the upgrade manager, as defined by the VEEC assignment form and other program documentation, must be completed by a single person.

The upgrade manager must take steps to confirm that the person signing the assignment form has authority to sign on behalf of the energy consumer.

### **3.5. Role of the lighting designer**

A qualified lighting designer must confirm that the design and installation of the lighting upgrade either meets, deviates from or should be exempted from the requirements of the following standards:

- AS 2560 and the relevant specific application (e.g. outdoor tennis) and associated level of play (e.g. recreational, amateur, semi-professional and professional play)
- AS/NZS 1158 and the relevant subcategory (e.g. lighting subcategory – PA3).

This verification is provided by the lighting designer signing the applicable compliance declaration described in Section 4.

### **3.6. Lighting design & lighting designer qualifications**

To create VEECs under non-building based lighting upgrade (activity 35) you must engage a suitably qualified lighting designer to prepare a lighting design.

The lighting designer must hold one of the qualifications below:

- Member of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand (MIES), or
- Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand Limited (FIES), or
- Registered Lighting Practitioner (RLP) - Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand.

Please refer to Section 4 for detailed information about the lighting design requirements for non-building based lighting upgrades.

### **3.7. Using subcontractors**

You, as the accredited person, may use sub-contractors to conduct lighting upgrades on your behalf. However, all responsibility and liability under the program rests with you. This means that if a subcontractor does not comply with a relevant law or fails to properly record information about the upgrade, you may be subject to compliance action.

As the use of subcontractors may represent a compliance risk, you must provide information about the contractual arrangements on the VEEC assignment form for each upgrade you undertake.

## 4. Activity requirements

You should be aware of, and adhere to, requirements that apply to non-building based lighting upgrades to ensure that you comply with the legislation.

### 4.1. Common program activity requirements

Accredited persons and scheme participants must ensure that they undertake activities in accordance with the program rules as listed in the VEET Act, VEET Regulations (including the code of conduct provisions), VEU Specifications and VEET Guidelines.

In addition, all activities under the VEU program must be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *Australian Consumer Law (Victoria)*, the *Electricity Safety Act 1998*, the *Gas Safety Act 1997*, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004* or the *Building Act 1993*, or the regulations under any of those Acts.

#### Marketing and lead generation requirements

Accredited persons and scheme participants (such as lead generators) must comply with all relevant laws when undertaking lead generation and marketing activities under the program including:

- the VEU code of conduct provisions in Schedule 6 of the [VEET Regulations](#), including the ban on 'cold-call' telemarketing and doorknocking lead generation or marketing practices under the VEU program.
- Australian Consumer Law (Victoria) when engaging in lead generation and marketing practices permitted under the program.
- [Telecommunications \(Telemarketing and Research Calls\) Industry Standard 2017](#) when engaging in telemarketing practices permitted under the program.
- [Spam Act 2003](#) and the [Spam Regulations 2021](#) when sending email or sms text messages for lead generation or marketing under the program. A [summary of obligations](#) is provided by the Australian Communications and Media Authority.

For further information on meeting your obligations under the VEU code of conduct, please review the code of conduct guideline and various supporting resources (including fact sheets and consumer resources) which are published on the [commission website](#).

## 4.2. Assignment of rights to create VEECs

An energy consumer may assign their right to create VEECs to an AP.

It is not always obvious, for non-building lighting upgrades, who the energy consumer is. Care must be taken to collect evidence that the 'energy consumer' is in fact able to assign a right to create a certificate. You must also take steps to confirm that the person signing the assignment form has authority to sign on behalf of the energy consumer (for example, if the energy consumer is a corporation).

A VEEC assignment form must be completed (by both the energy consumer and the upgrade manager) for you to create VEECs and demonstrate compliance with the legislation.

Download the VEEC assignment form template for this activity at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/non-building-based-lighting)

You must give the energy consumer a copy of the VEEC assignment form (or another document containing the same information) at the time of signing (for written assignment) or within 10 business days (for electronic assignment). You must also ensure that all personal information collected in the VEEC assignment form is held in accordance with the Information Privacy Principles (IPPs) under the *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014* (Vic).

Details of how to comply can be found at [www.ovic.vic.gov.au](http://www.ovic.vic.gov.au).

## 4.3. Decommissioning and recycling requirements

### 4.3.1. Meeting your decommissioning declaration requirements

You, or your associate, or an entity under your instructions, must not install a product for the purposes of decommissioning it as part of an activity under the program (e.g. you have not altered the baseline environment for a given installation for the purposes of inflating the VEEC claim for that installation).

For a non-building based lighting upgrade activity involving the decommissioning of product(s), you, your installer, and the energy consumer will need to provide a declaration to us stating that the decommissioned product was not installed for the purposes of decommissioning it as part of this activity under the program. This declaration must be made as part of your VEEC assignment form (by the energy consumer and your installer) – either in electronic or in written form.

### 4.3.2. Meeting EPA's waste management requirements

From 1 July 2021, every person must comply with the new Environment Protection Authority's framework. Chapter 6 of the [EPA Act](#) establishes a new waste framework including duties in relation to industrial and priority waste. Lighting waste is covered by the definition of e-waste

which is classified as a priority waste under the EPA Act. Therefore, lighting waste attracts the priority duties under sections 139 and 140 of the EPA Act – which include a duty to contain the waste, isolate the waste, consider alternatives to landfill, and ensuring that the receiver of the waste is authorised to do so.

#### 4.3.3. Meeting your recycling requirements for mercury-containing equipment under VEU program

If your activity involves the decommissioning of mercury containing equipment, you must dispose of that equipment prior to certificate creation in the waste disposal facility set out in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Recycling requirements for lighting equipment

Type of lighting equipment	Eligible disposal facilities
Mercury-containing equipment: Lamps that use mercury for their operation and any other lighting equipment potentially contaminated with mercury as a result of in-house recycling or disassembling attempts	A licensed recycling facility <sup>4</sup> : A facility licensed by the EPA to accept D120 waste for the purpose of recycling at that facility (i.e. has a license with treatment code R4 for D120 waste)

This requirement does not preclude you from transporting your equipment to a licensed temporary holding facility<sup>5</sup> that will forward your equipment to a licensed recycling facility for recycling. As evidence of proper disposal and decommissioning, you must obtain and maintain a recycling invoice from the licensed recycling facility for the decommissioned lighting equipment, which must be provided to us upon request.

Details of your decommissioning practices must be supplied to us for review before you are accredited to undertake this activity.

#### 4.4. Compliance with AS/NZS 1158

Lighting upgrades for roads or in public spaces (including tunnels and underpasses) must either:

- meet the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part or parts of AS/NZS 1158
- deviate from the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part of AS/NZS 1158 (see Section 4.6)

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<sup>4</sup> Facilities licensed to recycle mercury-containing waste by the relevant environmental protection regulator in other jurisdictions, are also considered a licensed recycling facility for the purposes of this determination.

<sup>5</sup> A facility licensed by the EPA to accept D120 waste for storage pending recycling or accumulation of material intended for recycling (i.e. has a license with treatment codes D15 and/or R13 for D120 waste)

- be exempted from the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part of AS/NZS 1158 (see Section 4.7 for the exemption application process to determine the minimum illuminance standards).

The AS/NZS 1158 series covers lighting schemes for roads and outdoor spaces. The standard provides for lighting to be designed with three aims:

- The safe movement of people (this is the primary aim)
- The discouragement of illegal acts
- Contribution to the amenity of an area through increased aesthetic appeal.

AS/NZS 1158 is divided into two main categories:

- Category V – lighting designed for roads where the needs of motorists are the most important factor.
- Category P – lighting designed for roads and outdoor spaces where the needs of pedestrians are the most important factor<sup>6</sup>.

The standard sets out the installation and performance and design requirements of a non-building based lighting scheme dependant on the needs of the installation. The identification of these needs and the AS/NZS 1158 lighting category should be via consultations with the activity client (i.e. the energy consumer) and lighting designer responsible for the lighting design.

Refer to Appendix A for list of the relevant parts of the AS/NZS 1158 standard. APs engaged in non-building based lighting activities should have a copy of these standards.

Depending on the installation environment, you may be required to have the documentation described in the appendices in the relevant part of AS/NZS 1158. These outline the documentation required for demonstrating compliance. Additionally, please see Section 5.9 for our evidentiary requirements.

## 4.5. Compliance with AS 2560

The primary purpose of lighting upgrades for sports fields is to provide illumination to the sports field playing surface. These lighting upgrades must either:

- meet the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part of AS 2560
- deviate from the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part of AS 2560 (see Section 4.6)

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<sup>6</sup> This includes requirements for installations for the environment: carpark – general (open air)

- be exempted from the installation and performance requirements of the relevant part of AS 2560 (see Section 4.7 for the exemption application process to determine the minimum illuminance standards).

AS 2560 series includes general principles and recommendations for sports field lighting, descriptions of lighting equipment, as well as measurement and assessment method requirements for installations. It also provides for the needs of different levels of play (e.g. recreational, training, club, national, international), and for the visual requirements of participants, officials and spectators. This standard provides no detail on the special requirements of lighting for colour television broadcasting.

Sports fields may be multiuse facilities, so you must understand the primary sporting use that is driving the lighting upgrade. This should be completed via consultations primarily with the activity client (i.e. the energy consumer), stakeholders involved in the upgrade decision making process (e.g. ground committees), and the qualified lighting designer involved in the design and verification of the upgrade. Once the lighting application has been identified, the relevant parts of AS 2560 should be considered.

Refer to Appendix B for list of the relevant parts of the AS 2560 standard. APs engaged in sports field lighting activities should have a copy of these standards.

Depending on the installation environment, APs may be required to have the documentation described in the appendices to each part of AS 2560. These outline the documentation required for demonstrating compliance. Additionally, please see Section 5.10 for our evidentiary requirements.

#### **4.6. Deviation from AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560**

If the light output of the lighting upgrade specified in the lighting design deviates from the requirements of the relevant part or parts of AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560, you must engage a lighting designer to:

- identify the deviations to the relevant part or parts of AS/NZS 1158, or specify why it is unreasonable to expect the lighting upgrade to achieve the requirements of AS 2560
- outline why the deviations are justified
- declare and sign-off that the deviations are acceptable.

The energy consumer must also sign-off on the deviations to demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design. Please refer to Sections 5.11 and 5.12 for detailed information about the documentation required if the non-building based lighting upgrade deviates from AS/NZS 1158 or 2560.

#### **4.7. Exemption process if non-building based lighting upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560 is designed**

If a non-building based lighting upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560 is designed, you may seek an exemption from the need to comply with those standards by applying to [veu@esc.vic.gov.au](mailto:veu@esc.vic.gov.au) or via the Contact Us form in the VEU Registry prior to the commencement of the upgrade. The exemption application must be prepared by a qualified lighting designer<sup>7</sup> and must:

- specify why the lighting upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560 is designed
- propose an alternative standard applicable to the upgrade and provide a rationale why it is applicable to the upgrade
- provide evidence that the proposed standard is equivalent to the intent of the AS/NZS 1158 or AS 2560 standard and appropriate for the installation environment (where relevant)
- provide details of the illuminance (lux) levels for each area of the lighting upgrade
- provide additional requirements relevant to the lighting upgrade (e.g. light level depreciation, glare, uniformity of illuminance, recommended maintenance regime, where relevant).

#### **4.8. Retrofit/Modification of luminaires and obligation to meet power factor requirements**

You must:

- measure and assess the power factor of the upgraded lighting circuit if you elect to retrofit linear LED lamps into linear fluorescent luminaires without removal of the legacy ballast
- ensure the upgrade meets relevant legislation, codes and guidelines relating to power factor and does not have a detrimental impact on the customer's compliance with Section 20.5 of the Electricity Distribution Code (view the Electricity Distribution Code at <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/electricity-distribution-code> obtain approval from us for your proposed power factor measurement and assessment methodology prior to proceeding.

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<sup>7</sup> Acceptable qualifications are one of the following:

- 'Member' of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand Limited (MIES), or
- A 'Fellow' of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand Limited (FIES), or
- A Registered Lighting Practitioner (RLP) - Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia and New Zealand.

If you replace a linear fluorescent lamp with an LED tube, you should also ensure that you understand the OHS, compliance, warranty and recordkeeping implications, which require you to:

- confirm that your product meets the requirements set out in the AS/NZS 60598.2.1 standard for these luminaires
- ensure the products you install do not pose any unreasonable electrical risks to your installers or to your client, either during the installation process or post-installation
- understand that 'modifying' an existing luminaire may effectively create a 'new' luminaire from a legal viewpoint – this means that you will likely become responsible for that luminaire's compliance with relevant safety and electro-magnetic compatibility laws and standards
- understand the upgrade may void the warranty provided by the original luminaire manufacturer, meaning you may be considered liable should the product malfunction post-installation – the assignment form must include this information as a tick box for the customer to sign, and you should ensure that they are aware of the implications of the modification work prior to the installation taking place
- retain a record of the Certificate of Electrical Safety which Energy Safe Victoria may require for this work – this document must detail the modification work you performed on each type of linear fluorescent luminaire you modify, as well as specify whether the modification work includes electrical isolation of the legacy ballast, capacitor and other control gear
- retain adequate evidence of any approved power factor measurement and assessment approach used and the result of the power factor measurement – provide this to us upon request
- understand the decommissioning requirements associated with installations of LED tubes; any replaced control gear must be decommissioned and made permanently unusable.

If you feel unsure about the obligations and risks associated with installing LED tubes, seek independent technical and legal advice.

## 5. Record-keeping and evidence requirements

You must collect evidence to verify that each upgrade has been undertaken in accordance with the VEET Regulations and VEU specifications. You are also required to maintain documentation for each upgrade and provide it to us upon request.

A summary of the evidence requirements is provided in Appendix C.

### 5.1. Record-keeping obligations

You must keep appropriate records, which we may request, to verify all details of the lighting upgrade which relate to the calculation of greenhouse gas abatement and the creation of VEECs. Your records must be an auditable record of the work undertaken in each area of the site.

If your documentation fails to provide an auditable record of the work undertaken, you may be required to surrender VEECs equivalent to those which cannot be verified.

You may also have committed an offence under s72 of the VEET Act which requires records to be kept by accredited persons.

### 5.2. Geo-tagged photograph obligations

You must take geo-tagged photographs to verify lighting upgrades that:

- are clear and in focus
- include any relevant markings
- include a date stamp showing the date the photographs were taken
- include the GPS derived latitude and longitude coordinates. This should be stored in the metadata and generated automatically by the device used to take the geo-tagged photographs.

### 5.3. Evidence of assignment of rights to create VEECs

You must ensure that the VEEC assignment form captures all the relevant installation information.

Table 6: Evidence of assignment of rights to create VEECs

Documentation	Description
VEEC assignment form	All fields in the VEEC assignment form must be completed and correctly filled in.

## 5.4. Evidence of commercial transaction and energy consumer

You must have proof of the commercial transaction relating to the installation, including evidence of the energy consumer<sup>8</sup>.

Table 7: Evidence of commercial transaction and energy consumer

Documentation	Description
Tax invoice	A valid tax invoice for the work carried out which must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the name, address and Australian Business Number Australian Business Number/Australian Company Number (ABN/ACN) of the energy consumer</li><li>the installation address</li><li>the name, address and ABN of the installer business</li><li>an itemisation of the installed lighting equipment<sup>9 10</sup> including brand(s) and model(s) names – the listed product(s) must match the VEU Register of Products.</li></ul>
Record evidencing the energy consumer	Contractual or transaction record that identifies the consumer of electricity at the upgraded premises (for example, electricity invoice issued by an energy retailer to the consumer for the upgraded premises within three months prior to the activity date)  or  Victorian Government or council issued document (for example, copy of land title or council rates notice), or a statutory declaration, that identifies the owner of the upgrade premises

## 5.5. Baseline lighting configuration

You must be able to prove the existence and nature of all baseline lighting equipment<sup>11</sup>.

Table 8: Baseline lighting configuration

Documentation	Description
Geo-tagged photographs	Geo-tagged photographs of the type of baseline lighting equipment to verify the nature and configuration of all baseline lighting equipment.

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with Section 16(2A) of the VEET Act, the energy consumer is the person responsible for the payment of electricity for the upgraded lighting asset. In instances, where there are multiple energy consumers, a lead energy consumer must be identified. A lead energy consumer is the nominated energy consumer for the purposes of assigning rights for the VEECs created by a non-building based lighting upgrade activity, where multiple bodies or persons are responsible for the payment of electricity for the lighting asset to be upgraded. The onus is on the AP to provide evidence of the energy consumer.

<sup>9</sup> As per the VEET Regulations lighting equipment includes lamps, luminaires, lighting control devices and control gear.

<sup>10</sup> Itemisation is not required for integrated lighting control devices (LCDs) s. A lamp with an integrated LCD is one which has lighting control capabilities according to the product specification sheet.

<sup>11</sup> As per the VEET Regulations, lighting equipment includes lamps, luminaires, lighting control devices and control gear.

## 5.6. Upgrade lighting configuration

You must be able to prove the existence and nature of all upgrade lighting equipment.

Table 9: Upgrade lighting configuration

Documentation	Description
Geo-tagged photographs	Geo-tagged photographs of the type of upgrade lighting equipment to verify the nature and configuration of all upgrade lighting equipment.

## 5.7. Evidence of electrical compliance

You must ensure that all work undertaken complies with relevant standards.

Table 10: Evidence of electrical compliance

Documentation	Description
Certificate of Electrical Safety (COES) <sup>12</sup>	<p>A COES must be provided if one is required by law. The COES must detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the location of the lighting upgrade</li><li>• the type and number of baseline lighting equipment</li><li>• the type and number of upgrade lighting equipment.</li></ul> <p>Where a luminaire has been modified, the COES must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• comply with Energy Safe Victoria's requirements</li><li>• define the modification work for each type of linear fluorescent luminaire you modify</li><li>• specify that the modification work includes electrical isolation of the legacy ballast (and removal and destruction of the capacitor if one was present).</li></ul>

## 5.8. Evidence of decommissioning and recycling of lighting equipment

All existing lighting equipment must be decommissioned and disposed of at a licensed recycling facility prior to certificate creation<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> An appendix may be provided with a COES where there is insufficient space in the 'description of work undertaken' box to provide an accurate description of all the electrical installation work performed. Where an appendix is used with a COES, the following criteria must be fulfilled: (i) each page of the attachment must detail the COES number (ii) the number of pages contained within the attachment must be detailed on the COES and (iii) the COES and each page of the attachment must be signed by the electrician responsible for the lighting upgrade

<sup>13</sup> From 1 July 2019, EPA requires that all e-waste in Victoria must be provided to an e-waste service provider. Please refer to section 4.2.2 for further information.

Table 11: Evidence of decommissioning and recycling

Documentation	Description
Recycling invoice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A third-party recycling invoice per upgrade site clearly showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an itemised breakdown of the disposed baseline lighting equipment (showing the lamp type, type of control gear and type of fitting/luminaire)<sup>14</sup></li> <li>– the date of collection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>OR</li> <li>• A third-party bulk recycling invoice (for multiple upgrade sites) clearly showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an itemised breakdown of the disposed baseline lighting equipment (showing the lamp type, type of control gear and type of fitting/luminaire)</li> <li>– the date of collection</li> </ul> <p>The bulk recycling invoice must be accompanied by a document itemising the disposed baseline lighting equipment in kilograms per upgrade site to establish a link between each upgrade and the recycling invoice.</p> </li> </ul>
Geo-tagged photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For all installations, geo-tagged photographs of all removed lighting equipment in a pile or in a recycling container.</li> <li>• For linear LED tube modification installations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– geo-tagged photograph of all removed capacitors</li> <li>– geo-tagged photographs of the ballast/transformer showing the terminal block removed or the removed terminal blocks.<sup>15</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 5.9. Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 compliance

If the lighting upgrade is of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 is designed, you must demonstrate that the lighting design complies with the relevant part or parts of that standard, and also demonstrate that the energy consumer has accepted the lighting design.

<sup>14</sup> Where an itemised breakdown is not provided on the invoice, you must provide a document itemising the disposed baseline lighting equipment in kilograms for that site.

<sup>15</sup> Ballast/transformers and capacitors (where fitted) must be 'rendered permanently unusable' to qualify for decommissioning. If it is possible to reverse any modifications made to the legacy control gear as part of the lighting upgrade, then it does not qualify as decommissioned. Acceptable methods of decommissioning the ballast/choke include:

- complete removal of all redundant electrical components, inclusive of the ballast and capacitor (where fitted)
- removal or destruction of the ballast terminal block and capacitor (where fitted).

Table 12: Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 compliance

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• includes information demonstrating that all the required values of the light technical parameters for all subcategories within the upgrade have been met.</li> </ul>
AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration	<p>A declaration by the lighting designer declaring that the light output of the lighting upgrade specified in the lighting design complies with the relevant part or parts of AS/NZS 1158.</p> <p>The energy consumer is required to demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design by signing the relevant section of the declaration.</p>

## 5.10. Evidence of AS 2560 compliance

If the lighting upgrade is of a kind for which AS 2560 is applicable, you must demonstrate that the lighting design complies with the relevant part or parts of that standard, and also demonstrate that the energy consumer has accepted the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

Table 13: Evidence of AS 2560 compliance

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• includes supporting information detailing the lighting criteria values associated with the level of play.</li> </ul>
AS 2560 compliance declaration	<p>A declaration by the lighting designer declaring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the lighting output of the lighting upgrade specified in the lighting design complies with the relevant part or parts of AS 2560</li> <li>• the lighting criteria values associated with the level of play have been met.</li> </ul>

The energy consumer is required to demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design by signing the relevant section of the declaration.

## 5.11. Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 deviation

If the lighting upgrade deviates from the relevant part of parts of AS/NZS 1158 you must justify the deviations and set out why the deviations are justified. The energy consumer must demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

Table 14: Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 deviation

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li><li>• sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies</li><li>• includes information demonstrating that the light output of the upgrade lamp or luminaire to be either equivalent or superior to the replaced lamp or luminaire</li><li>• includes information about the light technical parameters (LTP) for the lighting upgrade (where applicable).</li></ul>
AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration (Section 3: AS/NZS 1158 deviation declaration)	<p>A declaration by the lighting designer declaring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the lighting design deviates from AS/NZS 1158</li><li>• the deviations are justified in accordance with the standard, setting out the way in which the deviations are justified</li></ul> <p>The energy consumer must also sign the compliance declaration to accept the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.</p>

## 5.12. Evidence of AS 2560 deviation

If the lighting upgrade deviates from the relevant part or parts of AS 2560 you must specify why it is unreasonable to meet that standard, as well as demonstrate that the energy consumer has accepted the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

Table 15: Evidence of AS 2560 deviation

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li></ul>

- sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies
- includes information demonstrating that the light output of the upgrade lamp or luminaire to be either equivalent or superior to the replaced lamp or luminaire
- includes supporting information detailing the lighting criteria values associated with the level of play (where applicable).

AS 2560 compliance declaration (Section 3: AS 2560 deviation declaration)

A declaration by the lighting designer declaring that:

- the lighting design deviates from AS 2560
- it specifies why it is unreasonable to expect the lighting upgrade to achieve the requirements of that standard
- the lighting criteria values associated with the level of play have been met.

The energy consumer must also sign the compliance declaration to accept the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

### 5.13. Evidence of minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 designed

If the lighting upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 is designed, you must ensure the upgrade meets the minimum illuminance standards applicable to the lighting upgrade as approved by us. The energy consumer must demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

Table 16: Evidence minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 is designed

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies</li> <li>• includes information demonstrating that the light output of the upgrade lamp or luminaire to be either equivalent or superior to the replaced lamp or luminaire</li> <li>• includes information detailing the light technical parameters (LTP) for the lighting upgrade (where applicable).</li> </ul> <p>The lighting design should be accompanied by a document prepared by the lighting designer that includes a declaration that the lighting design complies with the minimum illuminance standards determined by the commission. The document should also be signed by the consumer to demonstrate that the consumer has accepted the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.</p>

## 5.14. Evidence of minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS 2560 is designed

If the lighting upgrade is not of a kind for which AS 2560 is designed, you must ensure the upgrade meets the minimum illuminance standards applicable to the lighting upgrade, as approved by us. The energy consumer must demonstrate acceptance of the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.

Table 17: Evidence of minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS 2560 is designed

Documentation	Description
Lighting design	<p>A lighting design prepared by the lighting designer that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sets out the location and specifications of all existing lighting equipment in the area to which the lighting design applies</li><li>• sets out the location and specification of all lighting equipment to be installed in the area to which the lighting design applies</li><li>• includes information demonstrating that the light output of the upgrade lamp or luminaire to be either equivalent or superior to the replaced lamp or luminaire</li><li>• includes information detailing the lighting criteria values associated with the level of play (where applicable).</li></ul> <p>The lighting design should be accompanied by a document prepared by the lighting designer that includes a declaration that the lighting design complies with the minimum illuminance standards determined by the commission. The document should also be signed by the energy consumer to demonstrate that the energy consumer has accepted the lighting design prepared by the lighting designer.</p>

## 6. Non-building based lighting upgrade process

This section provides you with an end-to-end process for undertaking a non-building based lighting upgrade under the VEU program.

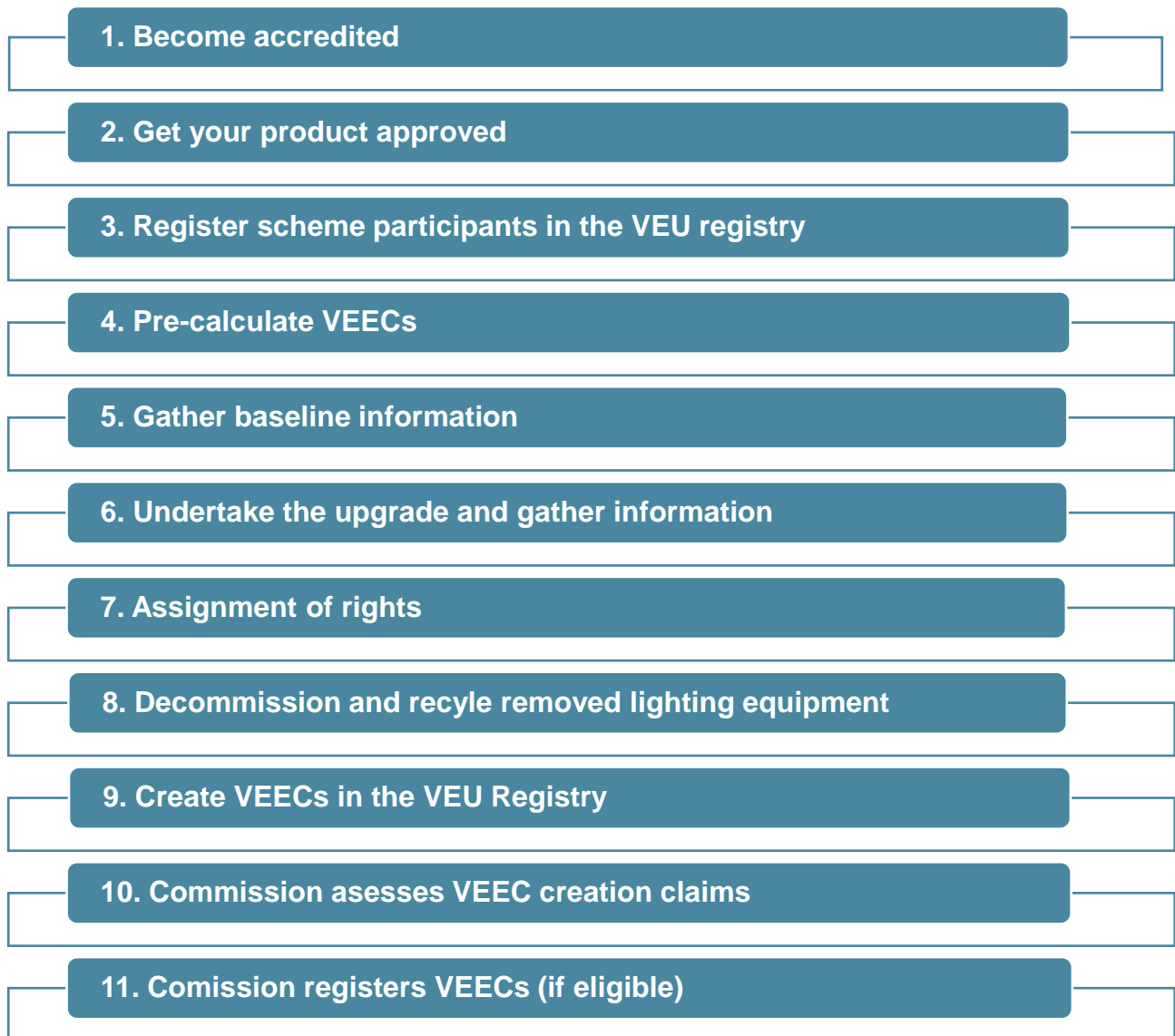


Figure 2: Process for undertaking non-building based lighting upgrade

### 6.1. Become accredited

You must be accredited to create VEECs. Visit [www.esc.vic.gov.au/become-veu-accredited](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/become-veu-accredited) for information on how to become accredited.

## 6.2. Get your product approved

To create VEECs for any lighting upgrade, the product installed must be listed as an approved product on the [VEU Register of Products](#).

Learn more about getting your lighting products approved in our Lighting Product Application Guide at [www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-product-applicants](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/veu-product-applicants)

## 6.3. Register scheme participants in the VEU Registry

Accredited persons need to register installers and lighting designers as scheme participants in the VEU Registry prior to creating VEECs for non-building based lighting upgrade activities undertaken by the installer/lighting designer. You can register these personnel as a scheme participant via the [VEU Registry](#) under 'My Account'

For a non-building based lighting upgrades activity, you must record the following personnel as scheme participants in the VEEC creation form for the activity:

- A grade licensed electrician who is the supervising electrician for the upgrade
- Lighting designer responsible for the design of the upgrade

## 6.4. Pre-calculate VEECs

To quote for a job or develop a business case, you may need to estimate the number of VEECs an upgrade will generate. You can use the calculator at [www.veu-registry.vic.gov.au/calculators](http://www.veu-registry.vic.gov.au/calculators) for calculating a single baseline and upgrade scenario.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> With the transition to the new VEU Registry, the calculator will only contain products approved for installation or sale in the VEU program up to 23 May 2025.

Baseline

Asset lifetime reference:	Luminaire replacement	Modification	Retrofit	Delamping	Lighting control device	Luminaire decommissioning	Other
Baseline: Area type							
Baseline: Asset lifetime reference							
Baseline: Lamp ballast combination							
Baseline: Quantity							
Baseline: Rated lifetime hours			Upgrade lamp				Baseline lamp
Baseline: Nominal lamp power							
Baseline: Type of first LCD							
Baseline: Type of second LCD							

Upgrade

Asset lifetime reference:	Luminaire replacement	Modification	Retrofit	Delamping	Lighting control device		Other
Upgrade: Lamp ballast combination							
Upgrade: Quantity							
Upgrade: Rated lifetime hours							Baseline lamp
Upgrade: Nominal lamp power							
Upgrade: Lamp circuit power							
Upgrade: Type of first LCD							
Upgrade: Type of second LCD							
Postcode							

Key

Do not enter data into this cell
You must enter data in this cell
Inputs optional

(RM ref: C/18/24126)

Figure 3 details the data you'll need to enter into our calculator based on the upgrade type.

Baseline							
Asset lifetime reference:	Luminaire replacement	Modification	Retrofit	Delamping	Lighting control device	Luminaire decommissioning	Other
Baseline: Area type							
Baseline: Asset lifetime reference							
Baseline: Lamp ballast combination							
Baseline: Quantity							
Baseline: Rated lifetime hours			Upgrade lamp				Baseline lamp
Baseline: Nominal lamp power							
Baseline: Type of first LCD							
Baseline: Type of second LCD							
Upgrade							
Asset lifetime reference:	Luminaire replacement	Modification	Retrofit	Delamping	Lighting control device	Other	
Upgrade: Lamp ballast combination							
Upgrade: Quantity							
Upgrade: Rated lifetime hours						Baseline lamp	
Upgrade: Nominal lamp power							
Upgrade: Lamp circuit power							
Upgrade: Type of first LCD							
Upgrade: Type of second LCD							
Postcode							
Key		Do <u>not</u> enter data into this cell					
		You <u>must</u> enter data in this cell					
		Inputs optional					
(RM ref: C/18/24126)							

(RM ref: C/18/24126)

Figure 3: VEEC calculator - variable data requirements

When selecting the 'lamp ballast combination' for the upgrade zone of a particular activity, the entry must align with the lamp product type of the installed product (as recorded in the VEU Register of Products). See Appendix E: Lamp ballast combination for guidance on this issue.

You can also enter details of an upgrade activity using the VEEC creation form to help you determine how many VEECs can be created for a given activity. This is particularly useful for calculating complex installations (those involving more than one baseline and upgrade zone). You must not 'submit' an activity for creation unless the activity has been validly undertaken and you are eligible to create VEECs for the activity. See Section 6.9 for help with creating VEECs.

## 6.5. Gather baseline information

Verify the baseline environment by collecting any necessary baseline data you need for VEEC creation prior to performing the upgrade. Evidence requirements are outlined in Section 5.

## 6.6. Undertake the upgrade and gather information

Ensure you comply with relevant other legislation, such as OHS, while performing the upgrade, and that you collect all evidence requirements. Evidence requirements are outlined in Section 5.

## **6.7. Assignment of rights**

An important part of the VEEC creation process is the valid assignment of the right to create VEECs from the energy consumer to you. You must ensure the signatory has the legal authority to sign on behalf of the energy consumer entity.

## **6.8. Decommission and recycle removed lighting equipment**

Lighting equipment that is replaced or removed must be decommissioned and disposed of in an accordance with the VEET Regulations. See Section 5.8 for these requirements.

## **6.9. Create VEECs in the VEU Registry**

Prior to creating VEECs for this activity, you must ensure you have collected the required documents for the upgrade as specified in Section 5. You may be asked to submit some or all of these documents as part of our assessment process.

To create VEECs in the [VEU Registry](#), you can upload the activity using either bulk submissions completed through an Application Programming Interface (API) connector or activity submission form in the VEU Registry. Different upgrade types have different data input requirements. The user interface has been designed to accommodate all upgrade types, so it is important you input the correct data in the relevant field – you must also leave some fields blank.

Figure outlines the data inputs required for an upgrade's baseline or upgrade zones in the VEEC creation form. You can enter data for up to 50 calculation zones.

The LCD fields should only be completed if a lighting control device was present in the baseline environment, or installed as part of an upgrade. When selecting the 'lamp ballast combination' for the upgrade zone of a particular activity, the entry must align with the lamp product type of the installed product (as recorded in the VEU Register of Products). See Appendix E: Lamp ballast combination for guidance on this issue.

After you press the 'submit' button for your activities, the VEECs associated with your upgrade are created and assigned a unique identifier

A certificate creation fee of \$2.33 per certificate applies to all VEECs created by an accredited person. We issue invoices on Tuesdays and Thursdays each week for VEECs created by accredited persons. If you identify an issue with activities you have submitted for creation, to avoid being charged a creation fee for VEECs you have created, you will need to withdraw the VEECs before 6am on Tuesday and Thursdays.

Scenarios													
#	Asset lifetime reference	Area type	Baseline/ Upgrade	Lamp ballast combination	Quantity	Asset lifetime reference	Product brand	Product model	Integrated LCD activated	Rated lifetime hours	Nominal lamp power	First LCD type	Second LCD type
1	Luminaire replacement		Baseline										
2	Modification		Baseline										
3	Retrofit		Baseline							Upgrade lamp			
4	Delamping		Baseline										
5	Lighting control device		Baseline										
6	Luminaire decommissioning		Baseline										
7	Other		Baseline							Baseline lamp			
8	Luminaire replacement		Upgrade										
9	Modification		Upgrade										
10	Retrofit		Upgrade										
11	Delamping		Upgrade										
12	Lighting control device		Upgrade										
13	Other		Upgrade							Baseline lamp			

Key

Do not enter data into this cell

You must enter data in this cell

Inputs optional

(RM ref: C/18/24126)

Figure 4: VEEC creation - variable data requirements

## **6.10. Commission assesses VEEC creation claims**

Once you have paid your certificate creation fees, we will assess your created VEECs and decide whether to register them. Automated checks, manual checks, and desktop audits of the VEEC creation information are conducted as part of this process.

Additionally, we will review an accredited person's early VEEC creation claims closely to verify the claims are undertaken in compliance with the program requirements.

VEECs are assessed in groups based on fee ID's and activity type. The time taken to process VEECs can range from seven to 42 days depending on risk rating of the activity. This timeframe may exceed this time frame if critical issues are identified in assessment.

We may issue requests for further information and documents (RFIs) to assess the eligibility of the VEECs that have been created for registration. Where documents and information are requested by the commission, they are identified in the RFI section of the activity record in the VEU Registry.

Any information requested must be provided within the time specified in the request, unless otherwise agreed. If the information is not provided within the requested timeframe, the target timeframe no longer applies. We may also require production of information and documents using its compulsory information gathering powers.

The evidence provided in response to a request is then assessed for compliance against the VEET Act and regulations.

## **6.11. Commission registers VEECs (if eligible)**

Once your VEEC creation claims have been validated, we will register your VEECs and notify you that the VEECs are available to be traded and/or surrendered to us.

# Glossary

Term	Definition
Ballast	Ballast means a unit inserted between the electricity supply and one or more discharge lamps which, by means of inductance, capacitance, or a combination of inductance and capacitance, serves mainly to limit the current of lamp(s) to the required value. The ballast may consist of one or more separate components. It may also include means for transforming the supply and voltage, and arrangements which help provide the starting voltage, preheating current, prevent cold starting, reduce stroboscopic effects, correct the power factor and/or suppress radio interference.
Capacitor	Capacitor means a two-terminal circuit device characterised by its capacitance, which is used in circuitry for the operation and power factor correction of gas discharge lamps
CM	CM means the control multiplier for a light source.
Control gear	Control gear means a device for the control of one or more light sources but does not include a lighting control device. Examples: Ballasts, transformers, capacitors and step-down converters such as drivers.
Decommission	Decommission means disable and render permanently unusable.
Electronic ballast	Electronic ballast means a mains-supplied AC to DC inverter for starting and operating one or more light sources generally at a high frequency.
Energy consumer	Energy consumer, in relation to a prescribed activity, means the person who is the consumer of electricity or gas and/or the owner of the premises in respect of whom a prescribed activity is undertaken within the meaning of Section 16 of Victorian Energy Efficiency Target Act 2007.
Fluorescent lamp	Fluorescent lamp means a discharge lamp of a low-pressure mercury type where most of the light is emitted by one or more layers of phosphors excited by the ultraviolet radiation of the discharge.

Term	Definition
Illuminance	Illuminance means the amount of light that falls on a surface per unit area (measured in lux).
Lamp circuit power	Lamp circuit power, in relation to a non-integrated luminaire, means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the power drawn by the lamp</li> <li>the power losses of any associated control gear, which are divided equally between the lamp and any other lamps associated with the control gear.</li> </ul>
LCD	LCD means lighting control device as defined in the VEET Regulations.
LCP	LCP means the lamp circuit power for a light source.
LED integrated luminaire	LED integrated luminaire means a product that contains a LED device and the equipment required to distribute, filter or transform the light being transmitted and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the product and for connecting the product to the electricity supply</li> <li>any lighting control device for the product.</li> </ul>
LED lamp with integrated driver	LED lamp with integrated driver means a self-ballasted LED module, incorporating control gear and any additional elements necessary for stable operation that is designed for direct connection to an electricity supply.
Legacy control gear	Legacy control gear means the control gear that was used to operate any lighting components that were present prior to an upgrade being carried out pursuant to the VEET Regulations.
Licensed electrician	Licensed electrician means an A Grade electrician licensed under the Electricity Safety Act 1998 to carry out electrical work.
Light output	Light output means the luminous flux emitted by a lamp or luminaire (measured in lumens).
Light source	Light source means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in relation to a non-integrated luminaire, the lamp fitted to the luminaire; or</li> <li>in relation to a LED integrated luminaire, the whole luminaire.</li> </ul>

Lighting control device	<p>Lighting control device means a device that is used to control the light output of a luminaire.</p> <p>Examples: Occupancy sensors, daylight-linked controls, programmable dimmers, manual dimmers and voltage reduction units.</p>
Lighting equipment	<p>Lighting equipment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lamps</li> <li>• luminaires</li> <li>• lighting control devices</li> <li>• control gear.</li> </ul>
Luminaire	Luminaire means a non-integrated luminaire or a LED integrated luminaire.
Nominal lamp power (NLP)	Nominal lamp power (NLP) means the manufacturer's rated value for power drawn by a light source (in Watts).
Non-integrated LED lamp	Non-integrated LED lamp means a LED module where the control gear is separate from the LED module for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power.
Occupancy sensor	Occupancy sensor means a lighting control device that uses a motion sensor to detect the presence of people in a space and adjusts the output of a luminaire in that space accordingly.
Programmable dimmer	Programmable dimmer means a lighting control device that can automatically select a luminaire's light output according to the time of day.
Remote driver	Remote driver means the external control gear used to operate a non-integrated LED lamp.
Scheduled activity premises	<p>Scheduled activity premises means the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the premises at the addresses specified in column 2 of the Table in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the VEET Regulations</li> <li>• the premises specified in column 2 of the Table in Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the VEET Regulations</li> <li>• any other premises in relation to which there was, on 29 June 2014, an entry on the register of scheduled activities kept under Section 26G of the Environment Protection Act 1970 as in force immediately before that day.</li> </ul>

## Appendix A: List of relevant standards in the AS/NZS 1158 series

Relevant part of AS/NZS 1158 standard	Title
AS/NZS 1158: Lighting for roads and public spaces series comprising -	
AS/NZS 1158.0:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Part 0: Introduction
AS/NZS 1158.1.1:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Vehicular traffic (Category V) lighting—Part 1.1: Performance and design requirement
AS/NZS 1158.1.2:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Vehicular traffic (category V) lighting—Part 1.2: Guide to design, installation, operation and maintenance
AS/NZS 1158.2:	Lighting for roads and public spaces— Part 2: Computer procedures for the calculation of light technical parameters for Category V and Category P lighting
AS/NZS 1158.3.1:	Lighting for roads and public spaces— Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting— Part 3.1: Performance and design requirements
AS/NZS 1158.4:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Part 4: Lighting of pedestrian crossings
AS/NZS 1158.5:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Part 5: Tunnels and underpasses
SA/NZS 1158.6:	Lighting for roads and public spaces—Part 6: Luminaires— Performance

# Appendix B: List of relevant standards in the AS 2560 series

Relevant part of AS 2560 standard	Title
AS 2560 series: Guide to sports lighting as published by Standards Australia comprising—	
AS 2560 – Section 1	Scope and general
AS 2560 – Section 2	Specific Sporting Applications

## Appendix C: Evidence checklist

Evidence type	Document	Description
Evidence of assignment of right to create VEECS	VEEC assignment form	A completed and signed VEEC assignment form.
Evidence of commercial transaction and energy consumer	Tax invoice Record evidencing energy consumer	A valid tax invoice for the work carried out Record evidencing either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that the party assigning rights to VEECs is the consumer of electricity at the upgraded premises.</li> <li>that the party assigning rights to VEECs owns the upgraded premises.</li> </ul>
Evidence of baseline lighting configuration	Geo-tagged photographs	Geo-tagged photographs of the baseline lighting equipment
Evidence of upgrade lighting configuration	Geo-tagged photographs	Geo-tagged photographs of the upgrade lighting equipment
Evidence of electrical compliance	Certificate of Electrical Safety (COES)	A completed and signed COES if one is required by law
Evidence of decommissioning and recycling	Third-party recycling invoices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A third-party recycling invoice specific to the upgrade activity, <b>or</b></li> <li>A third-party bulk recycling invoice accompanied by a reconciliation document.</li> </ul>
Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 compliance	Lighting design, <b>and</b>	A lighting design
	AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration	AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration
Evidence of AS/NZS 1158 deviation	Lighting design, <b>and</b>	A lighting design
	AS/NZS 1158 compliance declaration	Section 3: AS/NZS 1158 deviation declaration
Evidence of AS 2560 compliance	Lighting design, <b>and</b>	A lighting design
	AS 2560 compliance declaration	AS 2560 compliance declaration
Evidence of AS 2560 deviation	Lighting design, <b>and</b>	A lighting design
	AS 2560 compliance declaration	Section 3: AS 2560 deviation declaration

Evidence type	Document	Description
Evidence of minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS/NZS 1158 is designed	Lighting design	A lighting design
Evidence of minimum illuminance if upgrade is not of a kind for which AS 2560 is designed	Lighting design	A lighting design

## Appendix D: VEEC calculation for non-building based lighting upgrades

VEECs are calculated using the following equation:

$$GHG\ eq.\ reduction = (Baseline - Upgrade) \times Lifetime \times Regional\ factor$$

- GHG eq.: Greenhouse gas equivalent
- Regional factors that apply are 0.98 for upgrades undertaken in metropolitan Victoria and 1.04 for upgrades undertaken in regional Victoria.

Lifetime is calculated as follows:

$$Lifetime = Asset\ lifetime \times Annual\ operating\ hours \times 10^{-6}$$

- Asset lifetime: See Table 1 for reference values
- Annual operating hours: Defined based on space in which upgrade occurs See Table 2 for reference values

The baseline and upgrade calculation are detailed below.

### Baseline calculation ('before')

The following equation is used to calculate the baseline energy consumption for all sites:

$$Baseline = \sum_{each\ incumbent\ light\ source} LCP \times CM \times EEF$$

- LCP: The lamp circuit power, usually taken from Table 18 – if the type of lamp being replaced is not listed in Table 18, you must apply to us to have a value approved (see Section 2.2.1).
- CM: The control device multiplier, as outlined in Table 3
- EEF: The electricity emissions factor which is:
  - 0.9546 from 1 August 2021 to 31 January 2022
  - 0.8142 from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023
  - 0.6738 from 1 February 2023 to 31 January 2024
  - 0.5334 from 1 February 2025 to 31 January 2025
  - 0.393 from 1 February 2025

## Upgrade calculation ('after')

The following equation is used to determine the upgrade energy consumption for all sites:

Equation 1 – Upgrade calculation at all sites

$$Upgrade = \sum_{\text{each upgrade light source}} LCP \times CM \times EEF$$

- LCP: The lamp circuit power, usually taken from Table 18 – if the type of lamp being replaced is not listed in Table 18, you must apply to us to have a value approved (see Section 2.2.1)
- CM: The control device multiplier, as outlined in Table 3
- EEF: The electricity emissions factor which is:
  - 0.9546 from 1 August 2021 to 31 January 2022
  - 0.8142 from 1 February 2022 to 31 January 2023
  - 0.6738 from 1 February 2023 to 31 January 2024
  - 0.5334 from 1 February 2025 to 31 January 2025
  - 0.393 from 1 February 2025

Table 18: Lamp circuit power (LCP) calculations for baseline and upgrade calculations for non-building based lighting upgrades

Type of incumbent or upgrade light source	Lamp circuit power for incumbent light source	Lamp circuit power for upgrade light source
T8 or T12 linear fluorescent or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast (EEI of A or electronic with no EEI marked)	NLP	NLP
T8 or T12 linear fluorescent or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast (EEI of $\geq$ B or magnetic with no EEI marked)	NLP + 6	NLP + 6
T5 linear fluorescent lamp with T5 adaptor and magnetic ballast*	NLP x 0.94 + 1.78	N/A
T5 linear fluorescent or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast	NLP x 1.08 + 1.5	NLP x 1.08 + 1.5
Compact fluorescent lamp with non-integral ballast (EEI of A or electronic with no EEI marked)	NLP + 1	NLP + 1
Compact fluorescent lamp with non-integral ballast (EEI $\geq$ B or magnetic ballast with no EEI marked)	NLP + 5	NLP + 5
Compact fluorescent lamp with integral ballast	NLP	NLP

Type of incumbent or upgrade light source	Lamp circuit power for incumbent light source	Lamp circuit power for upgrade light source
Tungsten incandescent or halogen lamp (mains voltage)	$NLP \times 0.7$	NLP
Tungsten incandescent or halogen lamp with ELC	$NLP$ (being no greater than 37 Watts) $\times 1.163$	$NLP \times 1.163$
Metal halide lamp with magnetic ballast	$NLP \times 1.058 + 18$	$NLP \times 1.058 + 18$
Metal halide lamp with electronic ballast	$NLP \times 1.096 + 0.9$	$NLP \times 1.096 + 0.9$
High pressure sodium lamp with magnetic ballast	$NLP \times 1.051 + 13$	$NLP \times 1.051 + 13$
LED lamp with integrated driver with no associated legacy ballast connected	NLP	NLP
Non-integrated LED lamp with remote driver or ELC	$NLP \times 1.1$	$NLP \times 1.1$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a non-integral legacy ballast used for a T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp, marked with EEI of A or electronic ballast with no EEI marked	NLP	NLP
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a non-integral legacy ballast used for a T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp, marked with EEI of $\geq B$ or magnetic ballast with no EEI marked	$NLP + 6$	$NLP + 6$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a T5 linear or circular fluorescent lamp	$NLP \times 1.08 + 1.5$	$NLP \times 1.08 + 1.5$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a CFL, marked with EEI of A or electronic ballast with no EEI marked	$NLP + 1$	$NLP + 1$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a CFL, marked with an EEI of $\geq B$ or a magnetic ballast with no EEI marked	$NLP + 5$	$NLP + 5$
LED integrated luminaire	NLP	NLP
Non-integrated LED luminaire with remote driver	$NLP \times 1.1$	$NLP \times 1.1$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy magnetic ballast used for HID lamps	$1.033 \times NLP + 11$	$1.033 \times NLP + 11$
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy electronic ballast used for HID lamps	$1.096 \times NLP + 0.9$	$1.096 \times NLP + 0.9$

Type of incumbent or upgrade light source	Lamp circuit power for incumbent light source	Lamp circuit power for upgrade light source
Induction lamp with integrated ballast	NLP	NLP
Induction lamp with non-integrated ballast	NLP x 1.056	NLP x 1.056
Other	As determined by the ESC	As determined by the ESC

\* T5 adaptors as a light source are not an eligible type of upgrade lighting equipment for this activity.

## Appendix E: Lamp ballast combination

Table 19: Available lamp ballast combinations for installed fluorescent lamp product types

Lamp ballast combinations	Installed fluorescent lamp product types				
	CFL with integrated ballast	CFL with non-integrated ballast	T5 fluorescent lamp with ballast	T8 fluorescent lamp with ballast	T12 fluorescent lamp with ballast
Compact fluorescent lamp with integral ballast	✓				
Compact fluorescent lamp with non-integral ballast (EEI of A or electronic with no EEI marked)		✓			
Compact fluorescent lamp with non-integral ballast (EEI > B or magnetic ballast with no EEI marked)		✓			
T5 linear fluorescent lamp with T5 adaptor (only available for incumbent lamp, not for upgrade)			✓		
T5 linear or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast			✓		
T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast (EEI of A or electronic with no EEI marked)				✓	✓
T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp with ballast (EEI of > B or magnetic with no EEI marked)				✓	✓

Table 20: Available lamp ballast combinations for installed LED lamp product types

Lamp ballast combinations	Installed LED lamp product types	
	LED lamp with integrated driver	LED lamp with non-integrated driver or ELC
LED Integrated luminaire	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a non-integral legacy ballast used for a T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp, marked with EEI of A or electronic ballast with no EEI marked	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a non-integral legacy ballast used for a T8 or T12 linear or circular fluorescent lamp, marked with EEI of > B or magnetic ballast with no EEI marked	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver with no associated legacy ballast connected	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a CFL, marked with EEI of A or electronic ballast with no EEI marked	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a CFL, marked with an EEI of >B or a magnetic ballast with no EEI marked	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy ballast used for a T5 linear or circular fluorescent lamp	✓	
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy electronic ballast used for HID lamps	✓	

Lamp ballast combinations	Installed LED lamp product types	
	LED lamp with integrated driver	LED lamp with non-integrated driver or ELC
LED lamp with integrated driver, connected with a legacy magnetic ballast used for HID lamps	✓	
Non-integrated LED lamp with remote driver or ELC		✓
Non-integrated LED luminaire with remote driver		✓

Table 21: Available lamp ballast combinations for other installed lamp product types

Lamp ballast combinations	Other installed lamp product types		
	Induction lamp with integrated ballast	Induction lamp with non-integrated ballast	Other
Induction lamp with integrated ballast	✓		
Induction lamp with non-integral ballast		✓	
Other – LCP determined by ESC*			✓

\* This option is only available for lamp products which have been provided a LCP determination by the commission

## Document version control

The RM reference for this document is: C/18/19768

Version	Amendments made	Date published
1.0	First release	10 December 2018
1.1	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clarify requirements relating to open air car parks</li> <li>clarify decommissioning and reconciliation requirements</li> <li>define licensed electricians</li> <li>provide guidance in respect of lamp ballast combinations for lamp product types (Appendix E)</li> </ul>	4 April 2019
1.2	Revision to update reference to AS 2560.1:2018 following a revision to the standard (previously AS 2560.1:2002).	10 June 2019
1.3	Revision to reflect introduction of EPA's e-waste policy and clarification of recycling evidence for valid decommissioning.	1 July 2019
1.4	Clarification on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how to claim for light upgrades in open air car parks and external lights affixed to external building or structures</li> <li>allowing for upgrades where premises is temporarily disconnected from electricity supply due to breakdown in transmission or distribution networks.</li> </ul>	20 February 2020
1.5	Clarification that recycling invoice does not need to be provided to us prior to certificate creation. However, existing lighting equipment must be decommissioned prior to certificate creation.	21 April 2020
1.6	Update to clarify ABN/ACN evidential requirements	1 April 2021
1.7	Revision to update the VEEC calculations to reflect changes in the calculations and updated electricity emissions factor in the VEU Specifications	1 August 2021
1.8	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include updated electricity emissions factor in the VEU Specifications</li> <li>section 4.2.2. to reflect new waste management framework under the EPA Act</li> </ul>	1 February 2022
1.9	Revision to remove mercury vapour lamp upgrades to reflect VEU specifications – Version 14.0.	31 January 2023

2.0	Revision to reflect changes to VEEC creation fee process	1 November 2023
2.1	Revision to reflect changes in AS and AS/NZS standards	10 April 2024
2.2	Revision to reflect amendment to VEET regulations banning cold-call telemarketing and doorknocking under the program	1 May 2024
2.3	Update to include requirement for AP to collect record evidencing the energy consumer	4 July 2024
2.4	Update to reflect eligible upgrade requirements to better align with accreditation framework	20 November 2024
2.5	Update to reflect new VEU Registry system	3 June 2025