



# How to read the new energy rating label for air conditioners

The energy rating label helps you to decide which appliances to buy, by telling you if they suit your needs and how efficient they are.

This example tells you that if the temperature outside is hot (35 °C), then the air conditioner can provide 4 kilowatts (kW) of cooling.

This is the brand and model of the air conditioner, so you can be sure you are looking at the right information for the right air conditioner.

There are three bands of ratings, for **HOT**, **AVERAGE** and **COLD** areas in Australia and New Zealand. Use the map to see which band you should use. For example:  
a. Melbourne is in a black 'COLD' area—read the black Cold ratings.  
b. Brisbane is in a white 'HOT' area—read the white Hot ratings.  
c. Sydney is in a grey 'AVERAGE' area—read the grey Average ratings.

This tells you how loud the air conditioner will be when it is running. The number inside the house is how loud it will be inside the home, and the number outside the house is how loud it will be near the outside unit. Depending on the type of air conditioner there may be an indoor noise rating, an outdoor noise rating or both.

**ENERGY RATING** Compare models at [www.energyrating.gov.au](http://www.energyrating.gov.au)  
As tested to government regulations – actual usage may vary A joint government and industry program

**COOLING** CAPACITY AT OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE ▶ 35°C **4.00 kW**

**HEATING** CAPACITY AT OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE ▶ 7°C **5.50 kW**  
2°C **8.80 kW**

**Fudaison Inverter Supercomfort air conditioner Model: KRCM001**

**The more stars, the more energy efficient** Energy use

Area	Hot Rating	Average Rating	Cold Rating	Energy Use (kWh per year)
<b>HOT</b> Brisbane, Darwin, Pacific Is	4.5 stars	3.5 stars	3 stars	933 93
<b>AVERAGE</b> Adelaide, Perth, Sydney	4.5 stars	3 stars	3 stars	315 619
<b>COLD</b> Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne, New Zealand	4 stars	3 stars	3 stars	205 1568

Location changes the efficiency of this appliance

Noise (dB(A)) **49** (indoor) **59** (outdoor)

This tells you how much heating the air conditioner can provide.  
a. This example tells you that if the temperature outside is cold (7 °C), then the air conditioner can provide 5.5 kW of heating, and  
b. If the temperature outside is very cold (2 °C), then the air conditioner can provide 8.8 kW of heating.

This gives an indication of how much electricity the air conditioner will use each year for cooling and heating. The lower the kilowatt hours (kWh) used, the lower the cost to run the air conditioner. If customers know their electricity tariff, you can multiply it by this rate to estimate the cost to run the air conditioner per year. Customers can get help finding their electricity tariff at [energymadeeasy.gov.au/help/electricity-bill](http://energymadeeasy.gov.au/help/electricity-bill) or by contacting their electricity retailer.

This tells you how efficient the air conditioner is:  
• the **blue** stars show how efficient it is at cooling  
• the **red** stars show how efficient it is at heating.

# How to use the new energy rating label for air conditioners

## Step 1:

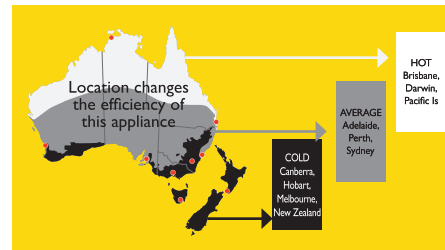
Find out what size air conditioner you need for your space.



A family have a 3-bedroom house and want air conditioning for their open plan living area. They got advice online and from their retailer/installer and find out they need a 7kW unit.

## Step 2:

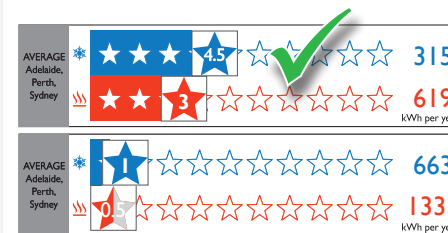
Figure out what zone you are in.



The family live in Perth, which is in the 'average' zone, so they look at air conditioner performance in the grey 'average' zone.

## Step 3:

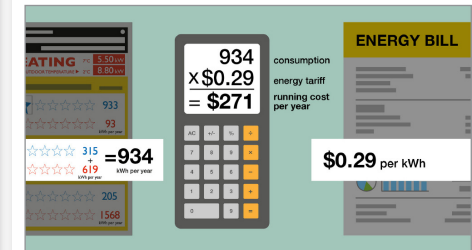
Compare star ratings on air conditioner performance in your zone.



The family compare air conditioners for energy efficiency and decide on the one on the top because it has more stars, and less energy consumption.

## Step 4:

Work out how much it costs to run per year.



The family work out the total cost per year for them to use this air conditioner is \$271 based on an electricity tariff of \$0.29 per kWh.

