



**ENERGY  
MATTERS**

# 2026 AUSTRALIAN **SOLAR, BATTERY STORAGE AND EV CHARGER**

## **RESIDENTIAL CONSUMER GUIDE**

Helping you choose the right solar power system and how to avoid common pitfalls





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# WHY ENERGY MATTERS?

The Australian solar industry has seen many highs and, like many industries through these uncertain times, its fair share of lows. Solar retailers/installers have come and gone and many home and business owners have been left high and dry in the wake of pop-up solar retailers closing shop as quickly as they opened. Lack of consumer confidence has seen many avoid the move to renewable energy.

Energy Matters has been a mainstay of the industry since 2005. Initially operating as a retailer, Energy Matters installed solar PV systems on tens of thousands of Australian homes and businesses until 2019. Since then, under new ownership, we have shifted our focus to education, bringing Australians the latest renewable energy news, and connecting homes and businesses with trusted, local solar installers. With over 19 years of industry knowledge and expertise, Energy Matters prides itself on providing clear and accurate information about solar, battery storage, energy efficiency, sustainability, electric vehicles, wind technology, hydro, and all things renewable.

This consumer guide is an amalgamation of our industry knowledge, and we hope to educate Australians on the technology available and how to purchase with confidence.

*Roshan*

**Roshan Ramnarain**  
**CEO of Energy Matters**



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This guide has useful links to pages and services across our website that will provide you with further information and access to our specialised services.



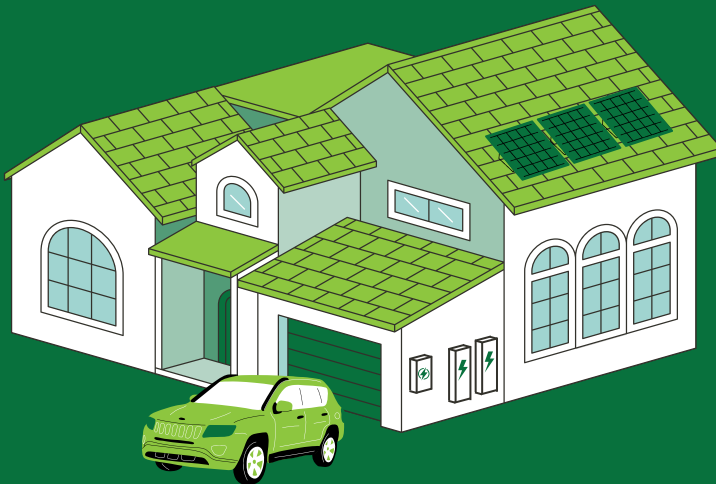
## HELPING YOU CHOOSE THE RIGHT SYSTEM FOR YOUR HOME

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# WHAT DOES GOING SOLAR LOOK LIKE?

This residential consumer guide will cover the ins and outs of solar, as well as battery storage and EV chargers.

Going solar typically sees a home add a solar PV system to the roof. However, solar is merely the first step in the electrification of the home. To achieve energy independence, which is the complete removal of reliance on the electrical grid, a home will need to become its own power plant. You will consume what you generate and require no external source of energy.



While this might seem like a fanciful, and expensive, dream, it is certainly achievable in Australia. This guide will take you through what each component is and provide you some insight as to whether it will suit your needs.

# WHY GO SOLAR?

Solar power systems are collectively saving Australian households millions of dollars a day on their electricity bills.

In addition to giving you the opportunity to generate your own electricity, a rooftop solar PV (photovoltaic) system addresses issues relating to the expense and inefficiency of distributing power over long distances and contributes to reining in wholesale electricity prices in Australia.

The electricity solar panels produce is also "clean" - an environmentally friendly way to generate power, unlike the use of coal or other fossil fuels.

Because they have no moving parts, solar modules are extremely reliable, with an expected life span of several decades.\* They are also self-cleaning, easy to install and require very little in the way of maintenance.

Simply put, solar provides Australian households the opportunity to rely less on the grid and save money whilst reducing their impact on the environment.

\*The majority of manufacturers listed in the CEC panel approval list offer the 25-year standard solar panel performance warranty, which means that power output should not be less than 80% of rated power after 25 years.



A 4 person household with a 10kW solar PV system would produce approximately 40kWh of

electricity per day. This means that this family could be using 40kWh **less** of fossil-fuel electricity from the grid per day.

With coal-fired electricity plants producing 1.18 kilograms of CO2 per kWh generated, this family would save 47.2kg of CO2 emissions a day! Over the course of a year, that would be the equivalent of removing 3.5 cars from the road!

[Click for more info](#)



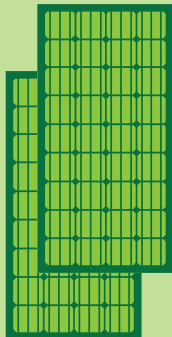
There are numerous reasons to make the switch and install solar on your home.



## A FANTASTIC INVESTMENT

One of the greatest advantages of solar is its remarkably short ROI (return on investment) timeframe. The average home will see a full return on investment in as little as 3 years and an average of 4 to 5. Solar components come with warranties of 25 years plus for solar panels and 10 years plus for inverters. This means that your system will be performing at its best long after your investment has paid off.

The investment into solar is rewarded through the reduction, or even the elimination, of electricity bills. This is achieved through the use of solar electricity instead of grid electricity, and the Feed-in Tariff received for excess energy exported to the grid.



**Solar Panels**

25 Year  
Warranty  
minimum



**Solar Inverter**

10 Year  
Warranty on  
average

# ENERGY SECURITY

Ever-increasing electricity rates, as well as the fluctuating availability of grid electricity, are increasingly placing financial pressure on households. Solar energy drastically reduces the reliance on the grid and, in some cases, can even remove the reliance completely. Couple your solar PV system with battery storage and leave behind energy insecurity.

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

It's no secret that solar panels and solar components are made using processes and materials that impact the environment – but the use of these components, and the resulting offsetting of your home's electricity usage, usually results in carbon neutral or carbon negative outcomes. Solar PV systems produce no emissions, making them a fantastic option for homeowners looking to reduce their carbon footprint. Today, the largest solar panel manufacturers build their panels in facilities powered by renewable energy and design their panels to be recyclable when they eventually degrade (in most cases they will still be working in 30+ years).

# FUTURE-PROOFING

Electrification, and the move away from fossil-fuel sourced electricity, means that our power consumption has never been more in the fore. Choosing to install solar will provide your home with the security of knowing that its electricity needs will be covered or subsidised over the coming years.

# WHAT IS A SOLAR PV SYSTEM?

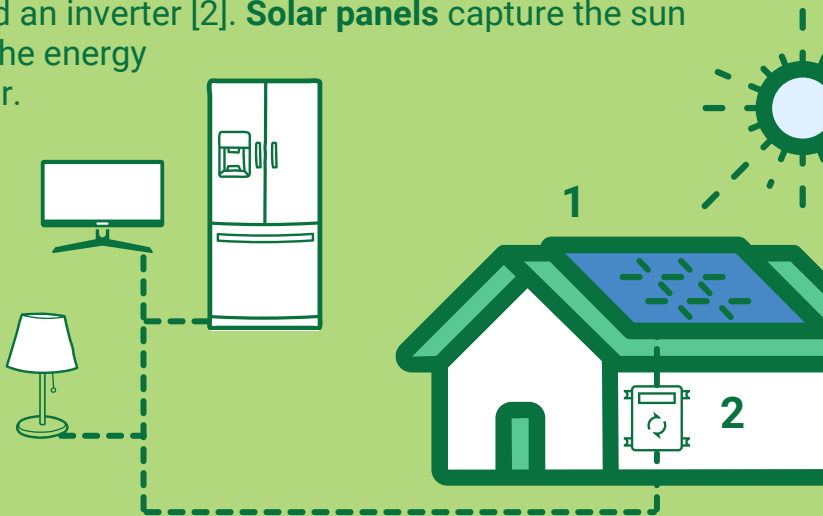
Almost all Australian homes are connected to the electrical grid. This grid provides buildings with electricity on demand and results in regular electricity bills from energy retailers. Solar Photovoltaic Systems (otherwise known as Solar PV Systems) provide homeowners access to free electricity from the sun that is either used at the time the electricity is generated, sent to the grid for a credit on your bill, or stored for later use in a battery.

[Click for more info](#)



## HOW SOLAR WORKS

There are 2 main components of a solar PV system: solar panels [1] and an inverter [2]. **Solar panels** capture the sun and convert the energy into DC power.



The **inverter** takes this DC (Direct Current) electricity and either converts it to 240V AC power (240V AC (Alternating Current) power is what most Australian homes require to power electronics and appliances) or sends it to the building (off-grid system only) or battery storage as DC. An additional battery storage system can store electricity.

# GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR PV SYSTEM



Grid-connected solar PV systems are the most common type of system found in Australian homes. As solar can only be generated during daylight hours, and some homes require more energy than their solar PV system can supply, the electrical grid is required to provide the additional energy that the building requires.

For homes that do not use all the solar energy generated by their solar panels, the excess energy can be fed back into the grid. When this excess energy is sent to the grid, the home will receive credit on their electricity bill as a result of a **Feed-in Tariff (FiT)**. The FiT rate is determined by the state or territory where the building is located as well as the chosen electricity retailer (such as Origin Energy, EnergyAustralia, etc).

The average Australian home will receive a FiT of approximately 5c per kilowatt hour exported to the grid. This rate varies greatly from state to state and from retailer to retailer. The rate will also change depending on the time of day of export (peak and off-peak rates).

Grid-connected homes will still be charged a supply charge, even if no electricity is drawn from the grid.

Grid-connected homes have the option of adding **battery storage** to their solar PV system. Homes with battery storage would store excess solar generated instead of exporting it to the grid. This usually results in greater electricity bill savings as the energy stored and used outside of sunlight hours would save the home more than the excess electricity would provide in the form of a FiT.

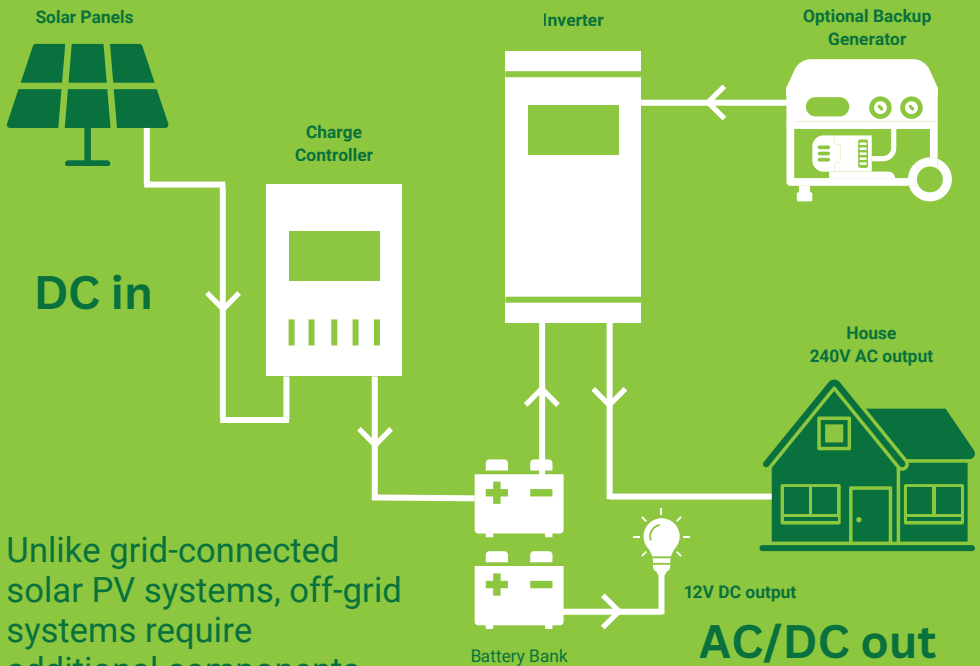
# OFF-GRID SOLAR PV SYSTEM

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Off-grid solar systems are becoming increasingly popular in regional areas, where access to the electric grid is limited or not available, and in residential homes. The former is often a necessity whereas the latter is fast becoming a popular choice.

Off-grid systems are exactly as their name suggests; solar PV systems that are stand-alone and not connected to the electrical grid. Off-grid systems almost always require battery storage.



Unlike grid-connected solar PV systems, off-grid systems require additional components

for the system to function. The main components of an off-grid system are solar panels, a charge controller/regulator, inverter, and battery storage.

The energy generated by the solar panels is sent to a charge controller/regulator which then sends the energy to battery storage. From the battery storage, 12V DC power can be sent to the home for use by low-voltage electronics and appliances. If 240V AC power is required, the energy stored in the batteries is sent to an inverter which converts the DC electricity to AC and then sends it to the building.

A backup generator is sometimes in place for times when the solar PV system is unable to produce enough energy for the home.



## **DID YOU KNOW?**

Only 2% of Australians live in remote areas that require off-grid systems?

With the growing desire for energy independence, more grid-connected homes are going off-grid.

An off-grid system usually costs \$25,000 + to set up

# SOLAR PV SYSTEM COMPONENTS



## SOLAR PANELS

Solar panels are the most visible component of a solar PV system. The panels capture sunlight and convert it to DC electricity. The average-sized solar PV system installed in Australia, as of 2025, is **9kW**. The number of solar panels required for this size system is 21 – with most homes choosing to oversize and maximise their system. The size of your system, and the number of panels, are generally limited by your roof space. The average system requires approximately 40 square metres of roof space.

The size, type, and brand of the panels significantly impact the amount of energy captured. There are 3 main types of solar panels: **monocrystalline**, **polycrystalline**, and **thin film** panels.

**Monocrystalline** silicon offers high efficiency and good heat tolerance characteristics in a small footprint. **Polycrystalline** (or multi-crystalline) silicon cell-based solar panels are now the most popular choice in residential installs. Recent improvements in polycrystalline panel technology have resulted in the development of modules equal to or better than many monocrystalline brands in terms of size, efficiency, and heat tolerance. **Amorphous** (or thin film) cells use the least amount of silicon but are often less efficient than monocrystalline or polycrystalline.

Solar panels come in many different sizes and energy outputs. The most common size installed as of 2025 is **415W**. Previously, the most commonly installed solar panel was rated at **250W**. With solar panel technology improving, and solar panels packing more wattage and efficiency into each cell, homes can now benefit from the same number of panels installed for greater output.

Panels are often installed on roofs, but can also be installed on the ground. Ground-mounted systems are most commonly seen in solar farms, though they can be installed on homes with reduced roof availability. Ground-mounted systems come with greater installation requirements and costs.

## AIKO NEOSTAR 3S+ Solar Panel

### 2025 HOME WITH SOLAR



**9.3kW solar system**

**21 x 415W panels**

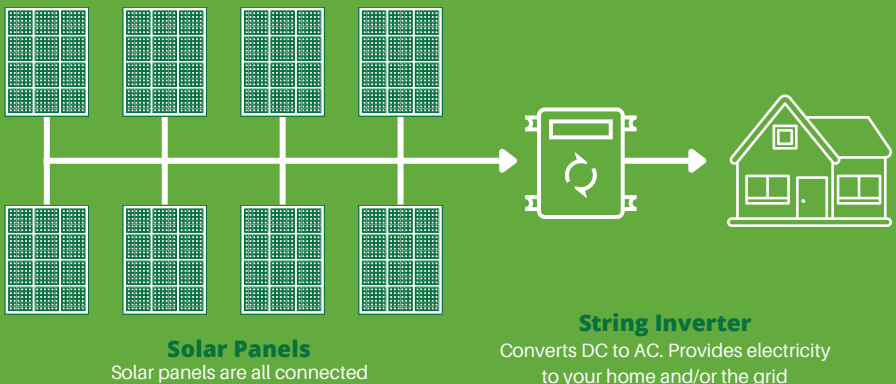
**18kWh** of electricity consumed by the household per day. Solar produces approx. **40kWh** of electricity per day (daylight hours).

# INVERTERS

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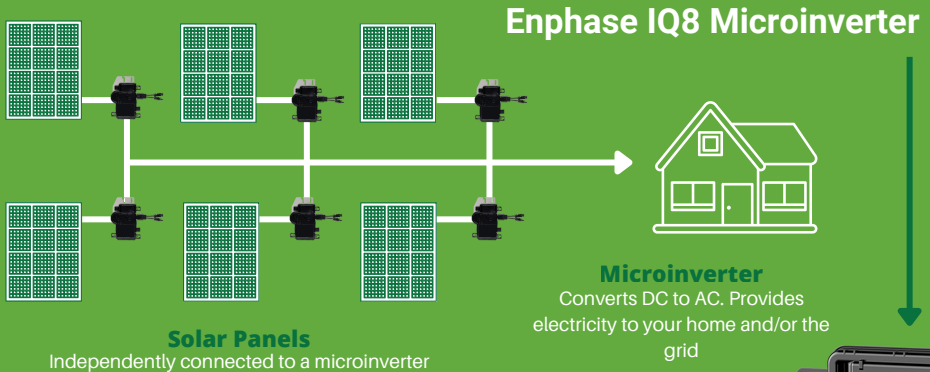


Without an inverter, homes would not be able to use the electricity generated by their solar panels. As solar panels produce energy, the cables transport this electricity to the inverter. The inverter then takes the DC energy and converts it to usable 240V electricity for use by electronics and appliances, such as fridges, dishwashers, and TVs. There are 3 types of inverters: **String**, **microinverters**, and **hybrid**. An additional inverter for battery storage may be required.



**String inverters** are the most commonly found inverters on homes. The solar panels are connected to cabling that all lead to the inverter. The inverter then converts the DC to AC for the home. As these are the most common inverters, they are also the cheapest to install. Their greatest drawback is the inability to regulate the panels. The system will only ever generate as much energy as the weakest solar panel.

So, if there's any shading or debris on one panel, whatever the output of that panel is will be the output for all panels on that 'string'. This can drastically reduce the energy produced if the system is not monitored or maintained. The number of panels that can be attached to one string, and the total number of strings, will be determined by the inverter model, brand, and requirements for the install.

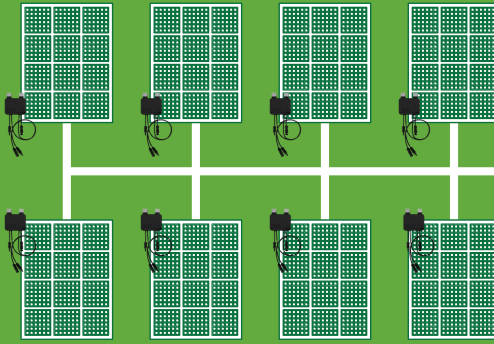


**Microinverters** are like the Rolls Royce of solar inverters! Each individual panel has its own inverter, which means that low-performing panels do not impact the overall solar production of the system. The electricity generated by the panel is converted from DC to AC and sent to the home for use.



The greatest downside to microinverters is their cost. While they are more expensive, the increased potential for power production can often offset the cost. Additionally, AC coupling is required if battery storage is to be used in the home.

**Optimisers** are an alternative that acts as a conditioner of the voltage whilst utilising a string inverter. See next page.



### Solar Panels

Solar panels are all connected. Each panel has an optimiser attached that conditions the voltage.

### Inverter

Converts DC to AC. Provides electricity to your home and/or the grid

**Hybrid inverters** are becoming more common and cost-effective. These inverters provide the home the ability to switch between solar, grid, and battery storage seamlessly. Inverters that are not hybrid will require an additional battery inverter for the use of battery storage.



Inverters are available in a range of sizes and compatibility. There are single and three phase inverters.

Modern inverters incorporate wireless monitoring. This allows the homeowner, as well as the installer, to monitor the output of the solar panels and the performance of the system.



**GoodWe ET Series Hybrid Inverter**

# BATTERY STORAGE

We all know that the sun shines throughout the day, which renders solar PV systems inert at night. Battery storage systems are able to store excess solar energy produced throughout the day to use at night, on cloudy or overcast days, and during blackouts. New technology can also allow your battery to participate in a **Virtual Power Plant (VPP)**. Many batteries also have the ability to charge from the grid during off-peak hours to use during peak times – saving the homeowners money.



**BLUETTI EP760**

**Blackout protection** is one of the top reasons for battery purchase by homeowners. As our climate changes, and extreme weather events become more common, intermittent power supply will continue to see many Australians go without power for large periods of time. Blackout protection is available with many leading batteries on the market.

A common misconception is that solar panels will continue to generate power even when the grid is down. This is incorrect. Solar PV systems shut off during blackouts for the safety of the grid. Battery storage with blackout protection, however, allows for the continued use of the solar panels. This will mean that your home will continue to generate electricity even when the rest of your street is without power.

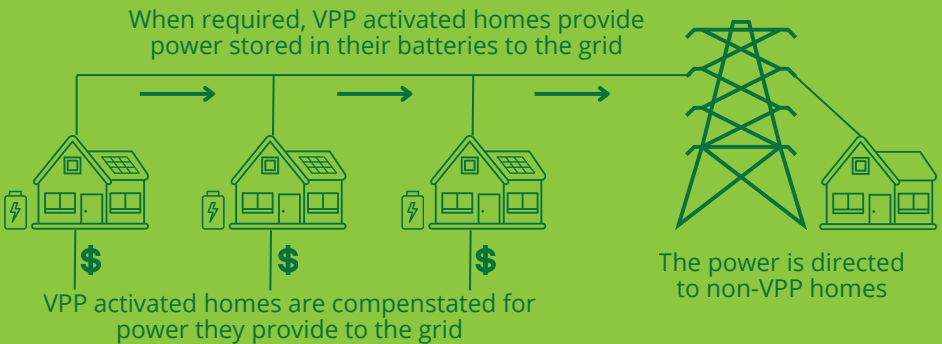
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# VIRTUAL POWER PLANT (VPP)

VPPs offer additional benefits of supporting the electricity grid, during VPP events, to stabilise the grid whilst receiving substantial money back for participating. When the grid requires it, VPP-connected batteries export energy stored into the grid. The rate per kW exported varies from VPP to VPP, and the fees and contracts vary per state and program. Battery storage, while fantastic for peace of mind and energy security, is very expensive.

## How a VPP Works



Most homeowners will not see a return on their investment within the warranty period of the battery. However, homeowners who choose to purchase and install a battery often invest in the security it provides. Most vehicle purchases are bought with the benefit of use in mind and not the return on investment. Batteries are much the same and should be considered for their benefits of use, independence from the grid, energy security, and a lower carbon footprint for the building.

[Click for more info](#)



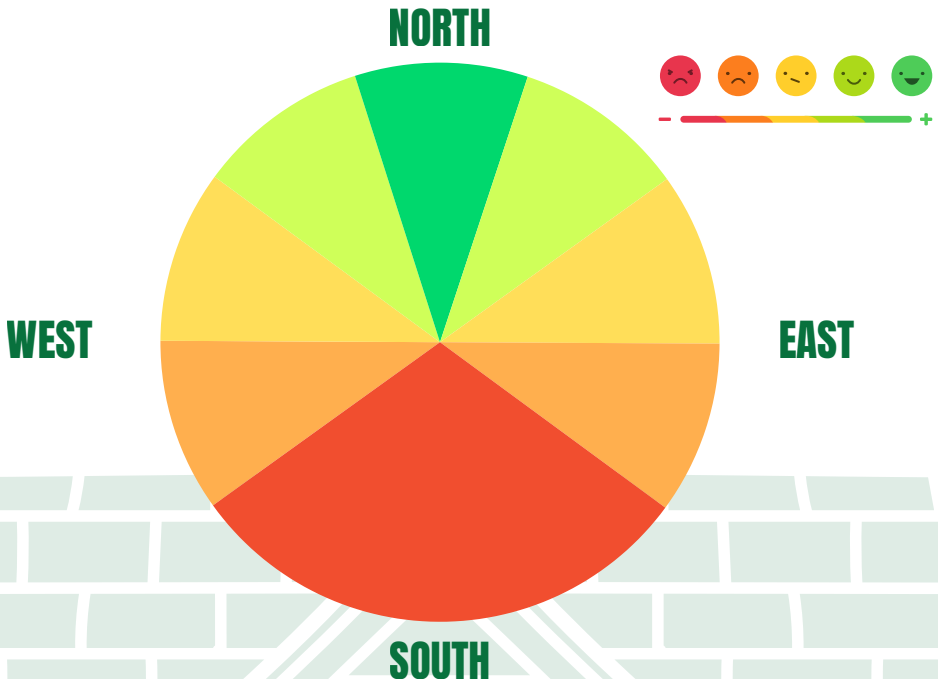
# INSTALLATION FACTORS

## SOLAR PANEL ORIENTATION

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Where you live, the available space on your roof, and your electricity usage patterns all play a role in determining the maximum solar output for your solar PV system. As Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere, in most situations solar panels should be facing as close to true north as possible. However, northwest, west-northwest, or even west can be optimal if most of your power is consumed in the afternoon and if you live in a state where the feed-in tariff incentive rate is less than the market rate for electricity. Another option worth investigating is an East-West split array, which can better match consumption and reduce imports at the start and end of the day.





## TITLING

Depending on your location, the angle of the solar panels should be between 20° and 32° for best performance on average over a year. For example, 22° is optimal for Perth. While the tilting angle is an important factor, it is generally not as important as the orientation of the panels.

## SHADING

PV panels should ideally be in full sun from at least 9am to 3pm. They should not be placed in shaded areas and should be kept free from dust and dirt. Shading from objects such as trees, roof ventilators or antennas will have a significant impact on the output of a panel, as it changes the flow of electricity through the panel.

## MOUNTING

The mounting system should be engineer certified for the area you are in. For example, if you live in a cyclone prone area, the mounting system and mounting brackets should be cyclone rated. Quality systems are wind certified - after all, you do not want your system to take off during a wild storm. The mounting system is a vital component of a system, and some suppliers skimp on this item. Make sure you ask about wind certification, warranty arrangements, and get copies of all relevant documents for warranty and insurance purposes.

# WARRANTIES

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Hope for the best but plan for the worst - this is when warranties come into play.

When installing a solar system, your solar components will come with product and performance warranties and the installation will come with an installation warranty.

## PRODUCT WARRANTIES

A product warranty will cover the physical performance of your solar component. For a solar panel, this will be the framing, materials, and connecting wires, amongst other things. Product warranties vary from 10 to 40 years.

## PERFORMANCE WARRANTIES

Performance warranties cover the expected operating output of the solar component. For example, a solar panel will have an expected degradation of the solar cells over the course of its warranty period. These warranties range from 20 to 40 years.

## INSTALLATION WARRANTIES

Your system will come with an installation warranty. This warranty will cover the installation carried out by your installer. Any issues that arise to the way that the solar components were fixed to your home will be covered by this warranty.

Issues with your system, whether product, performance, or installation-related, should be addressed with your installer.

# ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGERS

With the ever-increasing uptake of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in Australia, home charging has become an essential component. There are many types of chargers and the one you choose will determine how quickly your EV is charged.



## TYPES OF EV CHARGERS

**Level 1 chargers** do not require a wall charger installation.

These chargers plug directly into a 240V power point in your home. These typically provide 2-3kW of power to your EV. Level 1 will provide around 17km of charge per hour and can fully charge an EV in 18 hours.

Level 2 chargers come in single-phase or three-phase.

**Level 2 single-phase chargers** provide 7kW of power to your EV. You can expect around 50km of charge per hour, with a full charge in 6 hours.

**Level 3 three-phase chargers** provide up to 22kW of power to your EV. You can expect around 155km of charge per hour and a full charge in 2 hours.

The EV charger you choose for your home, and the type of installation required, will determine the cost of purchase and installation.

Figures based on an EV with a 39kWh battery with 305km of range

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**LAVO EV  
Charger**

# REBATES AND INCENTIVES

The Australian government has been incentivising the move to renewable energy for decades. Various rebates have come and gone, but one incentive has remained - **Small-scale Technology Certificates (STCs)**.

STCs provide homeowners an incentive to add solar, as well as other small-scale products, for a monetary discount. Every solar system, battery, heat pump, and other small-scale renewable technologies will be allocated certificates. Each certificate is equivalent to 1MWh of electricity generated or displaced over the course of a specified deeming period.

For example, A typical 10 kW system in Melbourne in 2026 would generate about 60 STCs, depending on the exact postcode and zone.

The value of each STC is currently \$40. This would mean that the 10kW system would receive approx. \$2,400 in STCs. These are typically assigned to your installer, who will provide you with this amount as an upfront discount on the system.

As the end of the STC program draws near, the amount of STCs your system will receive will reduce year on year until 2030.

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## OTHER INCENTIVES

In addition to STCs, your system may be eligible for state and local government rebates and incentives. An example of this is the **Cheaper Home Batteries Program** for batteries. Rebates and incentives will be offered periodically, so we recommend staying up to date with your state government and local council.

# PAYING FOR SOLAR: FINANCING

Solar installation can be prohibitive for many due to the large upfront cost. Thankfully, there are many ways to go solar without breaking the bank.

## \$0 UPFRONT AND INTEREST-FREE FINANCING

One of the most common ways people add solar to their home is with financing. This usually involves paying for your solar in regular fixed payments over an agreed time frame. This often means that you can enjoy the benefits of solar immediately with the savings from your solar covering most or all of the repayments.

## POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

PPAs are a simple way to save on your electricity bills without the need to purchase a system. A PPA will see a system installed on your home free of charge via an agreement with a retailer. You pay a regular fixed fee and will receive a guaranteed credit on your bills, usually for a period of 10 years. At the end of the agreement, you will have the option to purchase the system at a reduced price.

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## GREEN LOANS

Most financial institutions offer special loans for the purpose of purchasing renewable energy products. These loans usually have a low interest rate. Eligibility for these loans is generally more restrictive than other loans due to the strict criteria for eligible products that can be purchased.

# HELPING YOU CHOOSE THE RIGHT SYSTEM FOR YOUR HOME

We've collated some helpful tips and information to guide you through the sometimes tricky process of selecting the right system for your home and needs.



# WHAT SIZE SOLAR SYSTEM WILL YOU NEED?

Now that you know what solar is, and the additional components available, it is time to work out what size system your home will need.

There's a few factors to consider that will help you determine the size you'll need along with whether you should add a battery and/or an EV charger.

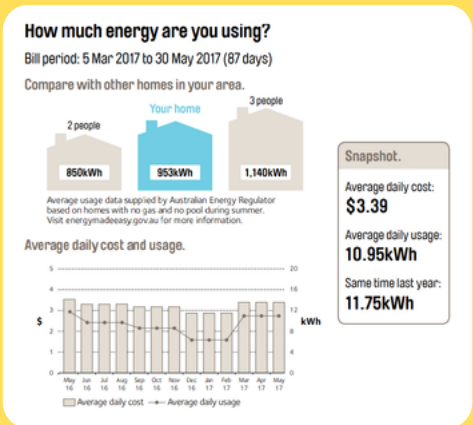
## HOW MUCH ELECTRICITY DO YOU USE?

Working out how much electricity you use per day, on average, is paramount. You can find this information on your electricity bills. In the example below, the average daily usage for that bill cycle is 10.95kWh.

We recommend using the average of your last 3 bills to work out how many kWh of electricity you use per day. This figure will be used to calculate your solar system size needs.

You'll also need to consider your varying usage in winter versus summer.

The time of day that you use electricity will also impact the size of the system you need. If you work from home then your daytime usage will be greater than a household with no one home during the day.



## WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Where you live in Australia plays a vital role in your possible solar output. Southern states receive less sunlight hours than that of their northern neighbours. Residents of Melbourne can expect a much lower solar output than Townsville residents.

## WHAT DOES YOUR FUTURE LOOK LIKE?

We're not asking you to look through a crystal ball but consider future changes to your living arrangements. Will you be expecting a new family member in the future? The addition of children will see an increase in your electricity usage. Will you be purchasing an EV? Will you be upgrading your gas appliances to electric? These additions, as well as any other changes to your home energy usage, should be factored into your decision.



Electrification of the home, which is the complete removal of gas products and usage, will mean that your reliance on the electrical grid will increase. Sizing your solar to suit your usage, and adding battery storage, will mean that you can rely less on the grid - if at all.

# SOLAR SYSTEM SIZES AND AVERAGE OUTPUTS

The following table displays the average daily output for different solar system sizes (size of your inverter) in Brisbane (4.2kWh per kW installed)

System size (kW)	Daily Output (kWh)
2kW	8.4kWh
3kW	12.6kWh
4kW	16.8kWh
5kW	21kWh
6kW	25.2kWh
7kW	29.4kWh
8kW	33.6kWh
9kW	37.8kWh
10kW	42kWh
11kW	46.2kWh
12kW	50.4kWh
13kW	54.6kWh

The output of your system will be affected by your location, the time of day, the time of year, and any surrounding shading.

# SOLAR SYSTEM SIZE FOR A HOUSEHOLD

In general, the following system sizes are selected for the household occupants specified:



SMALL HOME



1 - 2 People



MEDIUM HOME



2 - 3 People



LARGE HOME



4 + People



3-5kW



5-7kW



7-10kW

## WHEN TO ADD BATTERY STORAGE

Battery storage should be considered when there is considerable excess electricity going into the grid that is not being used. This energy could be stored and used at night, on cloudy days, or during blackout events.

Where battery storage was once considered a luxury for the rich, the technology is now very accessible - especially with the **Cheaper Home Batteries Program**. We recommend adding a battery for systems greater than 6kW. Smaller systems would be unlikely to produce enough electricity to warrant battery storage. In general, you want to be able to store at least one third of what you produce during the day.

# CHOOSING THE RIGHT INSTALLER

Selecting the right installer should be at the top of your priority list. A good installer will take all the guess work out of the process for you and leave you with a system that not only provides you with the energy you need but the peace of mind that they will be there should something ever go wrong.

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN AN INSTALLER

Here are some simple guidelines to follow when selecting a solar installer:

- ✓ **Accreditation:** In order for your system to receive STCs, your solar installer must be accredited. Solar Accreditation Australia (SAA) is the national body that certifies solar installers. Look for this accreditation and ask for their accreditation number if unsure. You can search for the installer on the [SAA website](#).
- ✓ **Reputation:** One of the quickest ways to find out if your installer is legitimate is to search for them on Google. Reputable installers should have many positive reviews.
- ✓ **ABN Lookup:** You want to ensure that your installer will be around to honour any warranties and a way to see their operational history is to [look up their ABN](#). You will be able to see their trading name/s and find out how long they've been trading for.
- ✓ **Warranties and Guarantees:** All installers should offer a workmanship warranty. Look for installers that offer additional performance guarantees. These guarantees will ensure that your system will perform as they have marketed to you.



**Quotation:** In solar, a cheap system will usually perform exactly as you would expect a cheap system to perform. Beware of installers offering basement prices. Not only are you at risk of installing a system with subpar components and subpar workmanship, but history tells us that these installers will usually close in a few years. If your installer is no longer operating when your system experiences issues, you may be left high and dry on warranty claims.

A slightly higher investment should see you with a solar system that performs as you expect for as long as expected.

## LEAVE THE HARD WORK TO US!

Energy Matters is dedicated to providing Aussies with access to reputable installers. Installing solar shouldn't be a complicated process, and we provide a service that is not only FREE of charge but also free of obligation.

[Click this link](#) to be taken to our quote request portal. By filling in this quick form, we can connect you with up to 3 local solar installers who will provide you with tailored quotes.

When you are contacted by the installers, they will need information from some recent electricity bills - so please make sure you have these readily available.

# SERVICES

Going solar is just one way to move towards energy independence. Energy Matters offers a range of services and access to helpful information to assist you in saving money and decreasing your carbon footprint.

Follow the links below for access to our various services.



**SOLAR &  
BATTERY  
CALCULATOR**



**ENERGY BILL  
COMPARE**



**MARKETPLACE**



**ENERGY  
MATTERS  
REWARDS**

Make sure you check out our website, [energymatters.com.au](http://energymatters.com.au), for access to the latest in renewable energy news, comprehensive guides, brand and component reviews, podcasts, videos, and so much more!

