

Level 1 EV Charging Outlets in Multi-Tenancy & Public Installations

Guidance for Strata Committees, Installers and Local Councils

MARCH 2026

Level 1 (L1) EV charging using purpose-built 10A/15A “Smart Plug” outlets is increasingly appearing in apartment buildings, council car parks and shared spaces.

However, it is possible **many products are being sold without proper certification**, and **installations are occurring that do not comply** with AS/NZS 3000 (Wiring Rules).

This fact sheet outlines:

- **Product certification & registration requirements** (EESS / State Declared Goods)
- **Installation requirements** (AS/NZS 3000:2018 incl. Appendix P)
- **Key safety obligations for suppliers and installers**

Certification & Registration Requirements

All EV Charging Smart Plugs Are High-Risk (Level 3 / Declared Articles)

Under the Electrical Equipment Safety Scheme (EESS) and State Regulators:

- Any 240V outlet intended for EV charging is a Level 3 High-Risk “Declared” product.
- Level 3 products must be tested by a NATA-accredited laboratory.
- Testing must be performed on the finished product, not just on individual approved components.
- A product cannot be sold until it has a valid Certificate of Conformity or EESS registration number (Australia-wide).
- Only after full compliance can the RCM (Regulatory Compliance Mark) be applied.

Mandatory Standards Testing (Typical for L1 EV Smart Plugs)

A compliant Smart Plug must be tested as a complete unit against applicable standards, including:

- **AS/NZS 60669.1:2020** – Switches for household installations
- **AS 60669.2.1:2020** – Electronic control devices
- **AS/NZS 62368.1:2022** – ICT & AV equipment safety
- **AS/NZS 4268:2012** – Radio equipment (Wi-Fi/Bluetooth/NFC)
- **EN 50561-1** – EMC for Powerline Communication (if applicable)

Responsible Supplier Requirements

A supplier must be registered as a Responsible Supplier on EESS before selling in Australia. They must:

- Hold all NATA test reports
- Declare the product compliant
- Maintain a compliance folder for audit
- Ensure the product is searchable on EESS or State databases

Penalties apply (including fines and imprisonment) for selling untested or unregistered electrical equipment.

Key Compliance Points for Suppliers

- Assembled Smart Plugs must be tested as a whole – component approvals alone are not sufficient.
- The product must be registered under EESS or State Declared Articles.
- The RCM mark may only be used after successful certification and registration.
- Products incorporating radio modules must be tested and must meet ACMA emissions rules.

Installation Requirements (AS/NZS 3000:2018)

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- Calculations must follow AS/NZS3000 Clause 1.6.3 & Clause 2.2.2.
- For EV charging, per Appendix P, the outlet should be assumed to operate at full rated current.

Dedicated Circuits for EV Charging under Appendix P of AS/NZS 3000

- Each EV charging outlet should be supplied from its own dedicated circuit.
- No daisy chaining of GPOs or Smart Plugs used for EV charging.
- One circuit + one RCBO = one EV charging outlet.

Example: A 15A EV Smart Plug requires:

- A dedicated subcircuit
- RCBO rated > full load (commonly 20A)
- Cable sized for continuous load & voltage drop

Socket-Outlet Requirements for EV Charging per Appendix P

- Standard AS/NZS 3112 outlets ≤20A
- AS/NZS 3123 or IEC 60309 outlets
- One socket should supply only one EV

Isolators

- AS/NZS 3000 does not mandate an isolator next to an EV Smart Plug. NECA recommends a local isolator or RCBO adjacent to the socket outlet where the site is public or switchboard access is restricted (e.g., multi-tenancy or council car parks).