

Queensland



Electricity Act 1994

ELECTRICITY REGULATION 1994

**Reprinted as in force on 25 January 1995
(Regulation not amended up to this date)**

Reprint No. 1

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- use expressions consistent with current drafting practice (s 29)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

See Endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated in the reprint.**

Queensland



ELECTRICITY REGULATION 1994

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ELECTRICITY REGULATION 1994

[reprinted as in force on 25 January 1995]

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Electricity Regulation 1994*.

Definitions—the dictionary

2.(1) The dictionary¹ in Schedule 8 defines particular words used in this regulation.

(2) Definitions found elsewhere in the regulation are signposted² in the dictionary to help the reader.

Purposes

3. The main purposes of this regulation are to—
 - (a) ensure the electrical safety of electrical workers, other workers, customers and the general public; and
 - (b) ensure a safe, secure, efficient and economic supply of electricity to customers on nondiscriminatory terms; and
 - (c) prevent a person's cathodic protection system from damaging or interfering with anyone else's property; and

¹ In some regulations, definitions are contained in a dictionary that appears as the last Schedule and forms part of the regulation—*Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14 and *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, section 14.

² The signpost definitions in the dictionary alert the reader to the terms defined elsewhere in the regulation and tell the reader where these definitions can be found. For example, the definition ' "adjusted period", in Chapter 6, Part 4, see section 318.' tells the reader there is a definition of the term "adjusted period" in section 318.

- (d) allow for the development of a competitive electricity market in line with the national electricity industry reform process; and
- (e) prescribe certain conditions of employment for employees in the GOE industry.

How purposes are to be achieved

4. The purposes of this regulation are to be mainly achieved by—
- (a) providing that electrical work may only be carried out by persons who are competent and appropriately qualified to perform the work; and
 - (b) providing for licensing of electrical workers and contractors (by the EWC Board) and recognition of licences issued in other States and New Zealand; and
 - (c) prescribing standards and procedures for the design, building and maintenance of electric lines and works, the performance of electrical work and the performance of work on customers' electrical installations; and
 - (d) prescribing standards for the operation of cathodic protection systems and a requirement for certain systems to be registered by the Regulator; and
 - (e) setting out circumstances when the obligation to supply a customer does not apply and conditions governing the supply of electricity to customers by obligated suppliers; and
 - (f) appointing QETC as the system control entity and prescribing standards to protect the operational integrity of supply systems and networks; and
 - (g) for trade in electricity—prescribing the bases for working out fixed and variable charges for electricity bought and network services provided, providing for scheduling of generating plant operation and the allocation of transmission grid and supply network losses and appointing QETC as the settlements entity; and
 - (h) requiring participants in the electricity industry to comply with the Queensland Grid Code; and

- (i) providing for continuity of service for leave purposes for employees transferring within the GOE industry; and
- (j) providing for long service leave and locality allowance entitlements for GOE industry employees.

Words have the same meaning as in Wiring Rules

5.(1) Words and expressions used in the Wiring Rules have the same respective meanings in Chapter 3.³

(2) The **“Wiring Rules”** are the Australian Standard AS3000–1991—Electrical Installations—Buildings, structures and premises (known as the SAA Wiring Rules),⁴ as changed under subsections (3) and (4).

(3) The definitions **“consumers terminals”** and **“service line”** in the Wiring Rules are replaced with—

‘ **“consumers terminals”** means the point where a customer’s electrical installation is connected to a service line.

“service line” means an electric line, including a connection to the service fuse, servicing a customer’s premises from the point of supply on the relevant supplier’s works to the customer’s consumers terminals.’.

³ Chapter 3 (Safety and technical requirements)

⁴ SAA Wiring Rules may be purchased from Standards Australia.

CHAPTER 2—ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS

PART 1—ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS BOARD

EWC Board a body corporate

6.(1) The Electrical Workers and Contractors Board (the “**EWC Board**”)—

- (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and
- (b) has a common seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(2) Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the Board’s common seal appearing on a document and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is proved.

Functions of EWC Board

7. The functions of the EWC Board are to—

- (a) issue licences (including restricted licences) and permits under this Chapter; and
- (b) decide courses of instruction to qualify persons for a licence or a permit; and
- (c) conduct or arrange for examinations leading to qualification for a licence, restricted licence or permit; and
- (d) decide standards of competency for qualification for a licence, restricted licence or permit; and
- (e) decide the trades or callings in which a registered apprentice under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991* may carry out work without a licence or permit; and
- (f) receive and investigate complaints about electrical work; and

- (g) take action to ensure holders of licences and permits perform work to appropriate standards (including, for example, holding hearings and cancelling or suspending licences and permits and taking other disciplinary action); and
- (h) provide financial assistance for research, training and education about electrical work; and
- (i) report to the Regulator on any issue referred to it by the Regulator or on any other issue it feels should be reported to the Regulator.

General powers of EWC Board

8. The EWC Board has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—

- (a) enter into contracts; and
- (b) acquire, hold, dispose of and deal with property; and
- (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
- (d) engage consultants; and
- (e) make charges for services provided by it.

Delegation by EWC Board

9.(1) The EWC Board may delegate its powers to—

- (a) a committee of at least 2 of its members; or
- (b) its chairperson; or
- (c) the secretary to the Board; or
- (d) an officer or employee of the department.

(2) The Board may make a delegation only if satisfied that the committee to which, or the person to whom, the delegation is proposed to be given has the expertise and experience necessary for the appropriate exercise of the powers.

Composition of EWC Board

10.(1) The EWC Board consists of a chairperson and 5 members.

(2) A person is eligible to be appointed as a member only if the person is the holder of a licence (other than a restricted licence) as—

- (a) an electrical fitter; or
- (b) an electrical mechanic; or
- (c) an engineering tradesperson (electrical).

(3) One member is to be appointed from each panel of names given to the Minister by each of the following entities—

- (a) the chief executive of the training department;
- (b) the authorised suppliers and supply entities together as a group;
- (c) the Regional Manager for Queensland of the Insurance Council of Australia Ltd;
- (d) the Electrical Contractors Association Queensland;
- (e) the Electrical Trades Union of Employees of Australia—Queensland Branch.

(4) At least 2 months before an appointment is to be made of a member of the Board mentioned in subsection (3), the Minister must ask the relevant entity to give a panel of names.

(5) A panel of names must include at least 3 names.

(6) If an entity does not give a panel of names, the Governor in Council may select a person for appointment.

(7) A selection made under subsection (6) is taken to be made from an appropriate panel of names.

(8) The chairperson and other members of the Board must be appointed by the Governor in Council for a term (no longer than 3 years) decided by the Governor in Council.

(9) The office of a member of the Board becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) finishes a term of office and is not reappointed; or

- (c) resigns by written notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (d) is absent from 3 consecutive meetings of the Board without the Board's leave and without reasonable excuse; or
- (e) is removed from office by the Governor in Council.

Acting chairperson

11. The Governor in Council may appoint a person nominated by the Regulator to act as chairperson of the EWC Board during—

- (a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the office of the chairperson; or
- (b) any period, or all periods, when the chairperson is absent from duty or cannot perform the duties of the office.

Deputies for members (other than chairperson)

12.(1) A member of the EWC Board may, in writing, appoint a deputy to attend a meeting, and to act as a member of the Board in the member's place, in the absence of the member.

(2) The deputy may attend the meeting, and act in the place of the absent member and, for the purpose, is taken to be a member of the Board.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the chairperson.

Filling of casual vacancies

13.(1) This section applies if the office of a member (the "**former member**") of the EWC Board becomes vacant.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint a person (the "**new member**") to be a member for the balance of the former member's term of office.

(3) The new member must be a person who the Minister considers is appropriate to represent the interests of the entity that gave the panel of names from which the former member was appointed.

Fees and allowances

14. The members of the EWC Board are entitled to the fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.

Conduct of meetings and other business of EWC Board

15.(1) The EWC Board may conduct its business (including its meetings) in the way it considers appropriate.

(2) The Board may invite a person to attend a meeting of the Board to advise or inform the Board on an issue.

Times and places of meetings of EWC Board

16.(1) Meetings of the EWC Board are to be held at times and places decided by the Board.

(2) However, the chairperson—

- (a) may at any time call a meeting; and
- (b) must call a meeting if asked by at least 3 members.

Presiding at meetings of EWC Board

17.(1) The chairperson must preside at all meetings of the EWC Board at which the chairperson is present.

(2) In the absence of the chairperson, a member chosen by the members present at the meeting presides.

Quorum and voting at meetings of EWC Board

18. At a meeting of the EWC Board—

- (a) 4 members form a quorum; and
- (b) a question must be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting; and
- (c) each member present has a vote on each question to be decided

and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding also has a casting vote.

Taking part in meetings by telephone etc.

19.(1) The EWC Board may permit members to take part in a particular meeting, or all meetings, by telephone or closed-circuit television or another form of communication.

(2) A member who takes part in a meeting of the Board under subsection (1) is taken to be present at the meeting.

Resolutions without meetings

20.(1) If at least a majority of members of the EWC Board sign a document containing a statement that they are in favour of a resolution stated in the document, the resolution is taken to have been passed at a meeting of the Board held on the day when the last of the members forming the majority signs the document.

(2) Each member must immediately be advised that the resolution is taken to have been passed at a meeting of the Board and be given a copy of it.

(3) In subsection (1), 2 or more separate documents containing a statement in identical terms are taken to be a single document.

Minutes by EWC Board

21. The EWC Board must keep minutes of its proceedings.

Executive officer of EWC Board

22. The chairperson of the EWC Board is its executive officer.

Employees for purposes of EWC Board

23.(1) An officer or employee of the department must be appointed secretary to the EWC Board.

(2) Officers and employees of the department may be appointed to adequately administer this Chapter.

General Fund

24.(1) The General Fund is established.

(2) The fund consists of amounts received or recovered by the EWC Board.

(3) The costs of administering this Chapter are to be paid out of the fund.

(4) The Board may invest amounts from the fund not immediately needed by the Board in any form of investment approved by the Treasurer.

(5) The Board may apply amounts to encourage or help research, training and education of persons who are, or are interested in becoming, electrical workers or electrical contractors from amounts—

- (a) allocated for the purpose; or
- (b) surplus to the Board's budgetary needs for a particular year.

Payment of EWC Board's expenses

25. The salaries and wages of the officers and employees appointed under section 23,⁵ and all other administration expenses of the EWC Board, must be met by the department in the first instance and reimbursed to the department by the EWC Board out of the General Fund.

Accounts and audit

26. The EWC Board must keep proper records of all financial transactions.

⁵ Section 23 (Employees for purposes of EWC Board)

PART 2—REGULATION OF PERSONS WHO MAY PERFORM ELECTRICAL WORK

Division 1—Performance of electrical work

Electrical work to be done by holder of licence or permit

27.(1) A person must not—

- (a) connect, disconnect, interfere with or remove a fixed part of an electrical installation; or
- (b) perform electrical work that an electrical worker must perform;

unless the person holds a licence or permit.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person who holds a licence must not perform electrical work of a kind to which the licence does not relate.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) A person who holds a restricted licence or a permit must not perform electrical work the person is not permitted under this Part to perform.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a registered apprentice within the meaning of the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991* performing electrical work in a trade or calling that the Board decides requires the apprentice to perform the electrical work.

Unlicensed person carrying on business as electrical contractor

28.(1) A person who is not a licensed electrical contractor must not—

- (a) exercise or carry on the business of electrical contracting; or
- (b) advertise, notify or state that the person exercises, or carries on, the business of electrical contracting; or
- (c) agree to perform electrical installation work; or
- (d) represent to the public that the person is willing to perform

electrical installation work; or

- (e) employ a person to perform, as an employee, electrical installation work.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units

(2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the person acted as a member of a firm or partnership that, at the relevant time, was licensed as an electrical contractor.

Liability of employer or supervisor of unauthorised person performing electrical work

29. An employer, or a person supervising the work, of an employee must not instruct, advise, cause or allow the employee to perform electrical work contrary to section 27⁶ knowing that the employee is not permitted under this Part to perform the work.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obligations of employer about supervising apprentices and trainees

30.(1) In this section—

“**training person**” is a person who is undertaking, but has not finished—

- (a) an electrical apprenticeship as a registered apprentice within the meaning of the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991* working in a trade or calling that the EWC Board decides requires the apprentice to perform electrical work; or
- (b) a training program approved by the EWC Board.

(2) The employer must ensure that a training person who has not finished 6 months of the apprenticeship or training program—

- (a) is not in the immediate vicinity of an exposed live high voltage conductor or apparatus; or
- (b) does not work where there is a risk that the person could come into contact with an exposed live low voltage conductor or

⁶ Section 27 (Electrical work to be done by holder of licence or permit)

apparatus.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) Also, an employer must not allow a training person to work at a place where there is a risk of contact with exposed live conductors or apparatus unless the employer has ensured that the training person is adequately and properly trained and assessed as competent in safe working procedures for the place.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) An employer must ensure that a training person who performs electrical work is supervised by an electrical worker licensed to perform the work to ensure electrical safety at all times.

(5) The level of supervision required under this section must be appropriate for—

- (a) the type of electrical work performed; and
- (b) the adequacy of the training person's training; and
- (c) an assessment of the competency of the training person.

Exemptions

31.(1) Sections 27 and 29⁷ do not apply to—

- (a) a person in charge of machinery but not performing electrical work; or
- (b) a person skilled in another trade practising the trade in the installation, maintenance or repair of an electrical appliance or plant that is, or may be, connected to the source of supply if the person is not employed on an electrical circuit operating at a voltage more than—
 - (i) 32 V alternating current; or
 - (ii) 115 V direct current; or

⁷ Section 27 (Electrical work to be done by holder of licence or permit)
Section 29 (Liability of employer or supervisor of unauthorised person performing electrical work)

Electricity Regulation 1994

- (c) a person working on electrical equipment of a motor vehicle if the operating voltage is not more than—
 - (i) 32 V alternating current; or
 - (ii) 115 V direct current; or
- (d) a person working on an electrical installation operating at a voltage of not more than—
 - (i) 32 V alternating current; or
 - (ii) 115 V direct current; or
- (e) an electrical engineer practising the profession of electrical engineer; or
- (f) a student or other person in training performing electrical work as part of the training under the strict supervision of a member of the teaching staff at—
 - (i) a university; or
 - (ii) a college, school or similar institution conducted or approved by a department of government of Queensland or the Commonwealth; or
 - (iii) another training institution if the institution and the member of its staff responsible for the strict supervision of the student are approved for this section by the EWC Board.

(2) Sections 27 and 29 also do not apply to a person performing electrical work on an electrical installation for which the only source of electricity supply is private plant if the plant is used by—

- (a) a farmer on and solely for the farm; or
- (b) a grazier on and solely for the grazing property; or
- (c) an owner of a metalliferous mine within the limits of a mine.

(3) Subsection (2) applies only if—

- (a) the plant is not connected directly or indirectly to the supply network of an electricity entity; and
- (c) the capacity of the prime mover of the plant is not more than 75 kW; and

- (d) a person authorised to perform the electrical work is not reasonably available because, for example, of the remote location of the farm, property or mine.

Exemptions from being electrical contractors

32.(1) Section 28⁸ does not apply to a person doing a thing if the person is permitted by this section to do the thing.

(2) A licensed electrical mechanic may—

- (a) with the written approval of an authorised person who has authority to give approval in the area where the work is to be performed, perform electrical installation work in premises owned or genuinely occupied by, or by a near relative of, the electrical mechanic; or
- (b) make minor emergency repairs to make safe an electrical installation; or
- (c) with the written approval of an authorised person who has authority to give approval in the area where the work is to be performed, perform temporary or minor electrical work on the premises of an organisation formed for charitable purposes; or
- (d) perform electrical installation work on premises supplied with electricity from a private plant not connected to a transmission grid or supply network; or
- (e) perform work under a requirement under section 33.

(3) A person who carries on business as a builder may contract to perform building work that includes electrical installation work if the electrical installation work is performed by an electrical contractor.

(4) A person may manufacture electrical articles at an industrial workplace.

(5) A person may employ a licensed electrical mechanic in the person's business or activity (other than the business of electrical contracting) to perform electrical installation work on or connected with an electrical installation on premises used by the person in the business or activity.

⁸ Section 28 (Unlicensed person carrying on business as electrical contractor)

(6) An approval under subsection (2) may be on reasonable conditions.

EWC Board may require person to rectify defective work

33.(1) This section applies to a person who, when the person performed electrical installation work, was a licensed electrical contractor.

(2) The EWC Board may—

- (a) notify the person of a fault or defect in the work; and
- (b) require the person to correct the fault or defect within the time and in the way stated by the Board.

(3) While performing electrical work to comply with a requirement under subsection (2), the person is taken to be the holder of an electrical contractor's licence of the kind the person held when the person performed the electrical installation work.

(4) The person must not contravene with the notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—20 penalty units.

Work by assistant to electrical worker for qualifying experience

34.(1) If a person, to qualify as an electrical joiner under section 46,⁹ works as an assistant in electrical jointing work to gain experience in the work of jointing and terminating cables that are not energised, the work is not electrical work.

(2) To enable a person to gain experience working up a pole on dead line work necessary for qualification as an electrical linesperson under section 47,¹⁰ up to a total of 300 hours work by the person as a labourer or tradesperson's assistant on overhead electric line construction or maintenance is not electrical work.

(3) Subsection (2) only applies to work performed after the person has been employed as a labourer or tradesperson's assistant for a total period of at least 3 months.

⁹ Section 46 (Qualifications of electrical joiner)

¹⁰ Section 47 (Qualifications of electrical linesperson)

Who may sign documents about electrical work etc.

35.(1) A person must not sign a document about electrical work required under the Act or by an electricity entity unless the person is—

- (a) an electrical contractor; or
- (b) a qualified partner under section 54;¹¹ or
- (c) a qualified person under section 56 or 58.¹²

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A document may be signed by—

- (a) a licensed electrical contractor in that capacity; or
- (b) a qualified partner for the partnership; or
- (c) a qualified person for the corporation, person or public entity for which the person is a qualified person.

Division 2—Licences and other authorities**Classes of licences**

36. The following licences may be issued—

- (a) electrical fitter;
- (b) electrical mechanic;
- (c) engineering tradesperson (electrical);
- (d) electrical joiner;
- (e) electrical linesperson;
- (f) electrical contractor.

¹¹ Section 54 (Electrical contractors' licences—partnership)

¹² Section 56 (Electrical contractors' licences—corporations)
Section 58 (Electrical contractors' licences—restricted)

Restricted licence

37.(1) A restricted licence may be issued allowing the holder of the licence—

- (a) to perform electrical work of a kind stated in the licence; or
- (b) to perform electrical work of a kind stated in the licence for a stated employer; or
- (c) to perform electrical work of a kind stated in the licence in a stated locality.

(2) A restricted licence may be issued for electrical work incidental or special to a trade or calling.

(3) A restricted licence—

- (a) does not entitle the holder to another licence; and
- (b) must not be taken into account in deciding whether the holder is qualified to obtain or hold a licence.

Permit

38.(1) A permit may be issued to a person allowing the person to perform electrical work stated in the permit.

(2) The permit may be issued—

- (a) on application by the person for a licence or a restricted licence; or
- (b) after the suspension of a licence or another permit held by the person.

(3) The permit may be issued by—

- (a) the EWC Board; or
- (b) the chairperson of the Board; or
- (c) 2 members of the Board.

(4) A permit may be issued by the Board for a term (no longer than 1 year) stated in the permit.

(5) A permit may be issued by the chairperson or members for a term (no longer than 1 month) stated in the permit.

(6) The Board may, by written notice to the holder, renew a permit for a term (no longer than 1 year) stated in the notice.

(7) The Board may renew a permit more than once.

(8) A permit—

(a) does not entitle the holder to a licence; and

(b) must not be taken into account in deciding whether the holder is qualified to obtain or hold a licence.

(9) A permit may have conditions stated in the permit, including, for example, a condition that the holder satisfactorily finishes a training course or examination decided by the Board.

(10) If a permit is issued without conditions, it may be renewed with conditions.

Electrical work by holder of external authority

39.(1) An external authority stated in Schedule 1 is equivalent to a licence of an electrical worker stated in the Schedule for the authority.

(2) The holder of an external authority is taken to be the holder of the equivalent licence.

Entitlement to licence as electrical worker

40.(1) An individual is entitled to a licence (including a restricted licence) if the EWC Board is, on application by the individual, satisfied that—

(a) the applicant has the qualifications and experience required by this Division for the particular licence; and

(b) the individual is a suitable person to hold the licence; and

(c) the applicant intends to perform electrical work in Queensland; and

(d) the applicant is physically able to perform the electrical work covered by the particular licence; and

(e) the applicant is adequately able to understand, and read and write in, the English language.

(2) An individual is entitled to a licence only if the Board is satisfied the individual has been trained in, and is competent to carry out, resuscitation on an individual who has stopped breathing or is unconscious because of electric shock.

(3) An individual is entitled to a licence as an electrical linesperson only if the Board is satisfied the individual has been trained in, and is competent to carry out, resuscitation at the pole-top as well as on the ground on an individual who has stopped breathing or is unconscious because of electric shock.

Application for licence as electrical worker

41.(1) An application for a licence as an electrical worker (including a restricted licence)—

- (a) must be made in the approved form; and
- (b) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) An applicant for a licence (including a restricted licence) must, if asked by the EWC Board, give any further information or evidence the Board needs to decide the application.

Consideration of application

42. The EWC Board must consider an application for a licence as an electrical worker (including a restricted licence) and may issue, or refuse to issue, the licence.

Qualifications of electrical fitter

43.(1) An applicant is entitled to be issued a licence as an electrical fitter only if the applicant complies with subsection (2), (3) or (4).

(2) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship to the trade of electrical fitter or engineering tradesperson (electrical) under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*; and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction decided by the EWC

Board; and

- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had at the trade work of an electrical fitter; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical fitter.

(3) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship outside Queensland that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to an apprenticeship mentioned in subsection (2)(a); and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction related to the apprenticeship that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to the course of instruction mentioned in subsection (2)(b); and
- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had at the trade work of an electrical fitter; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical fitter.

(4) The applicant must satisfy the Board that—

- (a) the applicant has a qualification mentioned in subsection (5); and
- (b) the applicant has complied with the Board's examination requirements; and
- (c) the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical fitter.

(5) For subsection (4)(a), the qualifications are that the applicant—

- (a) is a licensed electrical mechanic; or
- (b) has served an apprenticeship to the trade of electrical fitter or engineering tradesperson (electrical) under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*, but has not satisfactorily finished the course of instruction mentioned in subsection (2)(b); or
- (c) is the holder of a tradesman's certificate within the meaning of the *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth) in the

classification of electrical fitter.

Qualifications of electrical mechanic

44.(1) An applicant is entitled to be issued a licence as an electrical mechanic only if the applicant complies with subsection (2), (3) or (4).

(2) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship to the trade of electrical mechanic or engineering tradesperson (electrical) under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*; and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction decided by the EWC Board; and
- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had at the trade work of an electrical mechanic; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical mechanic.

(3) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship outside Queensland that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to an apprenticeship mentioned in subsection (2)(a); and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction related to the apprenticeship that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to the course of instruction mentioned in subsection (2)(b); and
- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had at the trade work of an electrical mechanic; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical mechanic.

(4) The applicant must satisfy the Board that—

- (a) the applicant has a qualification mentioned in subsection (5); and
- (b) the applicant has complied with the Board's examination requirements; and

- (c) the applicant is competent in the trade work of an electrical mechanic.
- (5) For subsection (4)(a), the qualifications are that the applicant—
- (a) is a licensed electrical fitter; or
 - (b) has served an apprenticeship to the trade of electrical mechanic or engineering tradesperson (electrical) under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*, but has not satisfactorily finished the course of instruction mentioned in subsection (2)(b); or
 - (c) is the holder of a tradesman's certificate within the meaning of the *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth) in the classification of electrical mechanic.

Qualifications of engineering tradesperson (electrical)

45. An applicant is entitled to be issued a licence as an engineering tradesperson (electrical) only if the applicant—

- (a) has satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship to the trade of engineering tradesperson (electrical) under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*; and
- (b) is entitled to be issued a licence as an electrical fitter or an electrical mechanic.

Qualifications of electrical jointer

46.(1) An applicant is entitled to be issued a licence as an electrical jointer only if the applicant complies with subsection (2) or (3).

(2) The applicant must have—

- (a) been employed as an assistant in electrical jointing work for at least 2 years; and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of theoretical and practical training approved by the EWC Board; and
- (c) produced a certificate from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in the electrical industry; and

- (d) produced a certificate from an electrical engineer or a licensed electrical joiner that the applicant has had experience for 300 hours, or a shorter period the Board considers sufficient in the circumstances, in jointing and terminating cables that are not energised, and that the person is suitable for this type of work; and
 - (e) satisfactorily finished an examination required by the Board or been accepted, without examination, by the Board as qualified to be an electrical joiner.
- (3) The applicant must have—
- (a) been employed outside Queensland as an electrical joiner for at least 2 years; and
 - (b) produced a certificate from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in the work of an electrical joiner; and
 - (c) satisfied the Board that the certificate and the experience outlined in it are appropriate and sufficient; and
 - (d) satisfactorily finished an examination required by the Board or been accepted, without examination, by the Board as qualified to be an electrical joiner.

Qualifications of electrical linesperson

47.(1) An applicant is entitled to be issued a licence as an electrical linesperson only if the applicant complies with subsection (2) or (3).

- (2) The applicant—
- (a) must—
 - (i) have been employed as a labourer or a tradesperson's assistant on overhead electric line construction or maintenance for at least 18 months; or
 - (ii) be a licensed electrical fitter or licensed electrical mechanic; and
 - (b) must have satisfactorily finished a course of theoretical and practical training approved by the EWC Board; and

- (c) must have produced a certificate from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in the electrical industry; and
 - (d) must have produced a certificate from an electrical engineer or a licensed electrical linesperson that the applicant has had experience for 300 hours, or a shorter period the Board considers sufficient in the circumstances, working up a pole on dead line work, and that the person is suitable for this class of work; and
 - (e) must have satisfactorily finished an examination required by the Board or been accepted, without examination, by the Board as qualified to be an electrical linesperson.
- (3) The applicant must have—
- (a) been employed outside Queensland as an electrical linesperson for at least 2 years; and
 - (b) produced a certificate from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in the construction and maintenance of overhead electric lines; and
 - (c) satisfied the Board that the certificate and the experience outlined in it are appropriate and sufficient; and
 - (d) satisfactorily finished an examination required by the Board or been accepted, without examination, by the Board as qualified to be an electrical linesperson.

Qualifications for restricted licences

48.(1) An applicant is entitled to be issued a restricted licence only if the applicant complies with subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5).

(2) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship under the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991* in a trade that the EWC Board has decided under section 27(4)¹³ requires the apprentice to perform electrical work; and

¹³ Section 27 (Electrical work to be done by holder of licence or permit)

- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction decided by the Board; and
- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in performing electrical work in the trade; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent to perform electrical work in the trade.

(3) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfactorily finished an apprenticeship outside Queensland that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to an apprenticeship mentioned in subsection (2)(a); and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction related to the apprenticeship that is, in the Board's opinion, at least equivalent to the course of instruction mentioned in subsection (2)(b); and
- (c) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in performing electrical work in the trade; and
- (d) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent to perform electrical work in the trade.

(4) The applicant must be the holder of a current licence, permit, certificate or other authority issued under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or New Zealand that the Board decides is equivalent to the restricted licence.

(5) The applicant must have—

- (a) satisfied the Board that the applicant has a qualification mentioned in subsection (6); and
- (b) satisfactorily finished a course of instruction decided by the EWC Board; and
- (c) satisfactorily finished a structured on-job training program approved by the Board; and
- (d) produced to the Board a written statement from the applicant's employer outlining the experience the applicant has had in performing electrical work in the trade; and

- (e) satisfied the Board the applicant is competent to perform electrical work in the trade.
- (6) For subsection (5)(a), the qualifications are that the applicant—
 - (a) is the holder of a tradesperson's certificate within the meaning of the *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946* (Cwlth) in a trade that the Board has decided requires the tradesperson to perform electrical work; or
 - (b) is the holder of a tradesperson's certificate issued by the training department in another State in a trade that the Board has decided requires the tradesperson to perform electrical work; or
 - (c) has equivalent qualifications in a trade that the Board decides requires the person to perform electrical work.

Issue of licences as electrical workers

49.(1) If the EWC Board is satisfied, on an application under section 41,¹⁴ that the applicant is entitled to a licence (including a restricted licence), the Board must issue the licence in the approved form.

(2) On issuing a licence as an engineering tradesperson (electrical), the Board must endorse it in any of the following ways according to the training and experience of the applicant—

- (a) engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter);
- (b) engineering tradesperson (electrical mechanic);
- (c) engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter/mechanic).

Term of licence for electrical workers

50. A licence issued under section 49 is for 5 years.

Renewal of licence for electrical workers

51.(1) The EWC Board may renew a licence issued under section 49 if the holder applies in the approved form and pays the prescribed fee.

¹⁴ Section 41 (Application for licence as electrical worker)

(2) The renewal—

- (a) begins at the end of the day when, apart from its renewal, the licence would have ended; and
- (b) is for 5 years.

Electrical contractors' licences—individuals

52.(1) On application by an individual for an electrical contractor's licence, the EWC Board must issue the licence if it is satisfied that the individual—

- (a) has held for at least a year (or a shorter period accepted by the Board) a licence or authority stated in subsection (2); and
- (b) is a suitable person to hold the licence; and
- (c) is competent to perform electrical installation work as an electrical contractor and intends to perform the work; and
- (d) has satisfactorily finished a course of instruction or an examination required by the Board; and
- (e) complies with the financial and insurance requirements for the licence under section 60.¹⁵

(2) For subsection (1)(a), a licence or authority may be any of the following—

- (a) a licence as an electrical mechanic;
- (b) a licence as an engineering tradesperson (electrical mechanic);
- (c) a licence as an engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter/mechanic);
- (d) a licence, or other authority, under a law of another State that authorises the individual to undertake contracts for electrical installation work in the other State.

(3) In deciding whether the person is a suitable person to hold the licence, the Board may consider—

¹⁵ Section 60 (Financial and insurance requirements for electrical contractors)

- (a) commercial and other dealings in which the person has been involved and the standard of honesty and integrity demonstrated in the dealings; and
- (b) any failure by the person to perform commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
- (c) any other appropriate consideration.

(4) The individual must apply in the approved form and pay the prescribed fee.

Consideration of application

53. The EWC Board must consider an application by an individual for a licence as an electrical contractor and may issue, or refuse to issue, the licence.

Electrical contractors' licences—partnerships

54.(1) On application by a partnership for an electrical contractor's licence, the EWC Board must issue the licence if it is satisfied a partner of the partnership (the "**qualified partner**") complies with the requirements stated in section 52.¹⁶

(2) On issuing the licence, the Board must endorse it with the name of each qualified partner.

(3) One month after the partnership ceases to have a qualified partner, the licence is cancelled unless, before then—

- (a) the partnership has a qualified partner; and
- (b) application is made to the Board to endorse the name of the qualified partner on the licence; and
- (c) the Board has endorsed the name of the partner on the licence.

(4) If an application is made under subsection (3)(b), the Board must—

- (a) if it satisfied that the partnership has a qualified partner—endorse on the licence the name of the partner; or

¹⁶ Section 52 (Electrical contractors' licences—individuals)

(b) if it is not satisfied—refuse to endorse the licence.

(5) For an application under subsection (1) or (3)(b), the applicant must apply in the approved form and pay the prescribed fee.

Consideration of application

55. The EWC Board must consider an application by a partnership for an electrical contractor's licence and may issue, or refuse to issue, the licence.

Electrical contractors' licences—corporations

56.(1) On application by a corporation for an electrical contractor's licence, the EWC Board must issue the licence if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the corporation employs an individual, or has a member who is an individual, (a “**qualified person**”) who complies with the requirements (other than the financial and insurance requirements) of section 52;¹⁷ and
- (b) the corporation complies with the financial and insurance requirements under section 60;¹⁸ and
- (c) an object of the corporation is to carry on business as an electrical contractor; and
- (d) electrical installation work to be carried out by the corporation is proposed to be done, or personally supervised, by a qualified person.

(2) On issuing the licence, the Board must endorse it with the name of each qualified person.

(3) One month after the corporation ceases to employ or have as a member a qualified person, the licence is cancelled unless, before then—

- (a) the corporation employs, or has a member who is, a qualified person; and
- (b) application is made to the Board to endorse the qualified person

¹⁷ Section 52 (Electrical contractors' licences—individuals)

¹⁸ Section 60 (Financial and insurance requirements for electrical contractors)

on the licence; and

(c) the Board has endorsed the name of the person on the licence.

(4) If an application is made under subsection (3)(b), the Board must—

(a) if it is satisfied the corporation employs, or has a member who is, a qualified person—endorse on the licence the name of the person; or

(b) if it is not satisfied—refuse to endorse the licence.

(5) For an application under subsection (1) or (3)(b), the corporation must apply in the approved form and pay the prescribed fee.

Consideration of application

57. The EWC Board must consider an application by a corporation for an electrical contractor's licence and may issue, or refuse to issue, the licence.

Electrical contractors' licences—restricted

58.(1) On application by a person or public entity for a restricted electrical contractor's licence, the EWC Board must issue the licence if it is satisfied that—

(a) the person or entity employs an individual (a “**qualified person**”) who complies with the requirements (other than the financial and insurance requirements) mentioned in section 52;¹⁹ and

(b) the person or entity carries on a business or activity that is not electrical contracting; and

(c) electrical installation work to be done by the person or entity is to be done solely for the business or activity; and

(d) electrical installation work to be done by the person or entity is proposed to be done, or personally supervised, by a qualified person.

(2) On issuing the licence, the Board must endorse it with the name of each qualified person employed by the person or entity.

¹⁹ Section 52 (Electrical contractors' licences—individuals)

(3) The licence is only for electrical installation work done solely for the business or activity of the person or entity.

(4) One month after the person or entity ceases to employ a qualified person, the licence is cancelled unless, before then—

- (a) the person or entity employs a qualified person; and
- (b) application is made to the Board to endorse the qualified person on the licence; and
- (c) the Board has endorsed the name of the person on the licence.

(5) If an application is made under subsection (4)(b), the Board must—

- (a) if it is satisfied that the person or entity employs a qualified person—endorse on the licence the name of the person; or
- (b) if it is not satisfied—refuse to endorse the licence.

(6) For an application under subsection (1) or (4)(b), the person or entity must apply in the approved form and pay the prescribed fee.

Consideration of application

59. The EWC Board must consider an application for an electrical contractor's licence—restricted and may issue, or refuse to issue, the licence.

Financial and insurance requirements for electrical contractors

60. An applicant for an electrical contractor's licence must give to the EWC Board evidence that the applicant has public liability insurance for at least \$1 000 000 and—

- (a) if the applicant is an individual or partnership—
 - (i) net realisable assets of \$5 000; or
 - (ii) a bank guarantee for \$5 000; or
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation—
 - (i) net realisable assets of \$10 000 and a guarantee by the directors of the corporation in a form acceptable to the Board; or

- (ii) a bank guarantee for \$10 000.

Term of electrical contractors' licences

61. An electrical contractor's licence is for 1 year from the issue of the licence and may be renewed or reinstated.

Renewal of electrical contractors' licences

62.(1) The EWC Board must renew an electrical contractor's licence if, before the licence ends—

- (a) the holder of the licence—
 - (i) makes application in the approved form for its renewal; and
 - (ii) pays to the Board the prescribed fee; and
- (b) if the holder is not a corporation—the Board receives—
 - (i) a written declaration stating that the holder is regularly performing electrical installation work as an electrical contractor; and
 - (ii) other information needed by the Board to establish that the holder is regularly performing the work.

(2) The declaration must be made and the information must be given—

- (a) if the holder is an individual—by the individual; and
- (b) if the holder is a partnership—by a qualified partner.

(3) A renewal is for the 1 year from the end of the day when, apart from its renewal, the licence would have ended.

Reinstatement of electrical contractors' licences

63.(1) The EWC Board must reinstate an electrical contractor's licence that has ended if, within a year after the licence ended—

- (a) the former holder of the licence—
 - (i) makes application in the approved form for its reinstatement; and

- (ii) pays to the Board the prescribed application fee; and
- (b) the Board is satisfied that the former holder is qualified to hold the licence.

(2) A reinstatement has effect from the end of the day of reinstatement and ends 1 year from the day the licence ended.

Surrender of electrical contractors' licences

64. The holder of an electrical contractor's licence may surrender the licence by written notice given to the EWC Board.

Change in membership or name of partnership or corporation

65.(1) This section applies if there is a significant change for an electrical contractor's licence held by a partnership or corporation.

(2) There is a significant change if—

- (a) there is a change in the membership of the partnership, whether by the death or retirement of a member or the admission of a new member; or
- (b) there is a change in the name of the partnership or corporation.

(3) The remaining member or members of the partnership, or the public officer of the corporation or other person having the licence in his or her possession or power, must within a month after the significant change give written notice to the EWC Board.

(4) The notice must give full information and particulars of the significant change.

(5) The notice must be accompanied by—

- (a) the appropriate electrical contractor's licence; and
- (b) if appropriate, information about the member or employee of the partnership who complies with the requirements of section 54²⁰ by being a licensed electrical mechanic.

(6) On receiving the notice, the Board may—

²⁰ Section 54 (Electrical contractors' licences—partnerships)

- (a) endorse the licence; or
- (b) cancel the licence and on payment of the prescribed fee issue a fresh licence in its place; or
- (c) cancel the licence.

(7) A fresh licence issued by the Board must be endorsed with a memorandum stating the reasons for its issue.

(8) A licence reissued by the Board with an endorsement of the change of the name of a partnership or corporation is, subject to the endorsement, taken to be the original licence.

(9) However, the Board may issue a fresh licence to a person or partnership instead of a licence held by a partnership only if the Board is satisfied that—

- (a) the entire business of electrical contracting work carried on by the partnership in Queensland is to be carried on by the person or partnership to whom the fresh licence is issued; and
- (b) the person or partnership to whom the fresh licence is to be issued is entitled to hold the licence.

Board may seek explanation from holder of licence, permit etc.

66. Without limiting section 70,²¹ the EWC Board may call on a person who holds a licence, permit or external authority to explain—

- (a) a claimed act or omission about electrical work performed by the person; or
- (b) apparently incorrect information given to the Board in the holder's application for a licence or permit.

Division 3—Disciplinary action

Grounds for disciplinary action against holder of electrical worker's licence or permit

²¹ Section 70 (Types of disciplinary action)

67. Each of the following is a ground for taking disciplinary action against the holder of an electrical worker's licence or permit—

- (a) the holder has performed electrical work in a negligent, unsatisfactory or incompetent way;
- (b) the holder has not corrected faults or defects in electrical installation work done by the holder as an electrical contractor that the holder was required by the EWC Board to correct under section 33;²²
- (c) the holder's licence or permit was obtained by incorrect or misleading information;
- (d) for the holder of a permit—the holder has contravened a condition to which the permit is subject.

Grounds for disciplinary action against licensed electrical contractor

68.(1) Each of the following is a ground for taking disciplinary action against a licensed electrical contractor—

- (a) the contractor has performed electrical installation work, or caused or permitted electrical installation work to be performed, in a negligent, unsatisfactory or incompetent way;
- (b) the contractor has not given the required notice about electrical installation work performed by the contractor to the customer or supplier;
- (c) the contractor has unreasonably delayed rectifying a fault found through an inspection under the Act in electrical installation work done by the contractor or an employee of the contractor;
- (d) the contractor or an employee of the contractor has intentionally deceived, or attempted to deceive, an electricity officer or authorised person by—
 - (i) purposely hiding inferior work or materials used in electrical installation work; or
 - (ii) making a statement that is false or misleading in a material

²² Section 33 (EWC Board may require person to rectify defective work)

particular;

- (e) the contractor, or an employee of the contractor, has unlawfully tampered with, or broken or tampered with the seal attached to, a meter, control apparatus or a fuse belonging to a supplier;
- (f) the contractor, or an employee of the contractor, has connected an installation, or part of an installation, to a source of supply chargeable at a rate lower than the rate for which electricity supply to the installation is chargeable, without the authority of the supplier supplying electricity;
- (g) the contractor has been a party to an act mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f) or knew of the act and did not do anything about it;
- (h) the contractor has contravened the Act;
- (i) the contractor is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be a licensed electrical contractor;
- (j) the contractor has advised, caused or allowed a member or employee of a partnership or corporation of which the contractor is a member to perform electrical installation work knowing the member or employee was not authorised under the Act to perform the work;
- (k) the contractor's licence was obtained by incorrect or misleading information.

(2) Whether a person is, or continues to be, a suitable person is decided in the same way as whether the person would be a suitable person for the issue of a contractor's licence.

Grounds for disciplinary action for person acting under external authority

69. Each of the following is a ground for taking disciplinary action against a person who, because of an external authority, is taken to be the holder of a licence—

- (a) the person contravenes the Act;

- (b) the person contravenes a condition stated under section 39²³ applying to the person;
- (c) the person does, or omits to do, an act that, if done or omitted by the holder of a licence, would entitle the EWC Board under this Division to take disciplinary action against the holder.

Types of disciplinary action

70.(1) The EWC Board may take the following disciplinary action against the holder of a licence or permit—

- (a) cancel or amend the licence or permit;
- (b) suspend the licence or permit for a period decided by the Board;
- (c) reprimand or caution the holder;
- (d) impose on the holder a fine of not more than 20 penalty units.

(2) The EWC Board may take the following disciplinary action against a person acting under an external authority—

- (a) cancel or amend the recognition of the external authority to the extent that it relates to the person;
- (b) suspend the recognition of the external authority to the extent that it relates to the person for a period decided by the Board;
- (c) reprimand or caution the person;
- (d) impose on the person a fine of not more than 20 penalty units.

(3) A penalty may be imposed as well as other disciplinary action.

(4) However, if a person does not pay a penalty within the time allowed by the Board, the Board may take further action for the contravention for which the penalty was imposed.

(5) A suspension of a licence or permit or of recognition of an external authority may—

- (a) be imposed for a period decided by the Board; or
- (b) be until conditions decided by the Board are complied with,

²³ Section 39 (Electrical work by holder of external authority)

including, for example, a condition that the holder satisfactorily finish a stated training course or examination.

- (6) If the holder's licence or permit ends while it is suspended—
- (a) the licence or permit must not be renewed during the period of suspension; and
 - (b) the holder may only apply for a new licence or permit after the end of the period.

Procedure for disciplinary action

71.(1) If the EWC Board considers a ground may exist to take disciplinary action against a person who holds a licence or permit or acts under an external authority, the Board must, before taking the disciplinary action, give the person a written notice—

- (a) stating the Board is considering taking disciplinary action against the person; and
- (b) stating the proposed disciplinary action; and
- (c) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
- (d) outlining the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and
- (e) inviting the person to show, within a stated time of at least 10 days, why the proposed disciplinary action should not be taken.

(2) If, after considering all representations made by the person within the stated time, the Board considers a ground exists to take the disciplinary action, the Board may take the disciplinary action, and may require the person to attend before it, before making a decision about the form of the action.

(3) The Board must inform the person of the decision by written notice.

(4) If the Board decides to take disciplinary action against the person, the notice must state the reasons for the decision.

(5) A decision against a person who acts under an external authority must also be published in the Industrial Gazette.

- (6) The decision takes effect on the later of—
- (a) the day when the notice is given to the person; or
 - (b) the day of effect stated in the notice.

Penalty recoverable as debt

72. A penalty imposed by the EWC Board on the person under section 71²⁴ may be recovered as a debt owing to the State by the person.

Division 4—Recording and publication of information on licences and permits

Giving to EWC Board of a licence or permit that has been cancelled or suspended or to be endorsed

73. The holder of a licence or a permit, or other person who has possession or control of a licence or permit, must, if required by the EWC Board, give the licence or permit to the Board if the licence or permit—

- (a) has been cancelled or suspended by the Board; or
- (b) has ended; or
- (c) is required to have an endorsement on it by the Board.

Replacement of licences and permits

74. If, on application by the holder of a licence or a permit and payment of the prescribed fee, the EWC Board is satisfied that the licence or permit has been lost, damaged or destroyed, the Board may issue a new licence or permit.

Register of licences and permits

- 75.(1) The EWC Board must keep a register of licences and permits.
- (2) The register must include, for each holder of a licence or permit—

²⁴ Section 71 (Procedure for disciplinary action)

- (a) the full name and address of the holder; and
- (b) an identifying number; and
- (c) the day the licence or permit was issued and of every renewal of the licence or permit; and
- (d) disciplinary action taken by the Board; and
- (e) any other particulars the Board considers necessary.

(3) If particulars recorded in the register about a holder of a licence or permit change, the holder must, within 14 days after the change, give the Board written particulars of the change.

(4) If a licence is not renewed, the Board must remove the person's name from the register.

(5) If the licence is later renewed, the Board must restore the name of the holder of the licence in the register.

(6) A person may, on payment of the prescribed fee—

- (a) inspect the register at the Board's office when the office is open to the public; and
- (b) obtain a certified copy of an entry in the register.

Division 5—Miscellaneous provisions

Examinations

76.(1) In deciding examinations for assessing a person's competency, or conditions a person must carry out under this Part, the EWC Board may decide that the person must—

- (a) undertake an examination conducted by the training department for the Board; or
- (b) satisfactorily finish a course of instruction recognised by the Board at which the student's performance is assessed during the course; or
- (c) undertake 1 or more examinations, oral or written tests, or practical trade tests.

(2) The examinations and tests may be conducted by or for the Board.

Examiners

77. The EWC Board may appoint examiners to conduct examinations or tests required by it at a fee approved by the Regulator.

Refund and remission of fees

78.(1) If the EWC Board does not approve any of the following applications, the fee paid with the application must be refunded—

- (a) an application for an electrical contractor's licence;
- (b) an application for renewal of an electrical contractor's licence made on or before the end of the existing licence.

(2) The Board may approve the remission of the fee paid for—

- (a) an application for a licence as an electrical worker, including a restricted licence, if the application is not approved and a permit is not issued; or
- (b) the issue of a licence as an electrical worker, including a restricted licence, or a permit replacing a lost or destroyed licence or permit.

Forms

79. The EWC Board may approve a form—

- (a) for a purpose under this Chapter for which an approved form is required or authorised to be used; and
- (b) for use for any purpose in connection with the administration of this Chapter.

Advertising by licensed electrical contractors

80. A licensed electrical contractor who publishes an advertisement about the electrical contractor's business must ensure the advertisement—

- (a) states the name under which the electrical contractor is licensed; and

- (b) states that the electrical contractor is licensed under this Act and the identifying number of the electrical contractor's licence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

EWC Board to give reasons for refusal of application

81. If the EWC Board decides not to approve an application made under this Part, the Board must give written notice of the refusal to the applicant within 30 days of the decision.

Division 6—Transitional provisions

Existing electrical contractors' licences

82. An electrical contractor's licence granted under Part 11, Division 3 of the *Electricity Act 1976*²⁵ and in force immediately before 1 January 1995 is taken to be an electrical contractor's licence issued under this Part for the balance of its term.

Existing certificates of competency and permits

83. A certificate of competency (including a restricted certificate) or permit for a particular class of electrical worker granted under Part 11, Division 2 of the *Electricity Act 1976*²⁶ and in force immediately before 1 January 1995 is taken to be a licence or permit for the same class of electrical worker issued under this Part for the balance of its term.

Applications for licences or certificates of competency

84. An application made under Part 11 of the *Electricity Act 1976*²⁷ for a licence, certificate of competency or permit and not decided before 1 January 1995 is taken to be an application for the appropriate licence,

²⁵ *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 11, Division 3 (Electrical Contractors)

²⁶ *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 11, Division 2 (Electrical workers)

²⁷ *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 11 (Electrical Workers and Contractors)

restricted licence or permit under this Part.

Existing members of EWC Board

85. The persons who, immediately before 1 January 1995, are members (including the chairperson) of the EWC Board under the *Electricity Act 1976* continue, subject to this regulation, from 1 January 1995 to be the members or chairperson for the balance of their terms.

Expiry of Division

86. This Division expires on 1 January 1999.

CHAPTER 3—SAFETY AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 1—DESIGN, BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC LINES AND WORKS

Division 1—Compliance with Part

Compliance with this Part

87. A person who designs, builds, maintains or operates an electric line or works must ensure that the provisions of this Part relevant to the line or works are complied with.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2—Earthing and protection

Systems of earthing

88.(1) The system of earthing used by an electricity entity for low voltage supply to customers must be the multiple earthed neutral system, or, if that system is not effective, another suitable system.

(2) To prevent, as far as practicable, any person suffering an electric shock, an electricity entity must ensure that—

- (a) if it uses the multiple earthed neutral system of earthing—the neutral conductor of the system is effectively earthed; and
- (b) each noncurrent carrying metal part of its electric lines and generating plant is effectively earthed.

(3) Each noncurrent carrying metal part of a substation must be effectively earthed.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) or (3) does not apply to a part if the electricity entity, in accordance with a recognised practice in the electricity industry, considers that for safety reasons the part should not be earthed.

(5) The system of earthing must be tested as soon as practicable after its installation to prove its effectiveness.

Connection of high voltage circuits to earth

89.(1) Each distinct high voltage system must be connected to earth by direct connection or through a resistance or a reactance.

(2) All reasonable precautions must be taken to ensure that, for the circumstances in which the system is to operate, fuses or circuit-breakers in the system will operate during fault conditions.

Protective devices for high voltage electric lines

90. A high voltage electric line must be protected by a suitable fuse, circuit-breaker or equivalent device.

Attachment of insulated conductors to supports

91. An insulated conductor of an overhead electric line attached to a support on a pole or structure must be attached so that all reasonable

precautions have been taken to ensure the support, and the device used to attach the conductor to the support, do not become energised.

Insulation of stay wires

92. A stay wire attached to a pole or structure supporting an overhead electric line, if it does not form part of an earthing system, must be insulated to prevent, as far as practicable, any person suffering an electric shock.

Protection of earth conductors

93. To prevent, as far as practicable, any person suffering an electric shock, earthing conductors installed on the outside of a pole or structure supporting an overhead electric line must be—

- (a) insulated or suitably covered by a nonconductive material; and
- (b) protected from mechanical damage from ground level to a height of at least 2.4 m.

Division 3—Frequency and voltage

Standard frequency and voltage

94.(1) Electricity for general supply must be alternating current having a nominal frequency of 50 Hz.

(2) The standard low voltages for electricity supplied from a 3 phase system must be—

- (a) between a phase conductor and the neutral conductor—240 V; and
- (b) between 2 phase conductors—415 V.

(3) The standard low voltages for electricity supplied from a single phase system must be—

- (a) between a phase conductor and the neutral conductor—240 V; or
- (b) between the phase conductors—480 V.

Supply at high voltage

95. If an electricity entity agrees with a customer to supply electricity to the customer at high voltage, the agreed voltage is the standard voltage for the supply.

Changes of voltage at customer's consumers terminals

96.(1) Supply of electricity by an electricity entity to a customer must be maintained at the standard voltage.

(2) Electricity is taken to be maintained at the standard voltage if the voltage at a customer's consumers terminals is within the allowable margin for the voltage.

(3) The allowable margin is—

- (a) for low voltage—6% more or less than the standard voltage; or
- (b) for high voltage of 22 000 V or less—5% more or less than the standard voltage; or
- (c) for voltage more than 22 000 V—the margin agreed between the electricity entity and the customer.

Division 4—Substations**Substation design, building and maintenance**

97.(1) Switchgear and associated apparatus in a substation must be installed to avoid danger to—

- (a) a person by a part of the body or a conductive article coming into contact with the outside of the substation container or enclosure; or
- (b) a person inspecting, operating or maintaining the substation.

(2) Safety clearances for switchgear and associated apparatus must be in accordance with AS 2067–1984—Switchgear Assemblies and Ancillary Equipment for Alternating Voltages Above 1 kV.

Location, building etc. of substations

98.(1) A substation must be in a position, or built and enclosed in a way, to prevent unauthorised access to, or interference with, exposed live conductors.

(2) A substation supported on a pole must be securely fixed in place.

Warning notices

99.(1) A warning notice must be attached to the outside of the door of every access doorway to a substation in a building.

(2) Sufficient warning notices must be attached to the outside of the enclosing fence of a substation so that a person approaching from any direction can see at least 1 notice.

Division 5—Electric lines and control cables**Electric lines and control cables**

100.(1) As far as practicable, an electric line or control cable must—

- (a) be capable of bearing without damage, the static and dynamic loadings likely to be imposed on it; and
- (b) not become unsafe or hazardous for a person to work on it; and
- (c) be built to prevent persons suffering an electric shock.

(2) Ways to prevent electric shock include use of suitable conductors and other components and, for an underground electric line, providing suitable protection against mechanical damage.

Clearance from metal work and separation of conductors of same circuit

101. Exposed conductors of the same circuit of an overhead electric line must be separated so that, as far as practicable, a conductor does not come in contact with or within arcing distance of—

- (a) another conductor; or

- (b) earthed metal work; or
- (c) a staywire forming part of the overhead electric line.

Location of overhead circuit in relation to another overhead circuit

102.(1) Different overhead circuits of electric lines that are adjacent or cross must be placed—

- (a) for low voltage circuits—one above the other or side by side; and
- (b) with low voltage circuits below high voltage circuits; and
- (c) for high voltage circuits—one above the other or side by side; and
- (d) if high voltage circuits are placed one above the other—with lower voltage circuits below higher voltage circuits.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to conductors erected on a pole transformer substation.

(3) Subsection (1)(d) does not apply if the electricity entity considers that, in exceptional circumstances, noncompliance would not create an unsafe or hazardous situation.

Clearance of overhead electric lines from ground

103. An electricity entity must ensure the distance from the conductors of its overhead electric lines to the ground is in accordance with—

- (a) for an overhead electric line (including a high voltage overhead service line)—Schedule 2, Parts 1 and 3; and
- (b) for a low voltage overhead service line—Schedule 3, Part 1.

Clearance of overhead electric lines from structures

104.(1) In this section—

“**structure**” means an existing structure or anything attached to the structure or anything erected or standing on premises.

(2) An electricity entity must ensure the distance from the conductors of its overhead electric lines to a structure is in accordance with—

- (a) for an overhead electric line (including a high voltage overhead service line)—Schedule 2, Parts 2 and 4; and
- (b) for a low voltage overhead service line—Schedule 3, Part 2.

Application of ss 103 and 104

105. Sections 103 and 104²⁸ do not apply to—

- (a) scaffolding or other construction equipment on, in or at a workplace within the meaning of the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989* if that Act and its regulations about performance of work near overhead electric lines are complied with; and
- (b) electric cables known as aerial bundled cables installed with a clearance from the ground or from a structure decided by the electricity entity to be a safe clearance considering the nature of the cables and their location.

Measurement of distances

106.(1) For sections 103 and 104, the distance of a conductor from a structure is the vertical, horizontal or other directional distance as stated in Schedule 2, Parts 2 and 4 and Schedule 3, Part 2.

(2) A vertical distance is the length of a vertical line between a conductor and—

- (a) the ground; or
- (b) the point on the structure immediately below the conductor; or
- (c) for a conductor higher than the structure but not immediately above it—the horizontal projection of the nearest point on the structure.

(3) A horizontal distance is the length of a horizontal line between a conductor and—

- (a) the nearest point on the structure; or

²⁸ Section 103 (Clearance of overhead electric lines from ground)
Section 104 (Clearance of overhead electric lines from structures)

- (b) the vertical projection of the nearest point on a verandah, balcony, road cutting, embankment or other similar thing; or
- (c) for a conductor higher than the structure but not immediately above it—the vertical projection of the nearest point on the structure.

Clearances for lines built before 1 January 1995

107.(1) This section applies to an overhead electric line built before 1 January 1995 that—

- (a) immediately before 1 January 1995 complied with the *Electricity Regulation 1989*; and
- (b) continues to comply with the requirements of that regulation.

(2) Until the line is replaced or rebuilt, the line is taken to comply with sections 103 to 106.

Building or adding to structures near electric line

108.(1) A person must give written notice in a form approved by the relevant electricity entity before starting work building or adding to a structure if a part of the structure or addition is likely to—

- (a) be less than the prescribed distance for clearance of a structure from an overhead electric line of the electricity entity; or
- (b) encroach on or under a road or another place under which an underground electric line of the electricity entity is placed.

(2) On the giving of the notice, the electricity entity must—

- (a) take action it considers necessary to protect its works while the work is being performed; and
- (b) relocate or change the electric line so it complies with this regulation and is accessible to the electricity entity's employees operating and maintaining it.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed between the electricity entity and the person, the person must pay the costs reasonably incurred by the electricity entity acting under subsection (2) and the costs are a debt payable by the person to

the electricity entity.

Clearance of stay wires and control cables over roads

109.(1) An overhead stay wire or overhead control cable crossing the carriageway of a road must have clearance from the ground of at least 5.5 m at the centre line of the carriageway and at least 4.9 m at the kerb line.

(2) If there is no formed footpath, the kerb line is—

- (a) the kerb line of a proposed footpath; or
- (b) if no footpath is proposed—the edge of the existing carriageway or of a proposed widening of the carriageway.

Division 6—Service lines

Service lines on customer's premises

110.(1) An electricity entity must, in accordance with recognised practice in the electricity industry—

- (a) decide the position of its fuses, circuit-breakers, disconnection links and other apparatus; and
- (b) decide the route, point of termination, number of phases, lengths, type and size of its service lines; and
- (c) provide and install or arrange for the provision and installation of its service lines.

(2) The electricity entity must meet the cost of providing and installing the service line.

(3) However, the maximum length of a service line required to be provided and installed within a customer's premises by an electricity entity at the electricity entity's cost is—

- (a) 20 m for an overhead service line; or
- (b) 7 m for an underground service line.

(4) A service line must be measured from the customer's property alignment or, if the line does not cross the property alignment, the point of

origin of the service line.

(5) However, subsection (1)(c) only applies to the provision and installation of 1 service line to a customer at particular premises, whether before or after the commencement of this regulation.

(6) The customer must provide and maintain, free of cost to the electricity entity, the facilities the entity reasonably decides are necessary to attach an overhead service line to the customer's premises or for the entrance, support, protection and termination of an underground service line.

Examples of facilities that may be provided by a customer—

1. A service riser bracket.
2. Timber backing for the electricity entity's 'J' hook.

(7) The customer must provide suitable means for the connection of the electrical installation to the service line.

(8) The customer must provide access for the entity to install, test, maintain or take away its service line without hindrance or obstruction.

(9) The customer must pay the reasonable cost of a service line provided other than under subsection (3).

Termination of low voltage overhead service lines

111.(1) An electricity entity must ensure low voltage overhead service lines are—

- (a) secured to the customers' premises (including poles on the premises); and
- (b) insulated continuously or in another way approved by the Regulator; and
- (c) not readily accessible to persons.

(2) An electricity entity must ensure a metallic pin, eye bolt or other similar fixture installed by or for it on a customer's premises to support an active conductor of a low voltage overhead service line is effectively earthed.

(3) The earthing must be by direct connection to the neutral conductor of the service line at the point of support by a conductor having an appropriate cross-sectional area.

(4) An earthing under subsection (2) is not required if—

- (a) the low voltage overhead service line is a neutral screened cable conforming to AS 3155–1986 Approval and Test Specification—Neutral Screened Cables for Working Voltages of 0.6/1 kV and the service fuse is mounted on the electricity entity’s pole; or
- (b) no part of the metallic pin, eye bolt or other similar fixture, or of a metal bracket or riser supporting it, is within 25 mm of other metal work on a building, pole or other structure.

Low voltage service lines built before 1 January 1995

112.(1) This section applies to a low voltage service line built before 1 January 1995 that—

- (a) immediately before 1 January 1995 complied with the *Electricity Regulation 1989*; and
- (b) continues to comply with the requirements of that regulation.

(2) Until the line is replaced or rebuilt, the line is taken to comply with section 111.²⁹

Fuses and disconnectors for service lines

113.(1) An electricity entity must provide a fuse or circuit-breaker in each active conductor of a low voltage service line unless—

- (a) electricity to the customer’s electrical installation is supplied direct from a transformer; and
- (b) the electricity entity is satisfied that the fuse or circuit-breaker of the transformer provides sufficient protection for the customer’s electrical installation; and
- (c) the electricity entity uses the fuse or circuit-breaker of the transformer instead of a fuse or circuit-breaker in the low voltage service line.

²⁹ Section 111 (Termination of low voltage overhead service lines)

(2) The electricity entity must install isolating links in the electric line to a customer's electrical installation supplied directly from a transformer if—

- (a) the electricity entity uses, in accordance with subsection (1), the fuse or circuit-breaker of a transformer from which the installation is supplied direct; and
- (b) another customer's electrical installation is supplied from the transformer.

(3) If the electricity entity is not satisfied the fuse or circuit-breaker of a transformer, from which a customer's electrical installation is supplied direct, provides sufficient protection for the customer's electrical installation, the electricity entity must provide suitable protection on the low voltage side of the transformer.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the electricity entity is satisfied that suitable protection is provided in the customer's electrical installation.

Disused service lines to be disconnected

114. An electricity entity must ensure that a service line is disconnected and sufficiently isolated from its electric line if—

- (a) the supply of electricity to a customer's premises has been disconnected; and
- (b) the electricity entity has taken away any of its meters, control apparatus or other electrical articles from the premises.

Division 7—Maintenance of works

Maintenance of works

115. An electricity entity must periodically inspect and maintain its works to ensure they remain electrically and mechanically safe.

Maintenance of integrity of overhead service line

116. An electricity entity must ensure the integrity of the insulation of an overhead service line is maintained—

- (a) near the point of its attachment to a structure; and
- (b) adjacent to roofs or structures where it is likely that persons (including, for example, painters and plumbers) could come into contact with the service line.

Trimming of trees near overhead electric lines

117. The owner of an overhead electric line must ensure that trees and flora are trimmed, and other measures taken, to prevent contact with the line that is likely to cause injury from electric shock to any person or damage to property.

Division 8—Works on publicly controlled places

Notice to be given to public entity

118.(1) This section applies if an electricity entity intends to take action mentioned in subsection (2) in a publicly controlled place.

(2) The action is—

- (a) opening or breaking up the soil or pavement of the place; or
- (b) cutting, lopping or removing a tree or other vegetation growing in or over the place, other than for routine maintenance; or
- (c) opening or breaking up a sewer, drain or tunnel in or under the place; or
- (d) temporarily stopping or diverting traffic on or from the place; or
- (e) building a drain, excavation, subway or tunnel in or under the place.

(3) The electricity entity must give at least 14 days notice of its intention to the public entity that has control of the publicly controlled place unless the notice is given in accordance with another period of notice agreed between the entities.

(4) However, subsection (5) applies if, in the electricity entity's opinion, there is an emergency in which—

- (a) there is an actual or a potential danger to persons or property; or

(b) the supply of electricity to a customer has been interrupted.

(5) If this subsection applies, the electricity entity may act under section 101 of the Act³⁰ to remedy a defect, eliminate an actual or potential danger or restore the supply of electricity to a customer, without first giving the notice under subsection (3).

(6) If the electricity entity acts under subsection (5), it must give the notice mentioned in subsection (3) as soon as practicable.

Electricity entity must comply with public entity's requirements

119.(1) If an electricity entity goes on a publicly controlled place to take action for which notice must be given under section 118,³¹ the public entity that has control of the place may require the electricity entity to act on the days and at the times the public entity reasonably requires.

(2) The electricity entity must comply with a reasonable requirement by the public entity under subsection (1).

Guarding of work on publicly controlled place

120.(1) An electricity entity that has opened or broken up a publicly controlled place must, at all times while the place is opened or broken up, ensure—

- (a) it is barricaded and guarded; and
- (b) signs and lights sufficient for the warning and guidance of traffic (including pedestrians) are set up and maintained against or near the place where it is opened or broken up.

(2) If required by the public entity, the electricity entity must also set up and maintain additional warning or protection devices to safeguard the public whether before or during the work.

³⁰ Section 101 of the Act (Electricity entity may take action in publicly controlled place to provide electricity etc.)

³¹ Section 118 (Notice to be given to public entity)

Restoration of publicly controlled place

121.(1) An electricity entity that has opened or broken up a publicly controlled place must—

- (a) with all convenient speed, finish the work; and
- (b) on finishing the work, take away from the place all plant, materials and equipment not built into the work; and
- (c) restore, as far as practicable, the place where the work was carried out and leave it tidy.

(2) The way action under subsection (1) is carried out by or for the electricity entity is as agreed between the electricity entity and the public entity controlling the place and in accordance with reasonable conditions and requirements stated by the public entity.

Electricity entity to keep publicly controlled place in good repair after work

122.(1) The electricity entity must keep a publicly controlled place that has been opened or broken up and reinstated by it in good repair—

- (a) for 3 months after restoring the place; and
- (b) for up to a further 9 months when the ground continues to subside.

(2) The way maintenance work is to be carried out by or for the electricity entity is as agreed between the electricity entity and the public entity that controls the place.

Warning signs on roads

123. If an electricity entity or its contractor is building or maintaining an electric line or other works on a road, signs and lights set up and maintained by the entity and its contractor to safeguard the public must be the appropriate official signs under the *Traffic Act 1949*.

PART 2—SAFEGUARDING OF PERSONS WORKING

ON ELECTRIC LINES AND ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Division 1—Basic safety principle

Basic safety principle

124. A person engaging or preparing to engage in work on or near an electric line or electrical installation must treat exposed conductors as live until they are—

- (a) isolated and proved to be de-energised; and
- (b) if they are high voltage conductors—earthed.

Division 2—Employer’s responsibilities about electrical work

Subdivision 1—Work on or near live electric conductors or electrical articles

Application of Subdivision

125.(1) This Subdivision applies if a person performs electrical work—

- (a) by indirect contact with exposed live high or low voltage conductors or exposed live parts of high or low voltage electrical articles; or
- (b) in proximity to exposed live high or low voltage conductors or exposed live parts of high or low voltage electrical articles; or
- (c) by direct contact with exposed live low voltage conductors or exposed live parts of low voltage electrical articles; or
- (d) on de-energised exposed conductors or exposed parts of electrical articles if there is a possibility of the conductors or parts becoming live.

(2) This Subdivision does not apply if the work is necessary to avoid a possible danger to life or serious personal injury.

Employer to ensure work can be performed safely

126. The employer of a person to whom this Subdivision applies must take reasonable steps to ensure the person can work safely, and is suitably protected from other adjacent electric conductors or articles that are live or at a different potential, by using—

- (a) insulated tools and equipment; and
- (b) equipment and plant designed and made in accordance with recognised electricity industry practice; and
- (c) safe work practices.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Employer to provide competent assistant

127.(1) If there is a danger of accidental direct contact with exposed live conductors or exposed live parts of electrical articles, an employer must provide an assistant who—

- (a) is competent to help in performing the electrical work; and
- (b) is competent to rescue and provide resuscitation to a person who has stopped breathing or is unconscious because of electric shock; and
- (c) the employer is satisfied has displayed a suitable knowledge of rescue and resuscitation and of the type of work to be performed.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person is competent for subsection (1) if the person has been suitably trained in the work required to be performed and has received, in the previous 6 months, training in—

- (a) resuscitation; and
- (b) releasing a person from live electrical apparatus; and
- (c) if appropriate, rescuing a person from a pole, structure or elevated work platform; and
- (d) if appropriate, rescuing a person from a confined space.

Subdivision 2—Work on or near exposed high voltage conductors or electrical articles

Employer to ensure work is performed in accordance with prescribed requirements

128. An employer must ensure that electrical work (other than live line work) is not performed by direct or indirect contact with, or in proximity to, exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles other than in accordance with the following sections—

- section 129 (Electrical work by direct contact with exposed high voltage conductors etc.)
- section 130 (Electrical work by indirect contact with exposed high voltage conductors etc.).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Electrical work by direct contact with exposed high voltage conductors etc.

129.(1) Electrical work (other than live line work) may be performed by direct contact with exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles only if the conductors or articles are—

- (a) isolated from all sources of supply; and
- (b) tested to ensure they are isolated from all sources of supply; and
- (c) earthed.

(2) For a conductor or article that does not have exposed high voltage conductors or high voltage parts that can be directly contacted to prove isolation from all sources of supply, subsection (1)(b) is complied with if—

- (a) the conductor or article includes an earthing switch designed to be safely operated if the high voltage conductor or article has not been isolated from all sources of supply; and
- (b) the employer has given written instructions that if carried out will isolate the conductor or article from all sources of supply.

Electrical work by indirect contact with exposed high voltage conductors etc.

130.(1) Electrical work (other than live line work) may be performed by indirect contact with, or in proximity to, exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles only if the prescribed approach limits under section 131 are complied with.

(2) Despite subsection (1), in the circumstances to which subsection (3) applies, a person may work within the prescribed approach limits to exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles if—

- (a) the work can be performed safely; and
- (b) the person's employer has given the person written instructions, either generally or in a particular case, about the work to be performed and the precautions to be complied with.

(3) This subsection applies to the following circumstances—

- (a) suitable barriers or earthed metal shields are installed between the person performing the work and the conductors or electrical articles;
- (b) the work is testing and the equipment is designed so the approach limits cannot be complied with;
- (c) the work is earthing of the conductors or equipment and is performed after the exposed high voltage conductors have been isolated and proved to be de-energised.

Prescribed approach limits to exposed high voltage conductors or electrical articles

131. The prescribed approach limits for a person, an article of clothing worn by a person, or a conductive object held or carried by a person, are the limits in the following table—

Table**Approach limits to exposed high voltage conductors or electrical articles**

Voltage of conductor or article	Approach limit
more than 1 000 V and to 33 kV	0.7 m
66 kV	1.0 m
110 kV	1.4 m
132 kV	1.4 m
275 kV	2.2 m
330 kV and above	4.0 m

Subdivision 3—Other safety requirements

Rescue and resuscitation training

132. An employer must ensure employees who are required to perform, or help in performing, electrical work are suitably trained in rescue and resuscitation in accordance with recognised practices in the electricity industry.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Employer to provide signs about switches and disconnection points

133. An employer must ensure suitable signs required under section 139(2)³² are provided and used as prescribed by that subsection.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Scaffolding and portable ladders

134.(1) An employer must ensure a ladder (whether a step ladder, single ladder or extension ladder) used in building or maintenance of an electric line complies with the relevant requirements of AS 1892.1–1986 Portable Ladders Part 1—Metal or AS 1892.2–1992 Part 2—Timber.

(2) Also, a metal ladder, a ladder with metal reinforced stiles, or metal scaffolding, must not be used if there is a possibility of the user or the ladder contacting live electric lines or live parts of electrical articles.

³² Section 139 (Signs on switches and disconnection points)

Safety observer

135.(1) This section applies if on a site the work to be performed is especially dangerous because of the likely contact with exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles by ladders, piping or tools, or in any other way.

(2) The employer must ensure the supervisor appoints for the work a person (the “**safety observer**”).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The safety observer must—

- (a) have a sound knowledge of the work and the relevant safe working practices; and
- (b) not perform other work while acting as safety observer; and
- (c) stop work that, in the observer’s opinion, is being performed in a way that may cause a person to suffer an electric shock or other personal injury.

(4) The safety observer must report a stoppage under subsection (3)(c) to the person in charge of the work.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Testing of safety equipment

136.(1) An employer must ensure safety equipment for use on exposed high voltage conductors or exposed parts of high voltage electrical articles is used only if the safety equipment—

- (a) is tested for insulation at least every 6 months; and
- (b) is labelled to state the day on or before which it is next due for testing; and
- (c) is in good repair and condition.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The employer must keep records of the tests performed under subsection (1)(a) for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Employer to ensure suitability of testing instruments

137. The employer of a person required under the Act to perform tests on works or safety equipment must ensure—

- (a) the test instruments used are designed for and capable of correctly performing the required tests; and
- (b) each testing instrument is tested at least every 6 months to ensure it is in proper working order; and
- (c) records of tests performed are kept for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3—Live line work**Performance of live line work**

138.(1) The Regulator may decide electrical work that is live line work.

(2) A person may perform live line work only if authorised in writing by an electricity entity.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) An electricity entity may authorise a person to perform live line work if the electricity entity is satisfied the person—

- (a) has successfully finished a course of training approved by the Regulator; and
- (b) has been assessed by the training entity as competent to perform the work.

(4) The voltage of the electric lines on which live line work is performed must be as stated by the electricity entity in its authorisation.

(5) The electricity entity must regularly conduct assessments of a person authorised to perform live line work to ensure the person remains competent to perform the work.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(6) The general method of, and procedure for, live line work, the type of equipment used, and the maintenance of the equipment, is as approved by

the Regulator.

Division 4—Other requirements

Signs on switches and disconnection points

139.(1) This section applies if a licensed electrical worker, to work on or in proximity to a conductor or electrical article, has made dead the conductor or electrical article by a switch, circuit-breaker or disconnection point.

(2) Unless a licensed electrical worker has the switch, circuit-breaker or disconnection point continuously within sight and under the licensed electrical worker's immediate and sole personal supervision, the licensed electrical worker must attach to the switch, circuit-breaker or disconnection point in a prominent position a suitable sign designed in accordance with AS 1319–1983 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The electrical worker must ensure a high voltage switch or circuit-breaker, when it is in the open position, is locked or other precautions are taken to prevent the switch or circuit-breaker being accidentally closed.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Supervision of contractor by electricity entity

140.(1) This section applies—

- (a) during the building of a new high voltage overhead electric line, or during the change, repair, maintenance or recovery of an existing high voltage overhead electric line, (the **“line being built”**) by a contractor for an electricity entity; and
- (b) while a conductor is being erected above or below an existing overhead electric line, or near an existing overhead electric line, so it is likely that a conductor of the line being built will come into contact with a conductor of the existing line.

(2) The electricity entity must ensure the work is continuously supervised by—

- (a) the electricity entity; or
- (b) a competent person employed by the contractor.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The electricity entity must ensure appropriate earthing is provided by the contractor if personal injury could be suffered because of direct contact with an existing overhead electric line or by static or induced voltages in the electric line being built.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) If the contractor's work is being performed under the supervision of an employee of the contractor, the electricity entity must perform regular inspections of the work to ensure the required level of supervision is being maintained and appropriate earthing provided.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (5) A person is a competent person for this section if the person—
- (a) is, in the electricity entity's opinion, competent to supervise the work being performed; and
 - (b) is authorised by the electricity entity to supervise the work.

Report on an accident

141. A report from an authorised person who investigates an accident and reports to the electricity entity under section 171 of the Act³³ must be in the approved form.

Division 5—Electricity Industry Safety Advisory Committee

Electricity Industry Safety Advisory Committee

142.(1) The Electricity Industry Safety Advisory Committee (the “Committee”) is established.

³³ Section 171 of the Act (Electricity entity to ensure accident investigated and reported to Regulator)

(2) The Committee is to be constituted as decided by the Regulator.

(3) The function of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Regulator on issues about the safety of persons engaged in electrical work in Queensland and, in particular—

- (a) the training of employees engaged in electrical work, including the period of training and the training courses to be provided; and
- (b) the development of working procedures, including for live line work; and
- (c) the development of safety guidelines for electrical work; and
- (d) the suitability and standardisation of safety equipment and testing apparatus; and
- (e) the suitability and possible improvements to legislation affecting the safety of employees; and
- (f) the development of rescue, resuscitation and first aid procedures.

PART 3—CUSTOMERS’ ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Division 1—Requirements before connection to source of electricity supply

Electrical installation not to be connected to electricity source with serious defect

143. A person must not connect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply if the installation has a serious defect.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Electrical installation not to be connected to electricity source if work not tested

144.(1) A person must not connect an electrical installation on which

electrical installation work or repair work has been performed to a source of electricity supply if the work has not been tested by or under the authority of a licensed electrical contractor in the way approved by the Regulator.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) To the extent that an electricity officer acts in accordance with section 145, subsection (1) does not apply to the officer.

Electrical installation not to be initially connected to electricity source without examination and testing

145. A person must not initially connect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply unless an electricity officer has—

- (a) examined the consumers mains and main switchboard of the electrical installation and confirmed there are no serious defects; and
- (b) carried out tests, in the way approved by the Regulator, and confirmed the consumers mains and main switchboard are safe to connect to the source of electricity supply.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Electrical installation not to be reconnected to electricity source without examination

146.(1) A person must not reconnect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply, unless the person is authorised to do so under subsection (2) or (3).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person is authorised to reconnect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply if the person is—

- (a) an electricity officer who has examined the electrical installation and confirmed there are no serious defects; or
- (b) a licensed electrical contractor who has rectified a serious defect left disconnected by an electricity officer or an authorised person.

(3) An electricity officer is also authorised to reconnect an electrical

installation to a source of electricity supply without examining the electrical installation if—

- (a) the electrical installation was disconnected by a supplier for debt and has been disconnected for less than 1 month; and
- (b) the reconnection is to supply the same customer.

Electrical installation not to be connected to electricity source without inspection

147.(1) A person must not connect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply unless—

- (a) any work mentioned in subsection (2) has been inspected by an authorised person in the way approved by the Regulator; and
- (b) the authorised person has confirmed there are no serious defects.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The work to be inspected is—

- (a) electrical installation work forming part of a high voltage installation; and
- (b) electrical installation work located within a hazardous area.

Licensed electrical contractor to ensure compliance with Act before connection to electricity source

148. A licensed electrical contractor must not connect an electrical installation on which electrical installation work or repair work has been performed to a source of electricity supply unless the contractor is satisfied the installation or work complies with the requirements of the Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 2—Performing electrical installation work

Licensed electrical worker to comply with regulation and Wiring Rules

149. A licensed electrical worker who performs electrical installation work must perform the work in accordance with this regulation and the Wiring Rules.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Structure supporting electric line etc. to comply with requirements

150.(1) A structure supporting an electric line or electrical article of a customer's electrical installation must comply with the Wiring Rules and any direction by the Regulator.

(2) If there is a conflict between the Wiring Rules and a direction by the Regulator, the direction prevails.

Earthing

151. The system of earthing for a low voltage electrical installation must comply with section 88.³⁴

Disconnection and reconnection of low voltage electrical installations

152.(1) This section applies to person who—

- (a) is a licensed electrical contractor, or licensed electrical mechanic employed by an electrical contractor; and
- (b) performs electrical installation work on consumers terminals, main switchboard or consumers mains of a customer's electrical installation.

(2) The person may, in accordance with recognised electricity industry practice, de-energise and re-energise the electrical installation by—

- (a) removing and replacing a fuse wedge from a service fuse; or
- (b) switching off and on a circuit-breaker installed as a service line disconnecter.

³⁴ Section 88 (Systems of earthing)

(3) The person must test to confirm the electrical installation is safe to connect to the source of electricity supply before connecting the installation to a source of electricity supply.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

Division 3—Customers' obligations about electrical installations

Obligation to ensure electrical installation is free from serious defect

153. A customer must, to the best of the customer's ability and knowledge, ensure the customer's electrical installation is maintained free from serious defect while connected to the source of electricity supply.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obligation to ensure safety of disconnected overhead electric line

154. A customer must ensure an overhead electric line that is or was part of the customer's electrical installation, and has been disconnected from the source of electricity supply, is—

- (a) dismantled as soon as is practicable after disconnection; or
- (b) maintained so it is electrically and mechanically safe.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obligation to preserve insulation of electric line

155. A customer must ensure the integrity of the insulation of the customer's electric line is maintained—

- (a) near the point of attachment of an overhead electric line to a structure; and
- (b) adjacent to roofs or structures where it is likely that persons (including, for example, painters and plumbers) could come into contact with the insulated wires or connectors of the line.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obligation to comply with regulation about connecting supply

156. A customer must not connect an electrical installation to a source of electricity supply other than in accordance with this regulation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Customer's electrical installation and publicly controlled place

157.(1) A customer may install and operate an electric line forming part of the customer's electrical installation on a publicly controlled place if—

- (a) the customer has consulted with all entities who may have an interest in the proposed location of the electric line; and
- (b) the entities have stated in writing that they have no objection to the installation of the electric line.

(2) The entities to be consulted include—

- (a) the relevant supplier; and
- (b) the local government or other entity with responsibility for the place.

(3) The electric line must be installed in accordance with—

- (a) the Wiring Rules; and
- (b) any requirement or condition imposed by an entity consulted.

(4) If an electric line forming part of a customer's electrical installation is installed on a publicly controlled place contrary to this section, the Regulator may direct the customer to take away the electric line, at the customer's expense.

(5) If the customer does not comply with the direction, the Regulator may take away the electric line and recover the cost of the removal from the customer as a debt payable to the State.

(6) A customer who complies with subsections (1) to (3) about an electric line does not need an authority or special approval under the Act to install or operate the line.

Division 4—Requirements on customers about supply**Requirement for circuit-breaker in rural areas**

158. If required by the relevant supplier, a customer must ensure the customer's electrical installation in a rural area has a circuit-breaker as a main switch or a circuit-breaker instead of a fuse as part of the installation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Power factor

159. A customer must comply with any requirement of the supplier directed to the customer under section 215³⁵ about the power factor of an electrical installation.

Prevention of interference by motor installations and associated starting devices

160. A person may only connect a motor installation or associated starting device if it is designed and operated to comply with any requirements of the Regulator to prevent interference with supply of electricity to other customers.

Interference with supply of electricity

161. A customer must not use electricity or an electrical article so the supply of electricity to other customers of the supplier who supplies the electricity is unreasonably interfered with.

Customer's generating plant for emergency supply

162.(1) This section applies to the installation of generating plant on a customer's place to provide a supply of electricity to the customer's electrical installation, or to the customer's electrical installation and the electrical installation of another customer, during an interruption of the

³⁵ Section 215 (Obligated supplier may regulate customer's use etc. of electricity)

supply of electricity from the relevant supplier.

(2) The customer must ensure that, when the plant is operating to give emergency supply, it is installed with effective isolation between—

- (a) all conductors of the part of the electrical installation or electrical installations to which the plant is connected; and
- (b) the part of the electrical installation still connected to the supply from the relevant supplier.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) However, if the electrical installation is earthed as part of a multiple earthed neutral system of earthing, the neutral conductor must not be broken unless approved in writing by the Regulator.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) The customer must ensure the installation of the plant complies with the requirements of the Wiring Rules.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Customer's generating plant for interconnection to supply network

163.(1) A customer must not install generating plant for interconnection with an electricity entity's supply network without the electricity entity's agreement.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The agreement must include the conditions for securing safe and stable parallel operation of the supply network and the generating plant.

Coordination of customer's protection devices with electricity entity's protection system

164.(1) An electricity entity may cause the characteristics of a customer's protection device to be changed and tested to maintain discrimination between the customer's protection equipment and the electricity entity's protection system.

(2) The electricity entity may seal the adjusted protection equipment.

(3) A person must not unlawfully break or otherwise interfere with the seal.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

Division 5—Requirements about electrical articles

Labelling faulty electrical articles

165.(1) An electricity officer or authorised person who finds a serious defect in a portable electrical article in a customer’s place, must attach a label to the article stating the article is electrically unsafe.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person must not take off the label or connect supply of electricity to the article unless the article is repaired—

- (a) by a licensed electrical worker; or
- (b) at an industrial workplace where the primary activity is the making, assembling, changing or adapting of electrical articles.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Inspection of customer’s electrical articles

166.(1) In this section—

“trained person” means—

- (a) a licensed electrical worker; or
- (b) a person who—
 - (i) has successfully finished a training course approved by the Regulator; and
 - (ii) is supervised by a licensed electrical worker.

(2) A customer may ask a State authorised supplier to inspect the customer’s portable electrical article delivered by the customer to the State authorised supplier.

(3) As soon as practicable after receiving the request, the State authorised

supplier must arrange for a trained person to inspect the article.

(4) If, on inspection, it is found that the article, if used in the normal way, has a serious defect, a licensed electrical worker must attach a label to the article stating the article is electrically unsafe.

(5) A person must not take off the label or connect supply of electricity to the article unless the article is repaired—

- (a) by a licensed electrical worker; or
- (b) at an industrial workplace where the primary activity is the making, assembling, changing or adapting of electrical articles.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—20 penalty units.

Division 6—Testing of work

How tests to be carried out

167. A person who carries out, or causes to be carried out, a test under this Part must ensure the test is carried out in the way approved by the Regulator.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Certificate by licensed electrical contractor of test

168.(1) A licensed electrical contractor who tests under section 144³⁶ electrical installation work or repair work required to be examined and tested by an electricity officer or inspected by an authorised person, must give to the relevant supplier a certificate in the approved form.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The certificate must certify that—

- (a) the tests have been carried out in the way approved by the Regulator; and

³⁶ Section 144 (Electrical installation not to be connected to electricity source if work not tested)

- (b) the electrical installation required to be examined, tested or inspected is ready for examination, test or inspection.

Certificate of testing and compliance to be given to customer

169.(1) A licensed electrical contractor who tests and connects electrical installation work or repair work under section 144 must give a certificate about the work in the approved form to the customer as soon as practicable after the connection.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The certificate must certify that the electrical installation work or repair work—

- (a) has been tested in the way approved by the Regulator; and
- (b) complies with the Act and this regulation.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the holder of an electrical contractor's licence—restricted.

Testing of electrical articles manufactured, assembled or repaired at industrial workplace

170. An employer whose employee manufactures, assembles or repairs an electrical article at the employer's industrial workplace must ensure the electrical article is tested to confirm it is electrically safe.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Employer to ensure suitability of testing instruments

171. The employer of a person required under the Act to perform tests of electrical installation work or repair work must ensure—

- (a) the test instruments used are designed for, and capable of, correctly performing the required tests; and
- (b) each testing instrument is tested at least every 6 months to ensure it is in proper working order; and

(c) records of tests carried out are kept for at least 2 years.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 7—Examinations and tests by electricity officers

Performance of examinations and tests

172. An electricity officer who carries out an examination or test under this Part must ensure the examination or test is carried out in the way approved by the Regulator.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Reasons to be given for not connecting to source of electricity supply after examination

173. If, after performing an examination and tests, an electricity officer does not connect or reconnect the electrical installation on which the electrical installation work or repair work has been performed to the source of electricity supply, the electricity officer must give to the customer a written report stating the reasons for not connecting or reconnecting the installation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Charge for examination and test for connection or reconnection

174. The supplier may charge a customer for an initial examination or test carried out for section 145 or 146³⁷ only if, at the customer's request, the examination and test is performed outside normal working hours.

³⁷ Section 145 (Electrical installation not to be initially connected to electricity source without examination and testing)

Section 146 (Electrical installation not to be reconnected to electricity source without examination)

Division 8—Inspections by authorised persons**Performing inspections**

175. An authorised person who performs an inspection under this Part must ensure the inspection is performed in the way approved by the Regulator.

Check inspection of customer's electrical installation work by authorised person for supplier

176. If asked in writing by a customer or owner or occupier of premises to which a supplier supplies electricity, the supplier must ensure an authorised person carries out a check inspection of an electrical installation on the premises as soon as practicable, but within 3 months after the request.

Check inspection of electrical installation work before reconnection

177. If an examination carried out for section 146 shows the electrical installation has a serious defect, the relevant supplier must ensure an authorised person carries out a check inspection of the installation.

Check inspection of electrical installation if supplier considers desirable

178. If a relevant supplier considers it desirable, the relevant supplier may require an authorised person to perform a check inspection of a customer's electrical installation.

Check inspection of electrical installation if required by Regulator

179. If required by the Regulator, a supplier must ensure an authorised person performs, or provide necessary help to enable an authorised person to perform, a check inspection of—

- (a) electrical installation work performed by a licensed electrical

contractor; or

- (b) a customer's electrical installation.

Report on inspection

180.(1) After an inspection under this Part, the authorised person must give an inspection report to the customer in the approved form.

(2) If the inspection shows a defect, the authorised person must give a copy of the report to the supplier and, if the defect is about electrical installation work, to the person whom the authorised person knows performed the electrical installation work.

Charge for inspections

181.(1) A person may charge a customer for an inspection under any of the following sections only if, at the customer's request, the inspection is carried out outside normal working hours—

- section 147 (Electrical installation not to be connected to electricity source without inspection)
- section 177 (Check inspection of electrical installation work before reconnection)
- section 178 (Check inspection of electrical installation if supplier considers desirable)
- section 179 (Check inspection of electrical installation if required by Regulator).

(2) A State authorised supplier must not charge a customer for an inspection of a portable electrical article under section 166.³⁸

(3) The cost of the check inspection under section 176³⁹ may be recovered by the supplier from the person asking for the inspection.

(4) However, the supplier may charge a customer for the check

³⁸ Section 166 (Inspection of customer's electrical articles)

³⁹ Section 176 (Check inspection of customer's electrical installation work by authorised person for supplier)

inspection under section 176 only if—

- (a) the time actually spent by the authorised person on the inspection is more than 4 hours; or
- (b) 10 years have not elapsed since the electrical installation was last inspected by an authorised person or an installation inspector under the *Electricity Act 1976*.

(5) The supplier may require payment of an amount towards the cost of the check inspection mentioned in subsection (3) or an undertaking to pay the cost before the inspection is carried out.

Division 9—Reports and records

Keeping records

182.(1) The employer of an authorised person must keep a copy of an inspection report made by the authorised person for at least 2 years after the report is made.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A licensed electrical contractor must keep a copy of a certificate given by the contractor to a customer under section 169⁴⁰ for at least 2 years after the certificate is given.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The Regulator may direct an authorised person to require a licensed electrical contractor to give the authorised person copies of the certificates mentioned in subsection (2) asked for by the authorised person.

(4) A licensed electrical contractor must comply with a requirement under this subsection (3).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

⁴⁰ Section 169 (Certificate of testing and compliance to be given to customer)

Division 10—Requests and notices**Request to supplier for examination etc. of electrical installation work**

183.(1) This section applies if electrical installation work must be examined and tested by an electricity officer, or inspected by an authorised person, before the electrical installation is connected to a source of electricity supply.

(2) A person who performs the electrical installation work (the “**installer**”) must ask the relevant supplier for the work to be examined, tested or inspected.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The request may be made—

- (a) in the approved form (the “**approved form**”) certifying the finish of the work, that is given to the supplier; or
- (b) in a way approved by the supplier (the “**approved way**”).

(4) If an installer makes a request in the approved way, but not on an approved form, the installer must give the approved form to the supplier, or the person required to examine, test or inspect the electrical installation work, before the start of the examination, test or inspection.

(5) An electricity officer or authorised person who carries out an examination or test or inspection must start an examination or test or inspection as soon as practicable, but within 3 business days, after the giving of the approved form.

Telling supplier of need for change to metering etc.

184. If, because of the performance of electrical installation work by an installer, there is a need to install or change metering, control apparatus or other ancillary equipment, the installer must tell the relevant supplier—

- (a) on the approved form; or
- (b) in a way approved by the supplier.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 11—Queensland Electrical Education Council**Queensland Electrical Education Council**

185.(1) The Queensland Electrical Education Council (the “**Council**”) is established.

(2) The Council is to be constituted as decided by the Regulator.

(3) The function of the Council is to make recommendations to the Regulator on issues of public electrical safety.

PART 4—CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEMS***Division 1—Preliminary*****Electrical terms apply for direct current**

186. In this Part, electrical terms are the terms as they apply for direct current.

Exclusion from application

187.(1) This Part does not apply to a cathodic protection system installed on—

- (a) a floating mobile structure; or
- (b) fishing equipment; or
- (c) a fixed off shore structure not connected with land above sea level.

(2) This Part (other than section 197(1) and (2)⁴¹) does not apply to a cathodic protection system installed on an internal surface of an apparatus,

⁴¹ Section 197 (Electrical limits)

equipment or structure to which AS 2832.4–1994 Guide to the Cathodic Protection of Metals, Part 4—Internal Surfaces refers.

Division 2—Limitation on installation of cathodic protection systems

Installation of cathodic protection system only if preliminary steps taken

188. A person for whom a cathodic protection system is to be installed must ensure the system is installed only if, at least 60 days before starting installation, the person—

- (a) advises all foreign structure owners of the proposal to install the system; and
- (b) allows the foreign structure owners to examine the proposal.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3—Operating requirements

Operation of cathodic protection system only on conditions

189.(1) An owner of a cathodic protection system must not operate the system unless—

- (a) the system is operated in accordance with this Part; and
- (b) the system is tested in accordance with Division 4;⁴² and
- (c) each foreign structure owner, whom the owner of the system is required under section 188 to advise, has stated interference mitigation is satisfactory or is not required; and
- (d) for a registrable system—it is currently registered under Division 6⁴³ and the system is operated in accordance with the conditions of registration.

⁴² Division 4 (Testing requirements)

⁴³ Division 6 (Registration of registrable systems)

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Despite subsection (1), a person may operate a cathodic protection system for a reasonable period to perform tests in accordance with section 190.

Division 4—Testing requirements

Tests before registration or operation of system

190.(1) An owner of a registrable system must perform tests in accordance with this section within 90 days, or the longer period the Regulator allows, before application for registration of the system.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) An owner of a cathodic protection system that is not a registrable system must perform tests in accordance with this section within 90 days before starting to operate the system (other than for the tests).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The tests are—

- (a) interference tests on all foreign structures; and
- (b) if the system has an anode immersed in water or a marine environment—tests to ensure it complies with section 197(2).⁴⁴

(4) The tests must be based on the maximum value of the current at which the cathodic protection system will operate at all times other than during short term testing under section 198(2).⁴⁵

(5) The owner of the cathodic protection system must make all the arrangements, provide all the facilities and equipment, and bear all costs associated with the tests.

⁴⁴ Section 197 (Electrical limits)

⁴⁵ Section 198 (Maximum potential change etc.)

Procedure for interference tests

191.(1) The owner of a cathodic protection system who acts under section 190(3)(a)⁴⁶ must—

- (a) arrange with all foreign structure owners a mutually acceptable time for performing the interference tests; and
- (b) allow the foreign structure owners to observe the performance of the interference tests.

(2) If an application for registration is for a currently registered cathodic protection system—

- (a) interference tests need not be performed on foreign structures previously tested by the owner, if the foreign structure owner advises the owner of the system testing is not required; but
- (b) the owner of the system must perform tests to ensure any interference mitigation measures for the foreign structure are operating satisfactorily.

Further tests during period of registration of system

192.(1) An owner of a registered system must perform interference tests on all foreign structures—

- (a) when an anode forming part of the system is replaced; and
- (b) if the Regulator requires it—when the system, or its method of operation, is changed.

(2) Also, if the system has an anode immersed in water or in a marine environment, the owner, during the third year of the registration, must perform tests to ensure it complies with section 197(2).⁴⁷

(3) If, when the interference tests are being performed, there is a foreign structure for which interference tests have not previously been performed,

⁴⁶ Section 190 (Tests before registration or operation of system)

⁴⁷ Section 197 (Electrical limits)

the person must follow the procedure in sections 190(5) and 191⁴⁸ for the foreign structure.

Further tests during operation of system

193. An owner of an impressed current cathodic protection system (other than a registered system), or another cathodic protection system with a total anode mass greater than 25 kg, must perform interference tests on all foreign structures—

- (a) when an anode forming part of the system is replaced; and
- (b) when the system or its method of operation is changed.

Further tests of new foreign structures if required by the Regulator

194. If required by the Regulator, the owner of a cathodic protection system must perform interference tests on a foreign structure not previously tested by the owner.

Records of tests to be kept etc.

195.(1) The owner of a cathodic protection system must keep records of tests carried out under this Division for 10 years if the system—

- (a) is an impressed current cathodic protection system; or
- (b) has a total anode mass greater than 25 kg.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(2) If asked by the Regulator, the owner must give to the Regulator copies of the records within 14 days of the request.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

Testing by Regulator

196.(1) The Regulator may arrange for the testing the Regulator

⁴⁸ Section 190 (Tests before registration or operation of system)
Section 191 (Procedure for interference tests)

considers necessary to decide whether a cathodic protection system complies with the requirements of this Part.

(2) If reasonably required by the Regulator, the owner of a cathodic protection system must provide access to, and facilities for the testing of, the system.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) If, on testing, a system is found not to comply with the requirements of this Part, the costs reasonably incurred by the Regulator in conducting the test, including the indirect and overhead costs incurred by the Regulator, are a debt payable by the owner to the State.

Division 5—System requirements

Electrical limits

197.(1) The maximum open circuit voltage of a cathodic protection system may be more than 50 V only if safety requirements have been made to the Regulator's satisfaction.

(2) For an anode immersed in water or in a marine environment, the potential difference between any 2 accessible points spaced 1 m apart in the water or marine environment must not be more than 3 V when the system is energised.

(3) In a surface area of 1000 m² measured radially about an electrode or the centre of a group of electrodes discharging current to ground as part of a cathodic protection system, the total current of 1 polarity must not be more than 100 A.

(4) In an area of surface water of 2000 m² bounded by a 100 m length of the mean low water level contour and a line displaced 20 m in a direction away from land from the contour, the total current of 1 polarity discharged to water or substrata by all electrodes in the area must not be more than 500 A.

Maximum potential change etc.

198.(1) The change in potential, foreign structure to ground, must not be

more than any of the following—

- (a) at a point 100 m radially from an anode, if there is no metallic link between the cathodically protected structure and the foreign structure, 150 millivolts in a negative going direction;
- (b) at a point where buried or submerged parts of the foreign structure are in ground or water generally of 1 ohm metre or higher resistivity, 10 millivolts in a positive going direction;
- (c) at a point where buried or submerged parts of the foreign structure are in ground or water generally below 1 ohm metre resistivity, zero millivolts;
- (d) for a foreign structure connected electrically to the cathodically protected structure, 500 millivolts in a negative going direction or, with the foreign structure owner's written agreement, 1 V in a negative going direction.

(2) However, for tests of less than a total of 30 minutes in any 7 consecutive days, 5 times the potential change stated in subsection (1)(a) or (b) and twice the potential stated in subsection (1)(d) is permitted.

(3) The potential change stated in subsection (1)(b) or (c) may be changed with the foreign structure owner's written agreement after an assessment of the effect of any existing cathodic protection or interference mitigation measures on the foreign structure.

Tolerances

199. The maximum measuring instrument tolerances on figures stated in sections 197 and 198⁴⁹ are the following—

Voltage	plus or minus 5%
Current	plus or minus 5%
Distance and time	plus or minus 5%
Resistivity	plus or minus 25%.

⁴⁹ Section 197 (Electrical limits)
Section 198 (Maximum potential change etc.)

Identification of anode groundbed

200. If a registrable system is installed on land or premises not owned by the owner of the system, the owner of the system must identify the location of each anode groundbed of the system by erecting as close as practicable to the anode groundbed a clearly visible, durable sign suitably and indelibly inscribed with the location of the anode groundbed and the name of the owner of the system.

Division 6—Registration of registrable systems**Register**

201.(1) The Regulator must keep a register of registered systems.

(2) The register may be kept in the form (whether or not a documentary form) the Regulator considers appropriate.

Application for registration of registrable system

202.(1) An application for registration of a registrable system must—

- (a) be made in the approved form; and
- (b) if required by the Regulator—be accompanied by—
 - (i) the prescribed fee; and
 - (ii) details of the geographical location of the system; and
 - (iii) a plan indicating full particulars about the system; and
 - (iv) a certificate from the owner of the system stating the system has been tested as required by this Part and complies with the requirements of this Part; and
- (c) if the cathodic protection system is currently registered—be accompanied by a certificate by the owner stating any interference mitigation measures for foreign structures have been tested and are operating satisfactorily.

(2) The certificate in subsection (1)(b)(iv) must state—

- (a) the value of the maximum operating current on which the tests

were based; and

- (b) for a system operating with an anode immersed in water or in a marine environment—the operating voltage of the system corresponding to the maximum operating current mentioned in paragraph (a); and
- (c) the owner has complied with the requirements of sections 190 and 191.⁵⁰

(3) If asked in writing by the Regulator, the applicant must give further relevant information the Regulator requires to decide the application.

(4) The Regulator must decide the application within 60 days of receiving the application.

(5) If the Regulator refuses to register the system, the Regulator must give notice of the refusal to the applicant within 30 days of the decision.

(6) The notice must state the reasons for the refusal.

Registration of registrable system

203.(1) The Regulator must register a registrable system by entering in the register—

- (a) the name and address of the owner of the system notified to the Regulator; and
- (b) the location of the system; and
- (c) the description of the structure being cathodically protected; and
- (d) the conditions of registration about—
 - (i) the permitted maximum operating current of the system; and
 - (ii) for a system operating with an anode immersed in water or a marine environment—the permitted maximum operating voltage of the system; and
- (e) other conditions imposed by the Regulator on the system's operation; and

⁵⁰ Section 190 (Tests before registration or operation of system)
Section 191 (Procedure for interference tests)

(f) the date of registration.

(2) Within 30 days of registering a registrable system, the Regulator must give to the owner of the system written notice of the registration, including—

- (a) the conditions about the permitted maximum operating current and, if relevant, the permitted maximum operating voltage of the system; and
- (b) other conditions (if any) imposed by the Regulator on the system's operation; and
- (c) the date of registration.

Term of registration

204. The registration of a registrable system is for 5 years, unless it is earlier cancelled.

Inspection of entries in register

205. On payment of the prescribed fee, a person may—

- (a) inspect the register of registered systems; and
- (b) obtain a certified copy of an entry in the register.

Change of name and address

206.(1) An owner of a registered system whose name or address changes must give written notice of the change to the Regulator within 30 days of the change.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(2) The Regulator must enter details of the change in the register of registered systems.

Cancellation of registration

207.(1) The Regulator may cancel the registration of a registered system if—

- (a) the Regulator is not satisfied the system is installed or operating in accordance with this Part; or
- (b) the Regulator has been notified by the owner of the system that the system has been taken away or made permanently inoperable.

(2) On cancellation of registration of a cathodic protection system, the Regulator must—

- (a) enter in the register of registered systems the date of cancellation; and
- (b) give written notice of the cancellation to the owner of the system within 14 days of the cancellation.

(3) If the cancellation is under subsection (1)(a), the notice must state the reasons for the cancellation.

Taking away or making a registered system inoperable

208. If a registered system is taken away or made permanently inoperable, the owner of the system must give written notice to the Regulator within 30 days of the removal or the making inoperable.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

Change to registered system to be notified

209.(1) If a registered system or its method of operation is changed, the owner of the system must advise the Regulator as soon as possible and also give written notice to the Regulator within 14 days of the change.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The notice must be accompanied by a plan clearly showing how the system has been changed.

(3) If required by the Regulator, the owner of the registered system must take all or part of the action an applicant for registration of a registrable system is required to take under this Part.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Registration of cathodic protection systems in operation on 1 January 1995

210.(1) A registrable system that immediately before 1 January 1995 is authorised to operate under the *Electricity Act 1976* is taken to be a registered system for the remaining period of its authorisation.

(2) This section expires on 1 January 2002.

CHAPTER 4—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND CUSTOMERS**PART 1—CONDITIONS GOVERNING SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO CUSTOMERS BY OBLIGATED SUPPLIERS***Division 1—Obligations of obligated suppliers and customers***Limitations on obligation to supply**

211. The obligation to supply on an obligated supplier does not apply to supply of electricity to a particular customer if—

- (a) the customer does not ask for supply of electricity in a way approved by the supplier; or
- (b) on asking for supply, the customer does not give evidence of the correctness of the customer's name and address if required by the supplier; or
- (c) if required by the supplier—the customer does not give—
 - (i) a reasonable advance payment for electricity to be supplied; or
 - (ii) a reasonable security or agreement for security for the performance of the customer's obligations towards the supplier; or

- (d) for supply to premises for which there is an existing agreement with the supplier for supply of electricity—the customer does not agree on similar terms for, at least, the balance of the term of the existing agreement unless the supplier otherwise agrees; or
- (e) for supply to premises from an electric line from which another customer is supplied under an agreement with the supplier—the customer does not agree on terms decided by the supplier that, having regard to the terms of the other customer’s agreement, are not unfair for both customers; or
- (f) the customer does not provide and maintain space, equipment, access, facilities, or anything else that, under the Act, the customer is required to provide for the appropriate supply of electricity, including, for example, for meters, substations and connection of service lines.

Response to customer’s request for supply if no obligation to supply

212. An obligated supplier, who decides it does not have an obligation to supply electricity to a customer who has asked for supply, must as soon as practicable after, but within 1 month of, receiving the request in the approved way, give written advice to the customer—

- (a) that the supplier does not have an obligation to supply the customer; and
- (b) of the reason why the supplier does not have an obligation to supply.

Obligated supplier may supply if no obligation exists

213. An obligated supplier may supply electricity to a customer on terms agreed between them, even though there is no obligation to supply.

Customer’s liability for electricity supplied

214. Unless otherwise agreed between the customer and the obligated supplier, the customer is liable to the supplier for electricity supplied to the customer’s premises (including for minimum payments under the appropriate tariff) until the earliest of the following—

- (a) supply is disconnected by the supplier;
- (b) the end of 2 business days after the customer gives the obligated supplier notice that supply is no longer required;
- (c) electricity is supplied to the premises by arrangement with another customer.

Obligated supplier may regulate customer's use etc. of electricity

215.(1) This section applies if, in the obligated supplier's opinion—

- (a) the use or intended use of an electrical article by a customer unreasonably interferes, or is likely to unreasonably interfere, with the supply of electricity by the supplier to other customers; or
- (b) a customer uses or deals with electricity so the supply of electricity to other customers is, or is likely to be, unreasonably interfered with; or
- (c) a customer's motor installation or associated starting device interferes, or is likely to interfere, with supply of electricity to other customers; or
- (d) it is necessary to regulate the power factor of a customer's electrical installation.

(2) The supplier may, by written notice to the customer, require the customer—

- (a) to regulate the use of the electrical article; or
- (b) to use or deal with electricity supplied in a stated way; or
- (c) to ensure a motor installation or starting device connected to a source of electricity supply complies with the requirements of the Regulator under section 160;⁵¹ or
- (d) to ensure the power factor of an electrical installation measured over any 1/2 hour at the customer's consumers terminals—
 - (i) is at least 0.8 lagging; and

⁵¹ Section 160 (Prevention of interference by motor installations and associated starting devices)

(ii) is not a leading power factor unless the supplier agrees.

(3) The notice under subsection (1) must state when the notice is to be complied with.

(4) The notice must also state the customer's right to apply to the Regulator for a review of the decision.

Refusal or disconnection of supply if interference continues

216.(1) If a customer does not comply with a notice given under section 215,⁵² the obligated supplier may refuse supply to the customer or may disconnect the customer's electrical installation.

(2) The supplier may refuse to supply or reconnect supply to the customer until the customer complies or, at the supplier's discretion, agrees to comply with the supplier's requirements.

(3) However, despite the customer's agreement, the supplier may refuse to supply or reconnect supply if it is of the opinion that, because of the customer's previous conduct, the customer will not comply with the agreement.

Division 2—Meters and control apparatus

Supplier to provide meter and control apparatus

217. Unless the obligated supplier and the customer otherwise agree, the supplier must provide, install and maintain any of the following equipment for supply of electricity to a customer—

- (a) a meter used or to be used to measure or record electricity supplied by the supplier to the customer;
- (b) control apparatus (other than a meter) the supplier considers necessary.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

⁵² Section 215 (Obligated supplier may regulate customer's use etc. of electricity)

Customer to make necessary changes to electrical installation for connection of meter

218. An obligated supplier may require changes to a customer's electrical installation necessary to allow connection of the supplier's meter to measure consumption of electricity.

Customer to provide links connecting meters to incoming supply

219.(1) If required by an obligated supplier, a customer must provide suitable links for connecting more than 1 meter to an incoming supply.

(2) The supplier may seal the links.

Offence to break or interfere with seal on meter or control apparatus

220. A person not permitted by an obligated supplier must not break or interfere with a seal on a meter or control apparatus or links provided by, or by agreement with, the supplier.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Placement of meter or control apparatus on customer's premises

221.(1) A customer must provide and maintain in a safe and sound condition, on the customer's premises and at the customer's expense, space, housing, mounting and connecting facilities for any meter and control apparatus provided by, or by agreement with, an obligated supplier.

(2) The space, housing, mounting and connecting facilities must be in a position that meets the reasonable requirements of the supplier.

Change of placement on building changes etc.

222. If, because of building changes or similar works, the position of a meter or control apparatus no longer meets the requirements of the obligated supplier, the customer must, at the customer's expense—

- (a)** provide and maintain in a safe and sound condition space, housing, mounting and connecting facilities in another position on the customer's premises that meets the supplier's reasonable

requirements; and

- (b) relocate the meter and control apparatus to the position.

Matters to be considered about placement

223. Matters that may be considered in deciding placement of a meter or control apparatus under section 221 or 222⁵³ include safe access, protection against mechanical damage, damage from vibration, damage by the effects of weather and damage by corrosive atmosphere.

Customer to provide access

224.(1) This section applies if a customer does not provide safe access to enable the obligated supplier or an electricity officer to read a meter and install, test, maintain or take away the supplier's works without hindrance or obstruction.

(2) The supplier may, by written notice given to the customer, require the customer to provide the safe access within a stated period (of at least 1 month).

(3) If the customer does not comply with the notice, the supplier may—

- (a) install alternative metering or other equipment to enable the consumption of electricity to be measured by remote or other suitable ways; or
- (b) without limiting any other remedy, disconnect supply of electricity to the customer's premises.

(4) The costs reasonably incurred by the supplier in acting under subsection (3) are a debt payable by the customer to the supplier.

Test of accuracy of meter at request of customer

225.(1) A customer may ask for the accuracy of the obligated supplier's meter installed on the customer's premises to be tested.

⁵³ Section 221 (Placement of meter or control apparatus on customer's premises)
Section 222 (Change of placement on building changes etc.)

- (2) The supplier may require a customer to make the request in writing.
- (3) The supplier may require the customer to pay to the supplier, before testing—
- (a) a charge for electricity or another amount owing to the supplier from the customer for supply of electricity; and
 - (b) the prescribed test fee for each meter to be tested.
- (4) The meter must be tested where it is installed.
- (5) However, for high voltage or current transformer metering, the meter may be taken away for testing at a place decided by the supplier.
- (6) The supplier must advise the customer when and where the test is to be carried out.
- (7) The customer, or a person nominated by the customer, may be present during the test.

When meter taken to register accurately

226.(1) A meter measuring consumption of electricity supplied to a customer registers incorrectly only if it registers outside the prescribed margin of the correct amount of electricity supplied, whether greater or less.

- (2) The prescribed margin is 2.5%.
- (3) However, for electricity supplied to a contestable customer, the prescribed margin may be the margin agreed between the customer and obligated supplier.

Extent of inaccuracy

227. If a properly conducted test shows a meter registers incorrectly, the meter is taken to be registering incorrectly to the extent to which the registration falls outside the prescribed margin.

Report to customer on result of test

228.(1) As soon as practicable after a test on a meter has been conducted

under section 225,⁵⁴ the obligated supplier must give written notice to the customer of the test results.

(2) If the test shows the meter is registering incorrectly, the notice must state the extent to which the registration falls outside the prescribed margin.

Refund of fee and adjustment for inaccuracy

229. If a test under section 225 shows the meter is registering incorrectly, the obligated supplier must—

- (a) refund the test fee to the customer; and
- (b) unless action is taken under section 230,⁵⁵ adjust the previous relevant electricity accounts to reflect the actual or a reasonable estimation of the electricity supplied.

Customer may require referral of tested meter to Regulator for inspection and test by authorised person

230.(1) Within 7 days after receiving from an obligated supplier the results of a test on a meter under section 225, a customer may, by written notice to the supplier, require the supplier to refer the issue to the Regulator for an inspection and test of the meter.

(2) The customer must pay to the supplier the prescribed fee before the inspection and test.

(3) On receiving the notice and the prescribed fee, the supplier—

- (a) must refer the issue and remit the fee to the Regulator; and
- (b) must not interfere with the meter until the inspection and test by the authorised person is finished.

⁵⁴ Section 225 (Test of accuracy of meter at request of customer)

⁵⁵ Section 230 (Customer may require referral of tested meter to Regulator for inspection and test by authorised person)

Inspection and test after referral

231.(1) On referral of an issue under section 230⁵⁶ and receipt of the prescribed fee, the Regulator must—

- (a) arrange for an authorised person to inspect and test the meter; and
- (b) give written notice to the obligated supplier and the customer of the results of the test.

(2) If the test shows the meter is registering incorrectly, the notice must state the extent to which the registration falls outside the prescribed margin.

Refund of fees and adjustment of accounts if meter registering incorrectly

232. If a test under section 231⁵⁷ shows the meter is registering incorrectly by a margin substantially greater than the original test showed, the obligated supplier must—

- (a) refund to the customer fees paid by the customer to the supplier under section 225⁵⁸ for testing the meter and not previously refunded; and
- (b) pay to the customer an amount equal to the fee paid under section 230 for the inspection and test; and
- (c) adjust the previous relevant electricity accounts to reflect the actual or a reasonable estimation of the electricity supplied.

Use of testing instruments

233.(1) An obligated supplier must ensure testing instruments used for tests carried out under this Division are appropriate for the tests.

(2) The supplier must ensure each testing instrument is tested at least every year to ensure it is accurate and in proper working order.

⁵⁶ Section 230 (Customer may require referral of tested meter to Regulator for inspection and test by authorised person)

⁵⁷ Section 231 (Inspection and test after referral)

⁵⁸ Section 225 (Test of accuracy of meter at request of customer)

(3) The supplier must keep records of the tests carried out under subsection (2) for at least 2 years.

Division 3—Substations on customers' premises

Application of this Division

234.(1) This Division applies if the supply of electricity required by customers in premises is more than, or is reasonably estimated by the obligated supplier to be more than, a total maximum demand of 100 kV.A worked out in accordance with the Wiring Rules.

(2) This Division also applies to supply of electricity to customers in premises if the Regulator, in special circumstances, approves its application.

Meaning of “space for a substation”

235. In this Division—

“space for a substation” means—

- (a) necessary or suitable floor or foundation, walls or enclosure, ceiling and access doors in the part of the premises where the substation is to be located and installed, with the walls or enclosure, ceiling and access doors being suitably painted; and
- (b) necessary or suitable places for entry and exit of electric lines and cables for the substation; and
- (c) if required by the obligated supplier—suitable lighting and general power outlets.

Meaning of “owner” in Division

236. In this Division—

“owner” of premises includes a person who is the proprietor, lessee or occupier of the premises or part of the premises.

Owner of premises to provide space

237.(1) This section applies if, to meet an existing or likely demand for supply of electricity by customers who are, or in the future may be, in premises, the obligated supplier reasonably considers it is necessary to install a substation on the premises.

(2) The obligated supplier may require the owner of the premises to—

- (a) provide, free of cost to the supplier, the space for a substation; and
- (b) grant a right of way to the supplier for its electric lines and cables to and from the substation; and
- (c) provide to the supplier access to the supplier's equipment on the premises at all times to allow the supplier to install, maintain or take away its equipment without hindrance or obstruction.

(3) If, as well as the basic substation, permanent handling facilities, segregated access passageways or ventilating ducts will be required because of the location the owner proposes to provide for the substation, the owner must provide the facilities, passageways and ducts.

(4) An owner who provides space for a substation under this section must—

- (a) maintain the floor or foundation, walls or enclosure, ceiling and access door of the space in sound condition; and
- (b) repair (in the time and to the extent reasonably directed by the supplier) any damage to or deterioration of the space, other than damage or deterioration directly attributable to the use of the space by the supplier.

(5) If the owner does not comply with subsection (4), the supplier may do anything necessary to carry out the maintenance or repair and recover the reasonable cost from the owner as a debt owing to the supplier.

Supply to other customers from substation

238.(1) An obligated supplier may use an electric line or equipment installed by it on premises under this Division for supplying electricity to customers not within the premises only if the owner of the premises agrees.

(2) An agreement under subsection (1) or section 173 of the *Electricity*

*Act 1976*⁵⁹ remains in force while electricity is supplied and consumed or required in the premises of the owner irrespective of any change in maximum demand by the customers in the premises.

(3) The conditions of the agreement may be changed by agreement between its parties.

Limitation of compensation

239. Unless agreed between the owner and obligated supplier, an owner of premises for a substation is not entitled to compensation from the obligated supplier for or about the substation.

Taking away of obligated supplier's equipment

240. If supply of electricity to an owner's premises is no longer required, the obligated supplier must take away, at its own cost, its electric lines, cables and equipment from the premises if required by the owner.

PART 2—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Publication of electricity tariffs

241.(1) As soon as practicable after setting a tariff, or changing a tariff, for electricity supplied to customers (other than negotiated prices for particular customers), an obligated supplier must publish particulars of the tariff in a newspaper circulated in the area where the tariff will apply.

(2) If asked by a customer, the obligated supplier must give the customer a copy of the appropriate tariff.

⁵⁹ *Electricity Act 1976*, section 173 (Substations on consumers' premises)

Methods of charging for electricity

242.(1) An electricity entity may use methods of charging for electricity supplied by the entity to customers the entity considers appropriate, including, for example—

- (a) giving an account based on meter readings; or
- (b) giving an assessed account; or
- (c) giving an estimated account; or
- (d) payment in advance by using a credit meter.

(2) The electricity entity must ensure, at least once each year, each meter recording a customer's consumption of electricity is read.

Negotiation of prices to particular customers

243. An electricity entity may negotiate to supply electricity at a price, or on terms that differ from the tariff or terms otherwise authorised under the Act, to—

- (a) a contestable customer; or
- (b) a customer with a maximum electricity demand of more than 1 MW measured on a 1/2 hour integrated basis.

Supply of and charge for electricity by customer to occupier of premises

244.(1) This section applies if electricity is supplied to a person on premises (the “**on-supplier**”) by a supplier and is then supplied by the on-supplier to someone else (the “**receiver**”) on the premises.

(2) The on-supplier may charge each receiver for electricity supplied to the receiver by the on-supplier in a way decided by the on-supplier.

(3) However, if the on-supplier decides to charge a receiver on the basis of the receiver's electricity consumption measured by a meter, the amount the on-supplier charges the receiver must be calculated in either of the following ways—

- (a) the amount obtained by multiplying the quantity of electricity used by the receiver by the average price per kilowatt hour paid by the

on-supplier for the electricity;

- (b) the amount the receiver would have paid at the lowest appropriate tariff applying to the receiver's electricity usage if the receiver had been a customer of the supplier for the electricity.

(4) Also, if the on-supplier is charging several receivers for electricity supplied by the on-supplier on the basis of metered consumption, the amount each receiver is charged must be calculated in the same way.

PART 3—DISCRIMINATION

Differing methods of charging is not discrimination

245. The mere use by an electricity entity, under section 242,⁶⁰ of differing methods of charging for electricity supplied to different customers is not discrimination by the entity.

Supply under special agreement is not discrimination

246. The mere making of, or compliance with, an agreement negotiated under section 243⁶¹ by an electricity entity is not discrimination by the entity.

Requirement for differing security is not discrimination

247.(1) The mere requiring by an electricity entity of a customer to make an agreement, or give an advance payment or amount as security for the performance by the customer of the customer's obligations towards the entity, different to an agreement, payment or security required of another customer is not discrimination by the entity.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the agreement, payment or amount is manifestly unfair towards a customer.

⁶⁰ Section 242 (Methods of charging for electricity)

⁶¹ Section 243 (Negotiation of prices to particular customers)

Reasonable conditions of supply not discrimination

248. The mere imposition by an electricity entity of different conditions of supply on different customers requiring supply under different circumstances is not discrimination if the conditions reasonably reflect the impact on the entity of the differences between—

- (a) the customers; or
- (b) the circumstances under which supply is required.

CHAPTER 5—ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY OPERATIONS

PART 1—SYSTEM AND NETWORK CONTROL

Division 1—System control

Application of Division to power system

249. This Division applies to the power system in Queensland consisting of—

- (a) the QETC transmission grid; and
- (b) transmission grids or systems, and supply networks, connected to the QETC transmission grid; and
- (c) generating plant and electrical installations connected to any grid, system or network mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

Appointment of QETC as system control entity

250.(1) QETC is appointed the system control entity to carry out the function of system control for the power system.

(2) QETC must perform its functions, including administrative and financial activities for those functions, as the system control entity separate

from its functions in any other capacity.

(3) QETC has the powers necessary to do any of the things mentioned in sections 7 and 92(2) of the Act⁶² but does not have power to do anything that would prevent QTSC from complying with its obligations under Clause 7 of the Interconnection and Power Pooling Agreement mentioned in the State agreement under the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*.

Queensland Grid Code to be followed

251.(1) The system control entity must carry out the function of system control in accordance with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code to the extent permitted under section 250(3).

(2) An electricity entity operating generating plant, a transmission grid or supply network that is part of the power system must comply with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the plant, transmission grid or supply network.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) A special approval holder operating generating plant, a transmission grid or supply network that is part of the power system must comply, to the extent stated in or as a condition of its special approval, with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the plant, transmission grid or supply network.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) An operator of an electrical installation that—

- (a) is connected directly to a transmission grid that is part of the power system; or
- (b) is connected to a part of a supply network specified by the system control entity to be relevant to the integrity of the power system; or
- (c) includes facilities for the provision of ancillary services relevant to the integrity or economic operation of the power system;

⁶² Section 7 of the Act (System control)
Section 92 of the Act (System control)

must comply with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the electrical installation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Arrangements with other electricity entities about system control

252. The system control entity may agree with other electricity entities about the control, operation and supervision of their works to help the achievement of efficient system control or for the supply of other services.

Additional operating instructions

253. The system control entity, whether or not at the request of an electricity entity, may issue written operating procedures or conditions to be followed by all electricity entities or a stated electricity entity to achieve the safe and secure operation of the power system.

Dealings to be impartial

254. The system control entity must be impartial in its dealings as the system control entity with all electricity entities, special approval holders, contestable customers and other customers.

Confidentiality

255.(1) The system control entity may publish or release to a person information acquired by it in carrying out system control functions, and that gives or is likely to give the person a material commercial advantage over anyone else, only if the giving of the information is for another lawful purpose and any commercial advantage is merely incidental to the purpose.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the giving to a person information about the person or, with the person's written permission, to anyone else.

Reasonable charges for services

256. The system control entity may charge electricity entities, special approval holders and contestable customers for the reasonable cost

(including a reasonable return on assets used) of carrying out its system control functions for the entity, holder or customer.

Division 2—Network control

Network control not to interfere with system control

257. An electricity entity must not operate its supply network (including its operation of network control) in a way that interferes with the performance of system control by the system control entity without the earlier agreement of the system control entity.

Queensland Grid Code to be followed

258.(1) An electricity entity that operates a supply network must carry out the function of network control in accordance with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code.

(2) An electricity entity operating generating plant connected to a supply network must comply with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the generating plant.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) A special approval holder operating generating plant connected to a supply network must comply, to the extent stated in or as a condition of its special approval, with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the generating plant.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) An operator of an electrical installation that—

- (a) is connected to a supply network; and
- (b) includes facilities for the provision of ancillary services to the supply network;

must comply with Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code in operating the electrical installation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Dealings to be impartial

259. An electricity entity must be impartial in its dealings in carrying out network control with all other electricity entities, special approval holders, contestable customers and other customers.

Confidentiality

260.(1) An electricity entity may publish or release to a person information acquired by the entity in carrying out network control, and that gives or is likely to give the person a material commercial advantage over anyone else, only if the giving of the information is for another lawful purpose and any commercial advantage is merely incidental to the purpose.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the giving to a person information about the person or, with the person's written permission, to anyone else.

Reasonable charges for services

261. An electricity entity may charge electricity entities, special approval holders and contestable customers for the reasonable cost of carrying out its network control functions for the entity, holder or customer.

**PART 2—CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITIES AND
SPECIAL APPROVALS***Division 1—Conditions of generation authorities***Condition to comply with Queensland Grid Code**

262. It is a condition of a generation authority that the generation entity must comply with the Queensland Grid Code.

Division 2—Conditions of transmission authorities**Condition to comply with Queensland Grid Code**

263. It is a condition of a transmission authority that the transmission entity must comply with the Queensland Grid Code.

Division 3—Conditions of supply entity authorities**Condition to comply with Queensland Grid Code**

264. It is a condition of a supply entity authority that the supply entity must comply with the Queensland Grid Code.

Division 4—Conditions of authorised supplier authorities**Condition to comply with Queensland Grid Code**

265. It is a condition of an authorised supplier authority that the authorised supplier must comply with the Queensland Grid Code.

Division 5—Conditions of special approvals**Condition to comply with Queensland Grid Code**

266. It is a condition of a special approval given under Part 4⁶³ that the holder of the special approval must comply with the Queensland Grid Code to the extent that the Code applies to the operations of the holder under the special approval.

⁶³ Part 4 (Special approvals)

PART 3—ELECTRICITY TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

Division 1—Application of Part

Application of this Part

267.(1) This Part applies to retail trade or wholesale trade in electricity.

(2) However—

- (a) this Part does not apply to trade in electricity under the Interconnection and Power Pooling Agreement or a Capacity Purchase Agreement within the meaning of the State agreement under the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Act 1993*; and
- (b) this Part does not apply to trade in electricity under the Electricity Supply Agreement made between Central Queensland Power Pty Ltd and Queensland Electricity Commission; and
- (c) this Part does not apply to trade in electricity under the agreement for the bulk supply of electricity at Mount Isa made between Mount Isa Mines Limited and the North Queensland Electricity Board; and
- (d) this Part, other than Division 2, does not apply to the extent that a trading participant operates a generating plant with a net (sent-out) generating capacity of less than 30 MW.

Division 2—Trade for generation less than 30 MW

Trade if generation less than 30 MW net capacity only with authorised supplier etc.

268. A trading participant operating a generating plant with a net (sent-out) generating capacity of less than 30 MW may trade in electricity produced by the plant only if the trade is for sale of electricity to—

- (a) the obligated supplier for the supply area in which the plant is located; or

- (b) someone else to whom the participant may sell electricity under a special approval.

Division 3—Basis of trade in electricity

Written agreements required

269. Trade in electricity must be by written agreement.

Payments for retail trade decided by parties

270. Amounts payable for electricity bought by retail trade may be as agreed between the parties.

Payment for wholesale trade to be based on fixed and variable charges

271.(1) Amounts payable for electricity bought by wholesale trade must be on the bases of fixed and variable charges.

(2) Variable charges must be worked out on a $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly basis as the average fuel costs (in dollars per megawatt-hour, on a net (sent-out) basis) of all generating plant covered by the agreement supplying electricity in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

(3) Fixed charges are as agreed between the parties to the relevant agreement.

Division 4—Network services and metering

Network services to comply with Queensland Grid Code

272. Transmission entities and obligated suppliers must provide network services to trading participants in accordance with the Queensland Grid Code.

Seller in retail trade to meet cost of network services etc.

273.(1) Under retail trade in electricity, the seller is responsible for associated network services up to the point on a transmission grid or supply network from which the contestable customer takes supply.

(2) In subsection (1), “**network services**” includes provision by a relevant transmission entity or obligated supplier of facilities to connect a contestable customer to the transmission grid or supply network.

Sellers and buyers in wholesale trade to meet cost of network services etc.

274. Under wholesale trade in electricity, the seller and buyer are responsible for the cost of network services provided by transmission entities and obligated suppliers in accordance with the Queensland Grid Code.

Transmission entity and obligated supplier responsible for metering system

275.(1) Systems for metering electricity supplied under trade in electricity are the responsibility of—

- (a) for generating plant connected to, or contestable customers taking supply from, a transmission grid and for connections between a grid and supply networks—the transmission entity; and
- (b) for generating plant connected to, or contestable customers taking supply from, a supply network—the supply network operator.

(2) However, responsibilities may be different if the relevant parties agree.

(3) The systems must be built, maintained and operated in accordance with the Queensland Grid Code and this regulation.

Division 5—Scheduling of generating plant operation**System control entity to schedule in accordance with principles of economic dispatch**

276.(1) The system control entity must schedule, including commit and dispatch, the operation of generating plant to ensure the safe, reliable, efficient and economic operation of the power system.

(2) The scheduling must be in accordance with the principles of economic dispatch and the procedures in Part C (System and Network Control) of the Queensland Grid Code.

(3) The system control entity must schedule, including commit and dispatch, the operation of conventional hydro-electric generating plant taking into account—

- (a) the long-term value, for reliability and economy, of water stored; and
- (b) existing and expected availability of water for generation of electricity; and
- (c) arrangements for management or release of water for purposes other than generation of electricity.

(4) In subsection (1)—

“**generating plant**” includes conventional hydro-electric and pumped storage plant but not plant mentioned in section 268.⁶⁴

Generation participants to advise system control entity of operating costs

277. Generation entities, and special approval holders authorised to connect supply of electricity to the power system, must advise, in accordance with guidelines issued by the system control entity, the system control entity of—

- (a) the operating costs, including true variable fuel costs, start-up

⁶⁴ Section 268 (Trade if generation less than 30 MW net capacity only with authorised supplier etc.)

- costs and mill cycling costs, by individual generating unit; and
- (b) the current and expected availability of water for conventional hydro-electric generating plant.

Retention of cost records

278. For audit purposes, an entity who advises costs to the system control entity must make and keep accurate records of the costs for 3 years from giving the advice.

Commitment and dispatch to be decided on costs as advised

279. Generating plant commitment and dispatch must be based on the costs advised to the system control entity under section 277.⁶⁵

Electricity generated by hydro-electric generating plant

280. Electricity generated by conventional hydro-electric generating plant has, for section 271(2),⁶⁶ a variable cost worked out as the weighted average variable cost of all generating plants (other than conventional hydro-electric generating plants) supplying electricity to the power system at the time.

Treatment of electricity generated by pumped storage generating plant

281.(1) The cost of electricity for pumped storage generating plant when pumping (including electricity for associated electrical losses worked out in accordance with Division 7⁶⁷) must be worked out on a 1/2 hourly basis at the variable cost of the last generating plant loaded in each relevant 1/2 hour.

(2) For section 271,⁶⁸ the variable cost of pumped storage generating

⁶⁵ Section 277 (Generation participants to advise system control entity of operating costs)

⁶⁶ Section 271 (Payment for wholesale trade to be based on fixed and variable charges)

⁶⁷ Division 7 (Grid and network losses)

⁶⁸ Section 271 (Payment for wholesale trade to be based on fixed and variable charges)

plant when generating must be worked out from the average pumping cost of the water stored in the top pond and the efficiency of conversion of the water into net (sent-out) electricity.

Division 6—Ancillary services

Ancillary services at direction of system control entity

282.(1) Ancillary services that, immediately before 1 January 1995 were provided or agreed to be provided, must continue to be provided by generation entities and other entities.

(2) Ancillary services mentioned in subsection (1) must be provided on the direction of the system control entity in accordance with the Queensland Grid Code.

Division 7—Grid and network losses

Grid and network losses to be considered in commitment and dispatch

283. The system control entity must take account of electrical losses in transmission grids and supply networks in working out the commitment and dispatch of generating plant.

Allocation of electrical losses in transmission grid and supply networks

284.(1) Electrical losses in a transmission grid must be allocated to trading participants taking supply from the grid, or a supply network connected to the grid, on a $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly basis in proportion to the electricity taken from the grid in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

(2) For subsection (1), electricity taken from a transmission grid for a contestable customer taking supply at a point on a supply network connected to the grid must be worked out by adding, to the measured electricity taken at the point where the customer takes supply from the supply network, the losses within the supply network worked out under

subsection (3).

(3) A connection agreement, made in accordance with the Queensland Grid Code between a contestable customer and an obligated supplier through whose supply network electricity is supplied to the customer, must state a loss factor to be applied to the customer's consumption to work out the electrical losses within the supply network to be allocated to the customer.

Adjustments for interconnected transmission grids and supply networks

285. If a supply network (the “**user network**”) is connected indirectly to a transmission grid (the “**supplying grid**”) through an intermediate supply network or transmission grid, section 284⁶⁹ applies, with appropriate changes, to work out the electricity taken from the supplying grid by the user network.

Working out of electricity taken by obligated supplier

286.(1) For trade in electricity, amounts of electricity taken by trading participants from a transmission grid must include losses allocated under section 284.

(2) Electricity taken as worked out under subsection (1) for supply to contestable customers within a supply network connected to a transmission grid is bought by the entity supplying the customer.

(3) Electricity taken from a transmission grid at a point of connection to a supply network, other than electricity mentioned in subsection (2), is bought by the relevant obligated supplier.

(4) If a supply network (the “**user network**”) is connected indirectly to a transmission grid (the “**supplying grid**”) through an intermediate supply network or transmission grid, subsections (2) and (3) apply, with appropriate changes, to work out the amount of electricity taken from the supplying grid by the entity operating the user network.

⁶⁹ Section 284 (Allocation of electrical losses in transmission grid and supply networks)

Division 8—Settlements**Appointment of QETC as settlements entity**

287.(1) QETC is appointed the settlements entity.

(2) The functions of the settlements entity are to—

- (a) work out amounts payable as variable charges under the wholesale trading arrangements; and
- (b) work out amounts payable between them as fixed charges if asked by wholesale trading participants; and
- (c) work out amounts payable by trading participants as network service charges if asked by a transmission entity or obligated supplier; and
- (d) advise trading participants of the amounts worked out under paragraphs (a) to (c).

(3) The settlements entity may publish or release to a person information acquired by it in carrying out settlements functions, and that gives or is likely to give the person a material commercial advantage over anyone else, only if the giving of the information is for another lawful purpose and any commercial advantage is merely incidental to the purpose.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the giving to a person of information about the person or with the person's written permission to anyone else.

General powers of settlements entity

288.(1) The settlements entity has the powers necessary to carry out its functions.

(2) The settlements entity may charge wholesale trading participants a reasonable charge for performing settlements functions.

System control entity responsible for collection and verification of data

289.(1) The system control entity is responsible for—

- (a) collecting and verifying data, including metered data, required to work out amounts payable between wholesale trading

participants; and

(b) giving data to the settlements entity.

(2) If data is incomplete or erroneous, the system control entity must estimate replacement data on the basis of relevant data available to it.

Obligations of trading participants to settlements entity in working out fixed charges

290. If trading participants ask the settlements entity to work out amounts payable between them as fixed charges, the participants must give the entity—

(a) a copy of relevant agreements; and

(b) reasonable notice (of at least 1 month) of changes to agreements that affect settlements.

Access to data by trading participants

291. Wholesale trading participants are entitled to obtain metered or estimated data about themselves, either by direct reading of meters or from the system control entity.

Retention of data

292. The system control entity must store the data mentioned in section 289 for 3 years after receiving the data and make it available for audit in accordance with agreements between the wholesale trading participants.

Audit of data

293.(1) A wholesale trading participant is entitled to ask for an audit of data about the participant's participation in the trading arrangements.

(2) The cost of an audit must be borne by the participant.

(3) However, if a material error is found, the cost must be borne by the participant or entity responsible for the error.

PART 4—SPECIAL APPROVALS

Approval to connect for generation plant of certain State electricity entities installed immediately before 1 January 1995

294.(1) Capricornia Electricity Corporation, Far North Queensland Electricity Corporation, North Queensland Electricity Corporation or QTSC (the “**relevant corporation**”), has a special approval authorising the relevant corporation to connect the generating plant installed before 1 January 1995 and vested in the relevant corporation on 1 January 1995 to the transmission grid or supply network to which it is connected on 1 January 1995.

(2) Section 27(a) and (c) of the Act⁷⁰ applies to a relevant corporation acting under the special approval as if the corporation were a generation entity.

Approval to connect for mobile generating plant for emergency or maintenance work by obligated suppliers

295.(1) An obligated supplier has a special approval to connect mobile generating plant to its supply network to supply electricity during an emergency or maintenance work on the supply network.

(2) Section 27(a) and (c) of the Act applies to an obligated supplier acting under the special approval as if the supplier were a generation entity.

Approval to connect certain generating plant with 1 MW or less capacity

296.(1) A person who operates generating plant with a capacity of 1 MW or less has a special approval to connect the generating plant to a transmission grid or supply network if—

- (a) the electricity generated is primarily used by the person; and
- (b) electricity generated is not sold other than to the relevant obligated supplier.

⁷⁰ Section 27 of the Act (Conditions of generation authority)

(2) Section 27(a) and (c) of the Act⁷¹ applies to the person acting under the special approval as if the person were a generation entity.

Approval to act under agreements under Electricity Act 1976

297.(1) An owner of private generating plant who is a party to an agreement for the taking of electricity in bulk under section 67, or an interconnection agreement made under section 171, of the *Electricity Act 1976*⁷² and in force immediately before 1 January 1995, has a special approval to do all things that the owner may do under the agreement and for which an authority under the Act is required.

(2) The special approval ends on the earliest of the following—

- (a) the end of the agreement;
- (b) 1 January 1996.

(3) Section 27(a) and (c) of the Act applies to the person acting under the special approval as if the person were a generation entity.

(4) This section expires on 1 January 1996.

Disciplinary action against special approval holder

298. For Chapter 5, Part 4 of the Act,⁷³ the holder of a special approval under this Part is to be treated as an electricity entity.

CHAPTER 6—EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT OWNED ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY

⁷¹ Section 27 of the Act (Conditions of generation authority)

⁷² *Electricity Act 1976*—

- section 67 (Restrictions on Electricity Authorities purchasing electricity in bulk from certain sources)
- section 171 (Interconnection agreements with owners of private generating plant)

⁷³ Chapter 5, Part 4 (Disciplinary action against electricity entities)

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Secondment does not affect employment in the GOE industry

299. A person employed by a State electricity entity is taken, while performing duties on secondment to another entity, to continue to be employed by the State electricity entity.

Continuous service

300. If an employee works, takes authorised leave, or is paid for an absence under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1990* for an injury suffered by the employee, a period when the employee is or would be rostered for work is a period of continuous service by the employee.

Examples of continuous service—

1. A full-time employee has a fortnight of continuous service, even though a rostered day off is taken in the fortnight.
2. A part-time employee has a fortnight of continuous service if the employee works the days rostered for the employee in the fortnight.

Calculation at a proportionate rate for particular employee

301.(1) If this Chapter provides, for a part-time employee, a quantity or amount (the “**proportionate amount**”) to be a proportion of another quantity or amount relating to a full-time employee (the “**regular amount**”), the proportionate amount must be worked out as follows—

regular amount x work hours

36.25.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**work hours**” means the period (in hours and, if necessary, a fraction of an hour) for which the part-time employee is scheduled to work.

PART 2—TRANSFER OF EMPLOYMENT WITHIN GOE INDUSTRY

Application of this Part

302. This Part applies to a person who transfers employment within the GOE industry (the **“transferred employee”**).

When there is transfer of employment within GOE industry

303.(1) In this Part, a person employed in the GOE industry transfers employment within the GOE industry if the person resigns from employment with a State electricity entity (the **“former employer”**) to be employed by another State electricity entity (the **“new employer”**).

(2) The transfer is effective when the employee starts employment with the new employer (the **“transfer day”**).

When employment with former employer and new employer is taken to be continuous service

304.(1) This section applies if the transfer day is not more than 1 month after the transferred employee ends employment with the former employer.

(2) To decide leave entitlements of the transferred employee as an employee of the new employer—

- (a)** the employee’s continuous service in the GOE industry immediately before ending employment with the former employer is taken to be service continuous with service with the new employer from the transfer day; and
- (b)** the entitlement is reduced by leave accrued (or a pro rata amount for leave not yet accrued) during the service and taken or paid for by an employer of the employee.

Transferred employee may elect for leave entitlement to become leave entitlement with new employer

305.(1) This section applies if a transferred employee is entitled to payment by the former employer of an amount as cash equivalent for accrued leave (or a pro rata amount for leave not yet accrued).

(2) Before the transfer day, the employee may, by written notice to the former employer, elect for payment not to be made to the employee and,

instead, an equivalent amount of leave to be treated as leave accrued by the employee as an employee of the new employer or, for the pro rata amount, as service with the new employer.

(3) The election may be for all or part of the payment.

(4) On the making of the election, the former employer must pay the amount stated in the notice not to the employee but to the new employer and give to the new employer a certificate of the amount of the leave, or service for which a pro rata amount would have been paid, to which the payment relates.

(5) The new employer must treat the employee as having accrued the leave or, for the pro rata amount, having the service with the new employer.

Payment by former employer to new employer towards long service leave entitlements not accrued on transfer

306.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) at the transfer day, the transferred employee did not have accrued long service leave entitlements; and
- (b) the employee later accrues a long service leave entitlement by counting service with the former employer as service with the new employer.

(2) If asked by the new employer, the former employer must pay to the new employer an amount for the long service leave entitlements that would have accrued to the former employee because of the employee's service with the former employer had there been no limit on the employee's period of service before the leave entitlement accrued.

(3) The amount is the amount the employee would have been paid by the former employer if the employee had, immediately before the transfer day, taken the proportion of the leave accrued relating to the service up to the transfer day.

PART 3—RECOGNITION OF PREVIOUS SERVICE OTHER THAN ON TRANSFER

Application of this Part

307.(1) This Part applies to a person who was formerly employed in the GOE industry or the Queensland electricity supply industry within the meaning of the *Electricity Act 1976* (the “**former employment**”), and is later employed in the GOE industry (the “**new employment**”), if the person—

- (a) had been compulsorily retired from the former employment because of ill health, or voluntarily finished employment because of ill health, and the former employer certifies accordingly; or
- (b) voluntarily finished the former employment within 3 months before starting the new employment.

(2) For subsection (1)(b), an employee finishes employment on the day when all leave entitlements for which the employee was paid a cash equivalent on finishing the employment would have ended if the entitlements had been taken as leave.

Recognition of previous service

308.(1) The new employer must recognise the period of service of the former employment in working out the period of service in the new employment.

(2) An employer may recognise, or agree to recognise, previous service of an employee for leave or other purposes only if—

- (a) section 307⁷⁴ applies; or
- (b) the employer is satisfied special circumstances exist in the particular case.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to any Act, law or award binding on the employer providing for recognition of the previous service of the employee on conditions more favourable to the employee than the conditions in the subsection.

(4) An employee in the GOE industry is entitled to any leave or other entitlement accruing because of the recognition of service under this Part, but leave or other entitlement availed of, or for which the employee was

⁷⁴ Section 307 (Application of this Part)

paid a cash equivalent, must be deducted from the accrued entitlement.

(5) An appeal does not lie against a decision of the employer about the existence or otherwise of special circumstances under subsection (2)(b).

PART 4—LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Entitlement to long service leave

309.(1) A GOE industry employee is entitled to long service leave under this Part if—

- (a) the employee has at least 10 years continuous service; or
- (b) the person dies or resigns and has at least 5 years continuous service ending when the person died or resigned.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) only applies to an employee who resigns before reaching 55 if the employee gives to the employer a certificate, from an appropriate doctor, stating the person cannot continue in the person's present employment because of the employee's ill health.

(3) In subsection (2)—

“appropriate doctor” means a doctor who the employer is satisfied has the appropriate expertise to decide whether or not the person is able to continue in the person's present employment.

Service recognised for long service leave purposes

310. For this Part, continuous service for a GOE industry employee means—

- (a) service that is actually continuous; and
- (b) a period of former service that, under section 308,⁷⁵ is recognised for working out the period of service of the employee in the GOE industry; and

⁷⁵ Section 308 (Recognition of previous service)

- (c) for an employee who became a GOE industry employee on 1 January 1995 because of the *Government Owned Corporations (QGC Corporatisation) Regulation 1994* or the *Government Owned Corporations (QTSC Corporatisation) Regulation 1994* under the GOC Act—previous service, including broken service, recognised as service for long service leave purposes under the *Electricity Act 1976*.

Calculation of long service leave

311.(1) Long service leave is calculated at the rate of 1.3 weeks on the appropriate pay for each year of the employee's continuous service.

(2) The appropriate pay is—

- (a) for a full-time employee—at the full pay rate; and
- (b) for a part-time employee—at a proportionate amount of full pay rate.

Minimum period

312. The minimum period of long service leave that may be granted at a time is 2 weeks.

Periods of absence without pay that count as 'service'

313. In this Part, an employee's absence without pay from employment is only counted as the employee's service if—

- (a) the absence is as sick leave for not more than 3 months; or
- (b) the employee is paid for the absence under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1990* for an injury suffered by the employee; or
- (c) the absence is for leave (other than sick leave) of not more than 2 weeks granted by the employer; or
- (d) the employer has approved the inclusion of the period of the absence in the employee's period of service for this Part.

Applications for long service leave

314. An employee who has an entitlement to long service leave and wishes to take long service leave must make written application to the employer for the leave giving timely notice of the wish to start the leave.

Employer's right to refuse or defer long service leave

315.(1) An employer may refuse an employee's application for long service leave if—

- (a) timely notice was not given; or
- (b) the granting of the leave applied for would be unreasonably detrimental to the work of the branch or section in which the applicant is employed.

(2) If an application is refused, the employer must arrange with the employee for the leave applied for to be taken as soon as is mutually convenient.

Employer's right to recall an employee from leave

316.(1) If special circumstances exist, an employer may cancel long service leave already granted or recall an employee to duty from long service leave.

(2) If an employer acts under subsection (1), the employee has a discretion—

- (a) to agree with the employer to take the long service leave, or the balance of long service leave, at a mutually convenient time; or
- (b) to require the employer to credit the leave or balance of leave to undrawn long service leave entitlement.

Public holidays happening during long service leave

317. If an employee is entitled under the employee's terms of employment to a particular public holiday and the public holiday happens during a period when the employee is absent on long service leave, a day is added to the employee's period of leave.

Illness during long service leave

318.(1) This section applies if, for a period of at least 1 week while an employee is on long service leave the employee, if the employee had not been on leave, could not have performed the employee's normal duties because of illness or injury.

(2) The employer must approve the granting of sick leave instead of long service leave for the period of the inability to perform normal duties if—

- (a) the employee makes written application for the leave; and
- (b) the employee produces a medical certificate from a doctor stating the employee, if the employee had not been on leave, could not have performed the employee's normal duties because of illness or injury; and
- (c) the entire period mentioned in subsection (1) is covered by the medical certificate produced.

(3) Subsection (2) may apply to more than 1 period of sick leave if subsection (2) is complied with for each period.

(4) The period of sick leave granted instead of long service leave under subsection (2) (the “**adjusted period**”) is the period for which the employee would have been absent on sick leave had the employee not been on long service leave.

(5) If an employee is granted a period of sick leave under subsection (2)—

- (a) the day the employee is to resume duties after the long service leave is not affected; and
- (b) the adjusted period is added to the employee's entitlement to long service leave.

(6) As soon as practicable after being granted a period of sick leave under subsection (2), the employee may ask the employer for an extension of the period for which the employee is currently absent on long service leave.

(7) If the employer agrees to the request—

- (a) the period for which the employee is currently absent on long service leave is extended by the adjusted period; and
- (b) the employee's entitlement to long service leave is not affected.

(8) This section applies despite section 312⁷⁶ but subject to the following sections—

- section 315 (Employer’s right to refuse or defer long service leave)
- section 316 (Employer’s right to recall an employee from leave).

Payment of cash equivalent of long service leave

319.(1) This section applies if, on the day an employee’s employment ends (the “**last day**”), the employee is entitled to a period of long service leave.

(2) The employer must make a payment instead of granting the employee the period of long service leave.

(3) The amount of the payment is an amount equal to the amount that would have been paid to the employee if the employee had, on the last day, taken all long service leave to which the employee was entitled on the last day.

(4) If the employee has not died, the employer must pay the amount to the employee on the last day.

(5) If the employee has died, the employer must pay the amount as soon as is practicable—

- (a) to the persons (if any) who, the employer is satisfied, are completely or substantially dependent on the earnings of the employee; or
- (b) in other cases—to the employee’s personal representative.

Preservation of certain existing rights

320.(1) This section applies to an employee (the “**affected employee**”) who became a GOE industry employee on 1 January 1995 because of the *Government Owned Corporations (QGC Corporatisation) Regulation 1994* or the *Government Owned Corporations (QTSC Corporatisation) Regulation 1994* under the GOC Act and who, under the long service leave

⁷⁶ Section 312 (Minimum period)

arrangements of the *Electricity Act 1976*, would have been entitled—

- (a) to a greater period of long service leave than the entitlement under this regulation; or
- (b) to an amount of cash equivalent of long service leave greater than the amount of cash equivalent of long service leave to which the employee is entitled under this Part; or
- (c) either, to long service leave or to a cash equivalent of long service leave under the arrangements and is not entitled to long service leave or a cash equivalent of long service leave under this Part.

(2) If the affected employee complies with the appropriate sections of this Part, the employee is entitled to be granted the greater period of long service leave or the long service leave or to be paid the amount of cash equivalent of long service leave that is greater in amount or the cash equivalent of long service leave to which the employee would have been entitled if the long service leave arrangements had remained in force.

(3) The granting of long service leave or the payment of a cash equivalent of long service leave under this section is otherwise subject to this Part.

PART 5—LOCALITY ALLOWANCES

Allowance payable to a GOE industry employee with a dependent spouse or dependent child

321.(1) A State electricity entity must pay a locality allowance to its employee who—

- (a) is stationed at a centre stated in the PSME Schedule other than a centre opposite the name of which the expression ‘0.00’ appears; and
- (b) proves to the satisfaction of the employer that the employee has a dependent spouse or dependent child.

(2) The locality allowance is payable—

- (a) for a full-time employee—at the appropriate rate set out in the

PSME Schedule; and

- (b) for a part-time employee—at a proportionate amount of the rate payable under paragraph (a).

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to section 323.⁷⁷

(4) An employee who is paid the locality allowance must notify the employer immediately an event affecting the entitlement to receive the allowance happens.

Allowance payable to other employees

322.(1) A State electricity entity must pay a locality allowance to its employee (other than an employee who has a dependent spouse or dependent child) who is stationed at a centre stated in the PSME Schedule other than a centre opposite the name of which the expression '0.00' appears.

(2) The locality allowance is payable—

- (a) for a full-time employee—at $\frac{1}{2}$ the appropriate rate set out in the PSME Schedule; and
- (b) for a part-time employee—at a proportionate amount of the rate payable under paragraph (a).

(3) If the State electricity entity is satisfied special circumstances exist, the entity may pay to the employee a greater locality allowance, not more than the locality allowance payable to an employee who has a dependent spouse or dependent child stationed at the same centre.

Allowance payable if both spouses are entitled

323.(1) This section applies to a GOE industry employee who—

- (a) is entitled to be paid a locality allowance under this Part; and
- (b) has a spouse who—
 - (i) is also entitled to be paid a locality allowance under this Part;or

⁷⁷ Section 323 (Allowance payable if both spouses are entitled)

- (ii) is employed by the State or a State instrumentality and is also entitled to be paid a locality allowance under an Act.

(2) The locality allowance payable to the GOE employee is as stated in section 322 and not as stated in section 321.⁷⁸

(3) This section applies whether or not the employee has a dependent child.

Allowance payable to an employee absent from headquarters on duty

324. The locality allowance for a GOE industry employee must not be reduced because the employee is necessarily absent from headquarters overnight on duty and is given free board and accommodation or paid an away from home allowance in place of board and accommodation.

Allowance payable to an employee on leave

325.(1) The locality allowance for a GOE industry employee must not be reduced because the employee is absent on recreation leave, sick leave or long service leave.

(2) If the employee is absent on special leave, the employer may pay the allowance to the employee.

(3) No locality allowance is payable to an employee who is absent on leave without pay.

Building projects where site allowance is paid

326. If a GOE industry employee is stationed at a building project site and is paid a site allowance for employment at the site, the employer must, instead of paying the locality allowance prescribed by this Part, pay to the employee—

- (a) the divisional allowance or district parity allowance, or both, generally applying at the building project site under awards of the Industrial Relations Commission; and

⁷⁸ Section 321 (Allowance payable to a GOE industry employee with a dependent spouse or dependent child)

- (b) the site allowance payable; and
- (c) so much of the locality allowance prescribed by this Part (if any) that is more than the total of the amounts under paragraphs (a) and (b).

PART 6—OVERTIME PAYMENTS

Overtime payments

327.(1) For a GOE industry employee employed at a salary more than the salary decided by the Governor in Council the working of overtime by the employee and the rate at which payment for the overtime is paid is in the discretion of the employer.

(2) Subsection (1) has effect despite section 221 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1990*.⁷⁹

CHAPTER 7—REVIEW OF AND APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS

PART 1—REVIEW OF DECISIONS

Who may apply for review etc.

328.(1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision mentioned in Schedule 4 may apply to the Regulator for a review of the decision.

(2) A person who may seek a review of a decision is entitled to receive a statement of reasons for the decision.

⁷⁹ *Industrial Relations Act 1990*, section 221 (Hours of work)

Applying for review

329.(1) An application by a person for review of a decision must be made within 28 days after notice of the decision is given to the person.

(2) However, if—

- (a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the period mentioned in subsection (1);

the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons.

(3) In addition, the Regulator may extend the period for making an application for review.

(4) An application for review must be written and state in detail the grounds on which the applicant seeks review of the decision.

Stay of operation of decision etc.

330.(1) If an application is made under this Part for review of a decision, the applicant may immediately apply for a stay of the decision to the Magistrates Court.

(2) The Court may stay the decision to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court.

(3) A stay—

- (a) may be given on conditions the Court considers appropriate; and
- (b) operates for the period fixed by the Court; and
- (c) may be revoked or amended by the Court.

(4) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the Regulator reviews the decision and any later period the Court allows the applicant to enable the applicant to appeal against the Regulator's decision.

(5) The making of an application under this Part for review of a decision affects the decision, or the carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

Decision on review

331.(1) This section applies to an application under this Part for review of a decision (the “**disputed decision**”).

(2) The Regulator may confirm the disputed decision, amend the disputed decision or substitute a new decision after considering the applicant’s representations.

(3) The Regulator must immediately give the applicant written notice of the Regulator’s decision on the application.

(4) If the decision is not the decision sought by the applicant, the notice must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) that the applicant may appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court within 28 days.

(5) If the Regulator was not the decision maker and the Regulator amends the decision or substitutes a new decision, the amended or substituted decision is, for this regulation (other than this Part) taken to be a decision of the decision maker.

PART 2—APPEALS**Who may make an appeal**

332.(1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the Regulator mentioned in Schedule 5 may appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court.

(2) A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the EWC Board or the person’s employer mentioned in Schedule 6 may appeal against the decision to an Industrial Magistrates Court.

(3) In this Part—

“**decision maker**” means the entity whose decision is appealed against.

Making appeals

333.(1) An appeal under this Part must be made within—

- (a) for an appeal against a decision of the Regulator or the EWC Board—28 days after the notice of the decision is given to the person; or
- (b) for an appeal against a decision of the person's employer under Chapter 8, Part 3—3 months after the notice of the decision is given to the person.

(2) However, if—

- (a) the notice did not state reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the person asked for a statement of reasons for the decision within the appropriate period mentioned in subsection (1);

the person may make the application within 28 days after the person is given the statement of reasons.

(3) In addition, the Court may extend the period for making an appeal, even though the time for making the appeal has ended.

Starting appeals

334.(1) An appeal is started by filing a written notice of appeal with the Court.

(2) A copy of the notice must be served on the decision maker.

(3) An appeal may be made to the Magistrates Court or Industrial Magistrates Court nearest the place where the applicant resides or carries on business.

Stay of operation of decisions

335.(1) A court may grant a stay of the decision to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.

(2) A stay—

- (a) may be given on the conditions the court considers appropriate; and

- (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
- (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.

(3) The period of a stay under this section must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.

(4) An appeal against a decision affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

Powers of court on appeal

336.(1) In deciding an appeal, a court—

- (a) has the same powers as the decision maker; and
- (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (c) must comply with natural justice; and
- (d) may hear the appeal in court or in chambers.

(2) An appeal is by way of rehearing.

(3) The court may—

- (a) confirm the decision; or
- (b) set aside the decision and substitute another decision; or
- (c) set aside the decision and return the issue to the decision maker with the directions the court considers appropriate.

Effect of court's decision on appeal

337. If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for this regulation (other than this Chapter), taken to be the decision maker's decision.

Procedure of court

338.(1) In this section—

“**authorising Act**” means—

- (a) for a Magistrates Court—the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*; or

(b) for an Industrial Magistrates Court—the *Industrial Relations Act 1990*.

(2) The power to make rules of court for a court under its authorising Act includes power to make rules of court for appeals to the court under this Part.

(3) The procedure for appeal to a court under this Part is—

- (a) in accordance with its rules of court; or
- (b) in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by a Magistrate or Industrial Magistrate.

(4) The court may make any order about costs it considers just.

Appeals

339.(1) An appeal to a District Court from a decision of a Magistrates Court may be made only on a question of law.

(2) An appeal to the Industrial Court from a decision of an Industrial Magistrates Court may be made only on a question of law.

CHAPTER 8—GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 1—EXEMPTIONS FROM ACT

Exemption about certain mines and petroleum plant

340.(1) In this section—

“**mine**” means—

- (a) a mine within the meaning of the *Coal Mining Act 1925* or the *Mines Regulation Act 1964*; or
- (b) a quarry or other excavation taken to be a mine (other than a place taken not to be a mine) under the *Mines Regulation Act 1964*.

“**petroleum plant**” means private plant or an electrical installation subject

to inspection under the *Petroleum Act 1923*.

(2) The provisions of the Act and this regulation mentioned in subsection (3) do not apply to—

- (a) an electric line or works within the limits of a mine (other than an electrical article or cathodic protection system); or
- (b) petroleum plant (other than an electrical article or cathodic protection system).

(3) Subsection (2) applies to the following provisions—

- section 167 of the Act (Occupier to give notice of electrical accident)
- section 174 of the Act (Examination, inspection and testing of certain electrical installation work)
- section 175 of the Act (Safety standards for works and electrical installation to be complied with)
- section 177 of the Act (Making unsafe things safe)
- Chapter 3, Part 1 (Design, building and maintenance of electric lines and works)
- Chapter 3, Part 3 (Customers' electrical installations).

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to electrical work.

Exemption for connection of generating plant not supplying electricity to transmission grid or supply network

341. Section 87 of the Act⁸⁰ does not apply to the connection of a standby generating plant to a transmission grid or supply network if—

- (a) the connection is only when the operation of the plant is tested; and
- (b) electricity is not supplied by the plant into the grid or network.

⁸⁰ Section 87 of the Act (Connection of generating plant to transmission grid or supply network only if authorised)

PART 2—APPLICATION OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND JUDICIAL REVIEW ACT TO STATE ELECTRICITY ENTITIES

Certain activities excluded and commercial activities

342.(1) For the definition “excluded activities” in section 256 of the Act,⁸¹ a community service obligation for the charging of customers by QTSC or a State authorised supplier in accordance with price equalisation, or at a price fixed by the Minister, is a prescribed community service obligation.

(2) For section 256 of the Act, negotiations between the shareholding Ministers of QTSC and QTSC about costs and charges for the provision of electricity as a community service obligation is a commercial activity of QTSC.

(3) For section 256 of the Act, negotiations between QTSC and a State authorised supplier about costs and charges for the provision of electricity as a community service obligation is a commercial activity of QTSC and the State authorised supplier.

PART 3—CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND ENTITLEMENTS

Application of Part

343. This Part applies to—

- (a) each person (an “**assigned employee**”) who immediately before 1 January 1995 was employed as a full-time or part-time employee in the Queensland electricity supply industry within the meaning of the *Electricity Act 1976* and who on 1 January 1995 becomes a GOE industry employee or an officer of the

⁸¹ Section 256 of the Act (Application of Freedom of Information Act and Judicial Review Act)

department; and

- (b) each State electricity entity, and the department, that employs an assigned employee on 1 January 1995 (the “**assigned employer**”).

Assigned employer to give assigned employees certificate of employment and entitlements

344. As soon as practicable, but within 3 months, after 1 January 1995, the assigned employer must give to each assigned employee of the employer a written certificate (the “**assignment certificate**”) stating—

- (a) the assigned employee is from 1 January 1995 an employee of the employer; and
- (b) the salary classification of the employee; and
- (c) the standard working hours for the employee; and
- (d) the leave entitlements of the employee (including annual leave, sick leave, long service leave and credits for time worked when not rostered for work) recognised by the employer from 1 January 1995; and
- (e) the day from which the employee’s service is recognised as continuous service by the employer.

Employee to acknowledge receipt of assignment certificate

345. Within 21 days of receiving the assignment certificate the assigned employee must give the assigned employer a written notice of receipt of the certificate in the form approved by the employer.

Assigned employee may ask for, or for change to, assignment certificate

346.(1) The assigned employee may ask the assigned employer—

- (a) if an assignment certificate has not been given—for the certificate to be given; or
- (b) if the certificate has been given and the employee claims the

information in the certificate is inaccurate—for an accurate certificate to be given.

(2) The assigned employee must make the request—

- (a) if the certificate has been given—within 42 days of the giving of the certificate; or
- (b) if a certificate has not been given—before 1 May 1995.

Assigned employer to act on request

347.(1) The assigned employer must investigate the request under section 346(2)⁸² and, within 30 days of the request—

(a) if a certificate has not previously been given—

- (i) give a certificate; or
- (ii) refuse to give a certificate; or

(b) if a certificate has previously been given—

- (i) give a new certificate instead of the original certificate; or
- (ii) refuse to give a new certificate.

(2) If the employer refuses to give a certificate or a new certificate, the employer must give the employee written reasons for the refusal.

(3) A certificate given under this section becomes the employee's assignment certificate.

Employee to acknowledge receipt of certificate on request

348. Within 21 days of receiving a certificate under section 347, the assigned employee must give the assigned employer a written notice of receipt of the certificate in the form approved by the employer.

⁸² Section 346 (Assigned employee may ask for, or for change to, assignment certificate)

Amended certificate at any time

349.(1) The assigned employer may, at any time, give to an assigned employee a new certificate replacing the employee's assignment certificate.

(2) This Part applies to the new certificate as if it were the original assignment certificate given to the employee.

Expiry of Part

350. This Part expires on 1 July 1995.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS**Repeals of regulations and orders in council**

351.(1) Regulations and orders in council under the *Electricity Act 1976* and continued in force by section 289 of the Act,⁸³ other than the regulations and orders in council mentioned in subsection (2), are repealed.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) regulations and orders in council made under Part 13 of the *Electricity Act 1976*;⁸⁴ or
- (b) regulations and orders in council made under Schedule 5 to that Act;⁸⁵ or
- (c) sections 110A, 110B and 110C and Schedules 2 and 3 of the *Electricity Regulation 1989*.⁸⁶

⁸³ Section 289 of the Act (Existing regulations and orders in council)

⁸⁴ *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 13 (Superannuation provisions)

⁸⁵ *Electricity Act 1976*, Schedule 5 (Existing superannuation and provident funds and rights of contributors thereto)

⁸⁶ *Electricity Regulation 1989*—

- section 110A (Commission to make payment)
- section 110B (Electricity Board to make payment of dividend)
- section 110C (Electricity Board to make payment of income tax)

(3) This section expires on 1 January 1996.

Fees

352. The fees payable for the Act and this regulation are in Schedule 7.

Forms

353. The Regulator may approve forms for use under the Act.

- equivalent)
- Schedule 2 (Dividends payable to Commission)
- Schedule 3 (Income tax equivalent payable by Electricity Board to Consolidated Fund)

SCHEDULE 1**EXTERNAL AUTHORITY FOR ELECTRICAL
WORKER**

section 39 of this regulation

External authority	Equivalent licence
Energy Authority of New South Wales—	
• electrician's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
• 'A' grade electrical mechanic's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
New South Wales Department of Energy—	
• 'A' grade electrical mechanic's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
State Electricity Commission of Victoria—	
• 'A' grade electrical mechanic's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
Electricity Trust of South Australia—	
• 'A' grade electrical worker's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania—	
• 'A' grade electrical mechanic's licence endorsed 'AT' or 'LE'	electrical mechanic
State Energy Commission of Western Australia Electrical Workers' Board—	
• 'A' grade electrical worker's licence endorsed 'All Electrical Work'	electrical fitter and electrical mechanic

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘B’ grade electrical worker’s licence as an electrical mechanic endorsed ‘AT’ or ‘LE’ 	electrical mechanic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘B’ grade electrical worker’s licence as an electrical fitter 	electrical fitter	
Australian Capital Territory Electricity Authority—		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrician’s licence grade ‘A’ endorsed ‘AT’ or ‘LE’ 	electrical mechanic	
Electrical Workers and Contractors Licensing Board, Northern Territory of Australia—		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘A’ grade electrical worker’s licence as an electrical mechanic endorsed ‘AT’ or ‘LE’ 	electrical mechanic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘A’ grade electrical worker’s licence as an electrical fitter 	electrical fitter	
Electrical Registration Board of New Zealand—		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certificate of registration as an electrician 	electrical mechanic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certificate of registration as an electrical technician 	electrical fitter	and electrical mechanic

SCHEDULE 2**CLEARANCE OF OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINES
(OTHER THAN LOW VOLTAGE SERVICE LINES)**

sections 103 and 104 of this regulation

**PART 1—LOW VOLTAGE CONDUCTOR
CLEARANCE—FROM GROUND****Vertical clearance from roads**

1. The minimum vertical clearance from roads must be—
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| (a) crossing the carriageway— | |
| (i) insulated | 5.5 m |
| (ii) uninsulated | 5.5 m |
| (b) at other positions— | |
| (i) insulated | 5.5 m |
| (ii) uninsulated | 5.5 m |

Vertical clearance from other than roads

- 2.(1) The minimum vertical clearance from other than roads must be—
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| (a) insulated | 5.5 m |
| (b) uninsulated | 5.5 m |
- (2) This item does not apply if item 3 or 4 applies.

Vertical clearance over nontrafficable land

3. The minimum vertical clearance over land that, because of the steepness or swampiness of its terrain, cannot be crossed by traffic or mobile machinery must be—
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| (a) insulated | 4.5 m |
| (b) uninsulated | 4.5 m |

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Horizontal clearance from road cuttings and embankments etc.

4. The minimum horizontal clearance (in accordance with note 2) from road cuttings, embankments and other similar things must be—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| (a) insulated | 1.5 m |
| (b) uninsulated | 1.5 m |

PART 2—LOW VOLTAGE CONDUCTOR CLEARANCE—FROM STRUCTURES

Clearance from unroofed terraces, balconies and sun decks etc.

1. The minimum clearance (in accordance with note 2) for unroofed terraces, balconies, sun decks, paved areas and similar areas that are subject to pedestrian traffic only, that have a hand rail or wall surrounding the area and on which a person is likely to stand must be—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| (a) vertically— | |
| (i) insulated | 2.7 m |
| (ii) uninsulated | 3.7 m |
| (b) horizontally— | |
| (i) insulated | 1.2 m |
| (ii) uninsulated | 1.5 m |

Clearance from roofs or similar structures not used for traffic

2. The minimum clearance vertically and horizontally (in accordance with note 2) for roofs or similar structures not used for traffic or resort but on which a person is likely to stand, and a parapet surrounding such a roof and on which a person is likely to stand, must be—

- (a) vertically—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(i) insulated	2.7 m
(ii) uninsulated	3.7 m
(b) horizontally—	
(i) insulated	0.9 m
(ii) uninsulated	1.5 m

Clearance from covered places of traffic

3. The minimum clearance in any direction from covered places of traffic or resort such as windows capable of being opened, roofed open verandahs and covered balconies must be—

(a) insulated	1.2 m
(b) uninsulated	1.5 m

Horizontal clearance from blank walls or windows

4. The minimum clearance horizontally from blank walls or windows that cannot be opened must be—

(a) insulated	0.6 m
(b) uninsulated	1.5 m

Clearance from structures not normally accessible to persons

5. The minimum clearance from other structures not normally accessible to persons must be (in accordance with note 2)—

(a) vertically—	
(i) insulated	0.6 m
(ii) uninsulated	2.7 m
(b) horizontally—	
(i) insulated	0.3 m
(ii) uninsulated	1.5 m

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

PART 3—HIGH VOLTAGE CONDUCTOR CLEARANCE—FROM GROUND

Vertical clearance from roads

1. The minimum vertical clearance from roads must be—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) crossing the carriageway— | |
| (i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV | 6.7 m |
| (ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV | 6.7 m |
| (iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV | 6.7 m |
| (iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV | 7.5 m |
| (v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV | 8.0 m |
| (vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV | 9.0 m |
| (b) at other places— | |
| (i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV | 5.5 m |
| (ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV | 6.7 m |
| (iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV | 6.7 m |
| (iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV | 7.5 m |
| (v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV | 8.0 m |
| (vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV | 9.0 m |

Vertical clearance from other than roads

2.(1) The minimum vertical clearance from other than roads must be—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV | 5.5 m |
| (b) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV | 6.7 m |
| (c) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV | 6.7 m |
| (d) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV | 7.5 m |
| (e) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV | 8.0 m |
| (f) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV | 9.0 m |

(2) This item does not apply if item 3 or 4 applies.

Vertical clearance over nontrafficable land

3. The minimum vertical clearance over land that, because of the steepness or swampiness of its terrain, cannot be crossed

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

by traffic or mobile machinery must be—

(a) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV	4.5 m
(b) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	5.5 m
(c) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV	5.5 m
(d) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV	6.0 m
(e) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV	6.7 m
(f) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV	7.5 m

Horizontal clearance from road cuttings and embankments etc.

4. The minimum horizontal clearance (in accordance with note 2) from road cuttings, embankments and other similar places must be—

(a) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV	2.1 m
(b) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	4.6 m
(c) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV	4.6 m
(d) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV	5.5 m
(e) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV	6.0 m
(f) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV	7.0 m

**PART 4—HIGH VOLTAGE CONDUCTOR
CLEARANCE—FROM STRUCTURES**

Clearance from unroofed terraces, balconies and sun decks etc.

1. The minimum clearance (in accordance with note 2) for unroofed terraces, balconies, sun decks, paved areas and similar areas that are subject to pedestrian traffic only, that have a hand rail or wall surrounding the area and on which a person is likely to stand must be—

(a) vertically—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV	4.6 m

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	5.5 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	5.5 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 M
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	7.0 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	8.0 m
(b) horizontally—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV . .	2.1 m
(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	4.6 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	4.6 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 m
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	5.5 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	6.0 m

Clearance from roofs or similar structures not used for traffic

2. The minimum clearance vertically and horizontally (in accordance with note 2) for roofs or similar structures not used for traffic or resort but on which a person is likely to stand, and a parapet surrounding such a roof and on which a person is likely to stand, must be—

(a) vertically—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV . .	3.7 m
(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	4.6 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	4.6 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 m
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	5.5 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	6.0 m
(b) horizontally—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV . .	1.5 m
(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	4.6 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	4.6 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 m
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	5.5 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	6.0 m

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Clearance from covered places of traffic

3. The minimum clearance in any direction from covered places of traffic or resort such as windows capable of being opened, roofed open verandahs and covered balconies must be—

(a) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV	2.1 m
(b) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	4.6 m
(c) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV	4.6 m
(d) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV	5.5 m
(e) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV	5.5 m
(f) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV	6.0 m

Horizontal clearance from blank walls or windows

4. The minimum clearance horizontally from blank walls or windows that cannot be opened must be—

(a) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV	1.5 m
(b) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	3.0 m
(c) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV	4.6 m
(d) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV	5.5 m
(e) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV	5.5 m
(f) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV	6.0 m

Clearance from structures not normally assessable to persons

5. The minimum clearance from other structures not normally accessible to persons must be (in accordance with note 2)—

(a) vertically—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV . .	3.0 m
(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	3.0 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	4.6 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 m
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	5.5 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	6.0 m
(b) horizontally—	
(i) more than 1 000 V but not more than 33 kV . .	1.5 m

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(ii) more than 33 kV but not more than 66 kV	3.0 m
(iii) more than 66 kV but not more than 132 kV . . .	4.6 m
(iv) more than 132 kV but not more than 275 kV . .	5.5 m
(v) more than 275 kV but not more than 330 kV . .	5.5 m
(vi) more than 330 kV but not more than 500 kV . .	6.0 m

Note 1—

Insulated means insulated in accordance with AS 3116–1990 Approval and test specification—Electric cables—Elastomer insulated—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 kV or AS 3147–1992 Approval and test specification—Electric cables—Thermoplastic insulated—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 kV.

Note 2—

Either the vertical clearance or the horizontal clearance stated must be maintained. Also, in the zone outside the vertical alignment of the building, road cutting, embankments and similar places, either the horizontal clearance from the vertical alignment or the vertical clearance from the horizontal level on which a person is likely to stand must be maintained.

SCHEDULE 3**CLEARANCE OF LOW VOLTAGE OVERHEAD
SERVICE LINES**

sections 103 and 104 of this regulation

PART 1—CLEARANCE FROM GROUND**Neutral
screened and
insulated cables
(note 3)****Vertical clearance from roads****1.** The minimum vertical clearance from roads must be—

(a) at centre line of the carriageway	5.5 m
(b) at kerb line (see note 4)	4.9 m
(c) at fence alignment	3.7 m

Vertical clearance from other than roads**2.** The minimum vertical clearance from other than roads must be—

(a) private driveways and areas including elevated areas used by vehicles	4.5 m
(b) areas not normally used by vehicles	2.7 m

**Horizontal clearance from road cuttings and
embankments etc.****3.** The minimum horizontal clearance from road cuttings, embankments and other similar places

1.5 m

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

PART 2—CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURES**Neutral
screened and
insulated cables
(note 3)****Clearance from unroofed terraces, balconies and
sundecks etc.**

1. The minimum clearance (in accordance with note 1) for unroofed terraces, balconies, sun decks, paved areas and similar areas that are subject to pedestrian traffic only, that have a hand rail or wall surrounding the area and on which a person is likely to stand (see note 2) must be—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| (a) vertically above | 2.4 m |
| (b) vertically below | 1.2 m |
| (c) horizontally | 0.9 m |

**Clearance from roofs or similar structures not
used for traffic**

2. The minimum clearance (in accordance with note 1) for roofs or similar structures not used for traffic or resort but on which a person is likely to stand, and a parapet surrounding such a roof and on which a person is likely to stand (see note 2) must be—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| (a) vertically | 0.5 m |
| (b) horizontally | 0.2 m |

Clearance from covered places of traffic

3. The minimum clearance in any direction from covered places of traffic or resort such as windows capable of being opened, roofed open verandahs and covered balconies must be

1.2 m

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Horizontal clearance from blank walls or windows

4. The minimum clearance horizontally from blank walls or windows that cannot be opened (see note 2) must be 0.2 m

Clearance from structures not normally accessible to persons

5. The minimum clearance in any direction from other structures not normally accessible to persons must be (in accordance with note 2) 1.2 m

Note 1—

Either the vertical clearance or the horizontal clearance stated must be maintained. Also, in the zone outside the vertical alignment of the building or structure, either the horizontal clearance from the vertical alignment or the vertical clearance above the horizontal level on which a person is likely to stand must be maintained.

Note 2—

The clearance stated applies for the service line not attached to the part of the building described.

Note 3—

“Insulated cable” means an insulated aerial cable complying with AS 3116–1990 Approval and test specification—Electric cables—Elastomer insulated—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 kV or AS 3147–1992 Approval and test specification—Electric Cables—Thermoplastic insulated—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 kV.

“Neutral screened cable” means a cable complying with AS 3155–1986 Approval and test specification—Neutral screened cables for working voltages of 0.6/1 kV.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

Note 4—

If there is no formed footpath, the “**kerb line**” means—

- (a) the kerb line of a proposed footpath; or
- (b) if no footpath is proposed—the edge of the existing carriageway or of any proposed widening of it.

SCHEDULE 4**REVIEW OF DECISIONS BY THE REGULATOR**

section 328 of this regulation

Section	Description of decision
110	Facilities electricity entity decides are necessary to attach an overhead service line to the customer's premises or for the entrance, support, protection and termination of an underground service line
212	Decision by obligated supplier that there is no obligation to supply electricity to a customer
215(2)(a)	Requirement by obligated supplier for customer to regulate the use of an electrical article
215(2)(b)	Requirement by obligated supplier for customer to use or deal with electricity supplied in the stated way
215(2)(c)	Requirement by obligated supplier for customer to ensure a motor installation or starting device connected to a source of electricity supply complies with the requirements of the Regulator
215(2)(d)	Requirement by obligated supplier for customer about the power factor of an electrical installation
216	Refusal to connect or reconnect supply, or disconnection of supply, to electrical installation by obligated supplier
218	Requirement by obligated supplier for changes to a customer's electrical installation
219	Requirement by obligated supplier for provision of links for connecting meters to an incoming supply
221 and 222	Requirement by obligated supplier about space, housing, mounting and connecting facilities for a meter or control

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

- apparatus
- 224(2) Requirement by obligated supplier for provision of safe access
- 224(3) Action by obligated supplier to install remote measuring or other equipment or to disconnect supply of electricity to a customer's premises
- 229 Adjustment by obligated supplier of electricity accounts
- 232 Adjustment by obligated supplier of electricity accounts
- 237 Requirement by obligated supplier for provision of space for a substation, a right of way or access to the supplier's equipment

SCHEDULE 5**APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS
TO MAGISTRATES COURT**

section 332(1) of this regulation

Section	Description of decision
157(4)	Direction by the Regulator to customer to take away electric line on publicly controlled place
195(2)	Request by the Regulator for copies of records of tests about a cathodic protection system
196(2)	Requirement by the Regulator for cathodic protection system owner to provide access to, and facilities for, testing of the system
202(3)	Request by the Regulator for information about application for registration of a registrable cathodic protection system
202(5)	Refusal by the Regulator to register a registrable cathodic protection system
203	Imposition by the Regulator of conditions on registration of a registrable cathodic protection system
207(1)(a)	Cancellation by the Regulator of registration of a cathodic protection system
331	Decision by the Regulator on review

SCHEDULE 6**APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS
TO INDUSTRIAL MAGISTRATES**

section 332(2) of this regulation

Section	Description of decision
42	Refusal of EWC Board to issue licence sought by applicant
53	Refusal of EWC Board to issue electrical contractor's licence—individual sought by applicant
54	Refusal of EWC Board to endorse name of partner on electrical contractor's licence—partnership
55	Refusal of EWC Board to issue electrical contractor's licence—partnership sought by applicant
56	Refusal of EWC Board to endorse name of qualified person on electrical contractor's licence—corporation
57	Refusal of EWC Board to issue electrical contractor's licence—corporation sought by applicant
58	Refusal of EWC Board to endorse name of qualified person on electrical contractor's licence—restricted
59	Refusal of EWC Board to issue electrical contractor's licence—restricted sought by applicant
70	Disciplinary action taken by EWC Board
308(1)	Decision of new employer on recognition of previous service by GOE industry employee
Chapter 8, Part 3	Statement in assignment certificate by employer of salary classification of employee not reflecting position equivalent to previous position
Chapter 8,	Statement in assignment certificate by employer of standard

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Part 3	working hours for the employee
Chapter 8, Part 3	Statement in assignment certificate by employer recognising leave entitlements (including annual leave, sick leave, long service leave and credits for time worked when not rostered for work)
Chapter 8, Part 3	Statement in assignment certificate by employer recognising service of employee as continuous service
Chapter 8, Part 3	Refusal of employer to give employee an assignment certificate

SCHEDULE 7**FEEES**

section 352 of this regulation

PART 1—REGULATOR

The fees specified in this Part are payable to the Regulator.

	\$
1. Application for generation authority (section 179 of the Act)	250.00 plus reasonable costs incurred by the Regulator in investigating whether the authority should be issued
2. Application for transmission authority (section 188 of the Act)	250.00 plus reasonable costs incurred by the Regulator in investigating whether the authority should be issued
3. Application for supply entity authority (section 196 of the Act)	250.00 plus reasonable costs incurred by the Regulator in investigating whether the authority should be issued
4. Application for special approval (section 209 of the Act)	250.00 plus reasonable costs incurred by the Regulator in investigating whether the approval should be issued
5. Application for registration of an impressed current cathodic protection system (section 202)	150.00
6. Inspection of register of impressed current cathodic protection systems (section 205)	10.00
7. Certified copy of 1 entry in register of impressed current cathodic protection systems (section 205)	20.00

SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

PART 2—THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS BOARD

The fees specified in this Part are payable to the EWC Board.

	\$
1. Application for a licence as an electrical worker, including a restricted licence (section 41)	25.00
2. Application for renewal of a licence as an electrical worker, including a restricted licence (section 51)	25.00
3. Application for an electrical contractor's licence (sections 52, 54, 56 and 58)	200.00
4. Application for renewal of an electrical contractor's licence (section 62)	200.00
5. Application for reinstatement of an electrical contractor's licence (section 63)	200.00
6. Issue of fresh electrical contractor's licence (section 65)	20.00
7. Issue of a licence or permit because a licence or permit has been lost, damaged or destroyed (section 74)	20.00
8. Inspection of the register of licences and permits (section 75)	10.00
9. Certified copy of 1 entry in register of licences and permits (section 75)	20.00

PART 3—ELECTRICITY ENTITIES

 SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

The fees specified in this Part are payable to the obligated supplier.

	\$
1. Disconnection and reconnection of supply of electricity to a customer after disconnection because of debt (section 86 of the Act)—	
(a) if the reconnection is made during ordinary working hours	not more than 25.00
(b) if the reconnection is made outside ordinary working hours at the request of the customer	not more than 60.00
2. Testing of a meter by an obligated supplier (section 225)	10.00
3. Inspection and testing of a meter by an authorised person (section 230)	100.00

SCHEDULE 8**DICTIONARY**

section 2 of this regulation

“active” or **“active conductor”** means—

- (a) in a system that has a neutral or earthed conductor—a conductor of electricity kept at a difference of potential from the neutral or earthed conductor; or
- (b) in a system that does not have a neutral or earthed conductor—all conductors.

“adjusted period”, in Chapter 6, Part 4, see section 318.

“affected employee”, in Chapter 6, Part 4, see section 320.

“anode”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means a part of a cathodic protection system that is an electrical conductor placed in contact with ground or water and connected electrically to a cathodically protected structure in contact with ground or water so that a current flows between the conductor and the structure.

“appropriate doctor”, in Chapter 6, Part 4, see section 309.

“AS” means a standard rule, code or specification published by the Standards Association of Australia.

“assigned employee”, in Chapter 8, Part 3, see section 343(a).

“assigned employer” in Chapter 8, Part 3, see section 343(b).

“assignment certificate”, in Chapter 8, Part 3, see section 344.

“by direct contact with” means in contact with an exposed conductor or an exposed part of an electrical article with bare hands or another part of the body or by a conductive tool.

“by indirect contact with” means in contact with an exposed conductor or an exposed part of an electrical article by an insulated tool or insulating equipment.

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

“cathodically protected structure” means a structure, other than the anode and connecting electrical cables, forming part of the conducting circuit of a cathodic protection system.

“check inspection” of an electrical installation means an inspection to find out whether the electrical installation—

- (a) is free from a serious defect; and
- (b) is installed in accordance with generally accepted principles of sound and safe practice to ensure against mechanical and electrical failure under ordinary use.

“contestable customer”.⁸⁷

“customer’s generating plant for emergency supply” means a private plant installed on a customer’s premises as part of the customer’s electrical installation to provide a supply of electricity to the electrical installation if the supply of electricity from a supplier is interrupted.

“earthed” means connected to the general mass of the earth.

“electrical fitter” means a person who supervises or performs electrical work, whether in a workshop or on site, of building, manufacturing, fitting, assembling, erecting, operating or repairing electrical articles.

“electrical installation” includes part of an electrical installation.

“electrical joiner” means a person who supervises or performs electrical work of installing, jointing or terminating covered cables that requires specialised knowledge and skill.

“electrical linesperson” means a person who supervises or performs—

- (a) electrical work in the building and maintenance of—
 - (i) overhead electric lines; or
 - (ii) street lighting connected to overhead or underground electric lines; or
- (b) tests to ensure overhead electric lines are correctly connected.

⁸⁷ At the commencement of the regulation, no customer has been declared to be a contestable customer under section 23(2) of the Act.

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

“electrical mechanic” means a person who supervises or performs the electrical work of—

- (a) installing or changing an electric line or electrical installation; or
- (b) maintaining, repairing or connecting to a source of supply an electrical article.

“electrical worker” means—

- (a) an electrical fitter; or
- (b) an electrical jointer; or
- (c) an electrical linesperson; or
- (d) an electrical mechanic; or
- (e) an engineering tradesperson (electrical); or
- (f) someone else performing electrical work under the Act that is performed by a person mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).

“employer”, for electrical work, includes a person who performs the work whether alone or by having in service an electrical worker.

“engineering tradesperson (electrical)” means a person who supervises or performs electrical work of an electrical fitter or electrical mechanic.

“EWC Board” means the Electrical Workers and Contractors Board.

“exposed” means bare, not effectively insulated or not effectively guarded by either a fixed barrier or an earthed metal shield.

“external authority” means a current licence, permit, certificate or other authority—

- (a) issued under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or New Zealand; and
- (b) authorising the holder to perform electrical work a licensed electrical worker is authorised to perform.

“foreign structure”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, for a cathodic protection system, means a structure—

- (a) normally continuous and electrically conducting; and

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

- (b) laid in ground or water, but not electrically connected to or forming part of the primary circuit of the cathodic protection system; and
- (c) likely to be adversely affected by the system.

“foreign structure owner”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means, for a cathodic protection system, a person who owns a foreign structure.

“former employer”, in Chapter 6, Part 2, see section 303(1).

“former employment”, in Chapter 6, Part 3, see section 307(1).

“GOE industry” means all State electricity entities collectively.

“GOE industry employee” means a person employed by a State electricity entity in a full-time or part-time capacity, including the chief executive officer of a State electricity entity.

“high voltage” means a voltage of more than 1 000 V.

“impressed current cathodic protection system”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means a cathodic protection system in which the current flowing between the cathodically protected structure and the anode is supplied by an external source.

“industrial workplace” means premises registered as an industrial workplace under the *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1989*.

“in proximity to” means—

- (a) outside the prescribed approach limits under section 131 for an exposed high voltage conductor or an exposed part of a high voltage electrical article, but at a distance from the exposed conductor or exposed part within which caution should be exercised to avoid harm from the conductor or article; or
- (b) within reach of an exposed low voltage conductor or exposed part of a low voltage electrical article.

“last day”, in Chapter 6, Part 4, see section 319(1).

“licence” means a licence issued under Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 2.

“licensed electrical fitter” means a person who is licensed under Chapter 2 as—

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

- (a) an electrical fitter; or
- (b) an engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter); or
- (c) an engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter/mechanic).

“licensed electrical jointer” means a person who is licensed under Chapter 2 as an electrical jointer.

“licensed electrical linesperson” means a person who is licensed under Chapter 2 as an electrical linesperson.

“licensed electrical mechanic” means a person who is licensed under Chapter 2 as—

- (a) an electrical mechanic; or
- (b) an engineering tradesperson (electrical mechanic); or
- (c) an engineering tradesperson (electrical fitter/mechanic).

“live line work” means electrical work on exposed live high voltage conductors or exposed live parts of electrical articles that may be performed only by appropriately trained persons authorised under section 138.

“locality allowance” means an allowance payable to an employee stationed in a centre distant from Brisbane to assist in offsetting the disadvantages associated with residence in the centre.

“low voltage” means a voltage of not more than 1000 V.

“maximum operating current”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means the maximum value of the fixed, manually variable or automatically variable current at which a cathodic protection system will operate at all times other than the value of current permitted during short term testing under section 198(2).

“mine” see section 340(1).

“new employer”, in Chapter 6, Part 2, see section 303(1).

“new employment”, in Chapter 6, Part 3, see section 307(1).

“owner”, in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 3, see section 236.

“permit” means a permit issued under Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 2.

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

“private plant” means generating plant not used by an electricity entity or special approval holder in accordance with an authority or special approval.

“proportionate amount”, in Chapter 6, see section 301(1).

“PSME Schedule” means the schedule in the determination under section 41 of the *Public Service Management and Employment Regulation 1988*.

“Queensland Grid Code” means the Code of Conduct for the Interconnected Queensland Network first published by the department on 28 November 1994.

“registered system”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means a registrable system registered under that Part.

“registrable system”, in Chapter 3, Part 4, means an impressed current cathodic protection system the converter of which is capable of delivering a current greater than 0.25 A.

“regular amount”, in Chapter 6, see section 301(1).

“restricted licence” means a restricted licence issued under Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 2.

“retail trade” in electricity, in Chapter 5, Part 3, is trade by which a contestable customer buys electricity from—

- (a) an obligated supplier; or
- (b) a special approval holder with an appropriate authorisation.

“serious defect” means a defect likely to cause a fire or a person to suffer an electric shock or other personal injury.

“space for a substation” see section 235.

“spouse”, in Chapter 6, Part 5, includes a de facto spouse.

“supplier” means an obligated supplier or special approval holder who supplies electricity to a customer.

“trade in electricity” means trade by which electricity is bought.

“trading participant” means an electricity entity, or special approval

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

holder, supplying electricity to an electricity entity, special approval holder or contestable customer.

“training department” means the department that deals with matters about employment, vocational education and training.

“transfer day”, in Chapter 6, Part 2, see section 303(2).

“transferred employee”, in Chapter 6, Part 2, see section 302.

“wholesale trade”, in electricity, in Chapter 5, Part 3, means trade by which—

- (a) an obligated supplier or special approval holder buys electricity; or
- (b) a generation entity buys electricity to operate pumped storage generating plant in pumping mode or for internal use in other generating plant of the entity.

“work hours”, in Chapter 6, see section 301(2).

ENDNOTES**1 Index to Endnotes**

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Electricity Regulation 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 List of legislation

Electricity Regulation 1994 SL No. 468
notfd Gaz 16 December 1994 pp 1792–7
commenced on date of notification

4 List of annotations

Key to abbreviations in list of annotations

amd	=	amended
Ch	=	Chapter
def	=	definition
Div	=	Division
exp	=	expires/expired
hdg	=	heading
ins	=	inserted
om	=	omitted
prec	=	preceding
pres	=	present
prev	=	previous
(prev)	=	previously
prov	=	provision
Pt	=	Part
RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
renum	=	renumbered
Sdiv	=	Subdivision
sub	=	substituted

Provisions not included in reprint, or amended by amendments not included in reprint, are underlined

Division 6—Transitional provisions

Div 6 (ss 82–86) exp 1 January 1999 (see s 86)

Registration of cathodic protection systems in operation on 1 January 1995

s 210 exp 1 January 2002 (see s 210(2))

Approval to act under agreements under Electricity Act 1976

s 297 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 297(4))

PART 3—CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND ENTITLEMENTS

Pt 3 (ss 343–350) exp 1 July 1995 (see s 350)

Repeals of regulations and orders in council

s 351 exp 1 January 1996 (see s 351(3))