Queensland

Electricity Act 1994

ELECTRICITY (ELECTRICAL ARTICLES) REGULATION 1994

Reprinted as in force on 27 January 1995
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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 27 January 1995.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have been made to—

- use expressions consistent with current drafting practice (s 29)
- reorder definitions consistent with current drafting practice (s 30)
- insert references to schedule, appendix or body of law (s 33B)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current legislative 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 (ELECTRICAL ARTICLES) REGULATION 1994

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ELECTRICITY (ELECTRICAL ARTICLES) REGULATION 1994

[reprinted as in force on 27 January 1995]

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Electricity (Electrical Articles) Regulation 1994.*

Purposes

2. The purposes of this regulation are to—

(a) ensure electrical articles hired or sold are electrically safe; and

(b) provide for the setting of standards and procedures for measuring energy efficiency and labelling of domestic appliances.

How purposes are to be achieved

3. The purposes of this regulation are to be achieved mainly by—

(a) requiring prescribed electrical articles to be approved and marked if they comply with prescribed standards consistent with the national practice for approval of electrical articles; and

(b) providing for recognition of approvals in other States and New Zealand; and

(c) prohibiting the hire or sale of prescribed electrical articles unless they are approved and marked, and other articles in certain conditions; and

(d) providing for the testing of electrical articles; and

(e) setting standards and procedures for measuring energy efficiency

of domestic appliances; and

(f) providing for a register of energy efficiency labels; and

(g) providing for the labelling of domestic appliances.

Definitions—the dictionary

4.(1) The dictionary[1] in Schedule 10 defines particular words used in this regulation.

(2) Definitions found elsewhere in the regulation are signposted[2] in the dictionary to help the reader.

Way of describing electrical articles and appliances

5. An electrical article or appliance or type of electrical article or appliance may be described by reference to its model or in any other way.

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 ‘ “new model type”, for an approved type of electrical article, see section 15.’ tells the reader that there is a definition of the term “new model type” in section 15.

CHAPTER 2—APPROVAL, SALE AND USE OF ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

PART 1—PRESCRIBED ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

Division 1—Standards and approvals for prescribed electrical articles

Relevant standards for prescribed electrical articles

6. A relevant standard for a prescribed electrical article (**"relevant standard"**) is—

(a) the standard stated in Schedule 1 applying to the type of electrical article; or

(b) another standard accepted by the Regulator instead of the stated standard if the Regulator's requirements for acceptance of the other standard are complied with; or

(c) if there is no standard under paragraph (a) or (b) applying to the type of article—the standard required by the Regulator for the type of article.

Queensland approvals of prescribed electrical articles etc.

7.(1) A type of electrical article is Queensland approved if it is a type of prescribed electrical article approved under this Part.

(2) An electrical article has a Queensland approval if it is of a type of electrical article that is Queensland approved.

External approvals of prescribed electrical articles etc.

8.(1) A type of electrical article is externally approved if it is a type of prescribed electrical article registered, certified or otherwise approved by an external approvals entity to comply with standards required to permit the article to be offered for sale in the entity's jurisdiction.

(2) An electrical article has an external approval if it is of a type of electrical article that is externally approved.

Division 2—Restriction on hire or sale of prescribed electrical articles

Hire or sale of prescribed electrical articles

9. A person must not hire or sell a prescribed electrical article unless—

(a) there is a Queensland approval, or an external approval, for the article; and

(b) the article is marked—

(i) for an article with a Queensland approval—as required under this Part; or

(ii) for an article with an external approval—as required by law governing the marking of prescribed electrical articles in the external approvals entity's jurisdiction; and

(c) the article substantially complies with all relevant standards for the article.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3—Queensland approval of types of prescribed electrical articles

Application for approval of type of prescribed electrical article

10. An application for approval of a type of prescribed electrical article must—

(a) be made in the approved form that includes a declaration by the applicant that an article of the type mentioned in the application has been tested and examined by an approved testing entity in accordance with the relevant standards; and

(b) be accompanied by—

(i) a test report issued by an approved testing entity stating that an electrical article of the type mentioned in the application

has been tested and examined in the last 3 years in accordance with the relevant standards and stating the results of the test and examination; and

(ii) the prescribed fee; and

(iii) if required by the Regulator—a sample of the type of article; and

(iv) any other relevant information the Regulator requires about the construction, operation or safety of the article.

Approval of type of prescribed electrical article

11.(1) The Regulator may approve the type of prescribed electrical article if the type of article substantially complies with the requirements of the relevant standards for the type of article.

(2) The Regulator must approve the type of prescribed electrical article by—

(a) issuing a certificate for approval for the type of article; and

(b) giving the type of article an identification number (an **"approval number"**).

(3) The Regulator must give the certificate to the applicant (the **"registered declarant"**).

Refusal to approve type of prescribed electrical article

12.(1) If the Regulator does not approve the type of prescribed electrical article, the Regulator must refuse to approve the type of article.

(2) If the Regulator refuses to approve the type of prescribed electrical article, the Regulator must give the applicant, within 28 days of the refusal, written notice of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Term of approval

13. Unless it is cancelled earlier, approval of a type of prescribed electrical article is for 5 years.

Division 4—Changes to approvals

Changing name and address

14.(1) If the name and address of a registered declarant for an approved type of prescribed electrical article changes, the registered declarant must give written notice of the new name or address to the Regulator within 14 days of the change.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(2) The Regulator must enter details of the new name or address in the register of approved electrical articles.

Changing approval to include type of electrical article not significantly different to approved type of electrical article

15. The approval of a type of prescribed electrical article (the **"existing type"**) may be changed to include another type of prescribed electrical article (the **"new model type"**) if—

(a) the new model type is not significantly different to the existing type; and

(b) the new model type complies with the relevant standards for the existing type.

Application to change approval to include new model type

16. The application to change the approval of the existing type of electrical article to include the new model type must—

(a) be made in the approved form; and

(b) be accompanied by—

(i) if required by the Regulator—a test report issued by an approved testing entity stating that an electrical article of the new model type has been tested and examined in the last 3 years in accordance with the relevant standards for the type of article and stating the results of the test and examination; and

(ii) information required by the Regulator to decide if the new model type complies with the relevant standards for the existing type; and

(iii) the prescribed fee; and

(iv) if required by the Regulator—a sample of the new model type.

Changing approval of type of electrical article to include new model type

17.(1) The Regulator may change the approval of the existing type of electrical article if the new model type substantially complies with the requirements of the relevant standards for the existing type.

(2) The Regulator must approve the change by issuing to the registered declarant a certificate (the **"attachment certificate"**) to be attached to the original certificate of approval for the existing type.

(3) On approval of the change, the new model type is included in the existing type's approval.

Refusal to change approval

18.(1) If the Regulator does not change the approval of the existing type of electrical article, the Regulator must refuse to change the approval.

(2) If the Regulator refuses to change the approval of the existing type, the Regulator must give the registered declarant, within 28 days of the refusal, written notice of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the declarant's right of appeal.

Division 5—Transfer and cancellation of approvals

Transfer of approval of type of prescribed electrical article

19.(1) If the registered declarant for an approved type of prescribed electrical article proposes to transfer the approval to someone else (the **"proposed transferee"**), the proposed transferee may apply to the Regulator for approval of the transfer.

(2) The Regulator must approve the transfer if the application—

(a) is made in the approved form; and

(b) is accompanied by—

(i) the relevant certificate of approval; and

(ii) the prescribed fee; and

(iii) the registered declarant's written agreement to the transfer.

(3) The Regulator may approve the transfer even if subsection (2)(b)(i) or (iii) is not complied with if the Regulator is satisfied that the registered declarant agrees to the transfer.

(4) If the Regulator does not approve the transfer, the Regulator must refuse to approve the transfer.

(5) If the Regulator refuses to approve the transfer, the Regulator must give the proposed transferee and the registered declarant, within 28 days of the decision, written notice of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and their rights of appeal.

(6) If the Regulator approves the transfer, the Regulator must—

(a) issue to the proposed transferee a new certificate of approval for the type of electrical article; and

(b) cancel the old certificate of approval.

(7) On approval of a transfer, the proposed transferee becomes the registered declarant for the approved type of electrical article.

Cancellation of approval of approved type of electrical article

20.(1) The Regulator may cancel the approval of a type of prescribed electrical article (the **"approved type"**) if—

(a) an electrical article of the approved type does not substantially comply with the relevant standards for the type of article; or

(b) an electrical article of the approved type is, or is likely to be, or to become, dangerous in normal use; or

(c) the approval was obtained by incorrect or misleading information; or

(d) an electrical article of the approved type has been found, on examination by the Regulator, to be significantly different to the type of article described in the certificate of approval or test report for the type of article; or

(e) the registered declarant has contravened the Act in relation to the approval; or

(f) the registered declarant fails to pay the annual fee (if any) for the approval; or

(g) the registered declarant asks for the cancellation.

(2) If the Regulator cancels the approval of a type of prescribed electrical article, other than at the registered declarant's request, the Regulator must notify the cancellation by Gazette notice stating the day of cancellation.

(3) The Regulator must also give the registered declarant, within 28 days of the cancellation, written notice informing the declarant of the cancellation, the day of cancellation, the reasons for the cancellation and the declarant's right of appeal.

Procedure before cancellation

21.(1) If the Regulator considers a ground exists to cancel the approval of a type of prescribed electrical article, other than at the registered declarant's request, the Regulator must, before taking the action, give the registered declarant written notice—

(a) stating the Regulator is considering cancelling the approval; and

(b) stating the grounds for the proposed cancellation; and

(c) outlining the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and

(d) inviting the registered declarant to show, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the approval should not be cancelled.

(2) If, after considering all written representations made by the registered declarant within the stated time, the Regulator still considers a ground exists to cancel the approval, the Regulator may cancel the approval.

Registered declarant to return certificate of approval

22. Within 14 days of being given notice of cancellation of approval of a type of prescribed electrical article, the registered declarant must give the Regulator the certificate of approval for the type of article unless the registered declarant has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

Division 6—Marking of approved electrical articles

Marking of approved electrical articles

23. An approved electrical article is marked as required under this Division if it is marked with its approval number or another mark approved by the Regulator.

Approval by the Regulator not to mark approved electrical article

24.(1) This section applies if the Regulator is of the opinion that an approved electrical article is too small to be marked in accordance with section 23[3] or, for another reason, should not be marked.

(2) The Regulator may, by written notice given to a registered declarant for a type of electrical article, exempt the registered declarant from complying with section 23 if each container for each approved electrical article—

(a) is marked with the particulars mentioned in that section; and

(b) states the nature of the electrical article.

Division 7—Regulator may require testing of approved electrical article

Regulator may require approved electrical article be submitted for testing etc.

25. The Regulator may arrange for an approved electrical article to be

[3] Section 23 (Marking of approved electrical articles)

tested and examined for compliance with relevant standards for the type of prescribed electrical article.

Procedures for obtaining approved electrical article to be tested etc.

26. If the Regulator decides to have an approved electrical article of a particular type (the **"approved type"**) tested and examined, the Regulator may—

(a) by written notice, require the registered declarant to give the Regulator electrical articles of the approved type for testing and examining within a stated reasonable time; or

(b) buy, for testing and examining, electrical articles of the approved type at any place where they are offered for sale; or

(c) by written notice, require an authorised person to select, for testing and examining, electrical articles of the approved type from a place where the registered declarant has them stored and give them to the Regulator within a stated reasonable time.

Identification of approved electrical article to be tested

27. Before an electrical article obtained by the Regulator for testing and examining is given to an approved testing entity, the Regulator must give the registered declarant an opportunity to place an identifying mark on the article and must advise the entity of the mark.

Costs of testing etc.

28.(1) If an electrical article tested and examined under this Division is found to substantially comply with the relevant standards, the Regulator must bear the costs of the testing and examination and compensate the registered declarant for any damage done to the article.

(2) An amount the registered declarant is entitled to be compensated under subsection (1) may be recovered from the Regulator as a debt owing by the State to the registered declarant.

(3) If an electrical article tested and examined under this Division is found not to substantially comply with the relevant standards, the registered

declarant must reimburse the Regulator for all costs incurred in obtaining and having the electrical article tested and examined and is not entitled to compensation for any damage done to the article.

(4) An amount the Regulator is entitled to be reimbursed under subsection (3) may be recovered by the Regulator as a debt owing to the State.

No liability for damage necessarily caused during testing

29. The registered declarant is not entitled to claim for damage necessarily caused to an electrical article to enable the article to be properly tested for this Part.

Return of articles given to the Regulator

30.(1) This section applies if, at the Regulator's request, a person gives the Regulator free of charge an electrical article for testing or with an application under this Part.

(2) The Regulator must notify the person the electrical article is available for collection by the person at a stated place as soon as practicable after—

(a) for an article provided for testing—

(i) if the Regulator believes, on reasonable grounds, that the article is required as evidence in a prosecution for an offence—the prosecution and any appeal from the prosecution; or

(ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply—the testing; or

(b) if the article is given with an application—the Regulator decides the application.

(3) Despite subsection (2)(a)(i), the Regulator must notify the person immediately after the earlier of the following—

(a) the Regulator decides the electrical article is not required as evidence;

(b) a prosecution for an offence involving the type of electrical article is not started within 6 months from when the notice would have been given if subsection (2)(a)(i) had not applied.

(4) If, at the end of 6 months after the giving of notice, the electrical article has not been collected, the Regulator may dispose of the article as the Regulator considers appropriate and the person is not entitled to claim for the article or any loss or damage to it.

(5) Subsection (2) does not apply if the electrical article was necessarily destroyed by the testing.

PART 2—NONPRESCRIBED ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

Regulator may implement program for certification

31.(1) The Regulator may implement a program for the issue of, including charging of fees for, certificates for nonprescribed electrical articles of their suitability for connection to electricity supply mains.

(2) A program under subsection (1) cannot require a person to take part in the program.

PART 3—PROHIBITION OF HIRE OR SALE OF CERTAIN ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

Regulator may prohibit hire, sale or use of electrical articles if fire or other danger likely

32.(1) The Regulator may prohibit, by Gazette notice, the hire, sale or use of an electrical article if the Regulator believes, on reasonable grounds that the electrical article is likely to cause fire or a person to suffer an electric shock, or is likely to become dangerous or unsafe if used with an electrical installation.

(2) A person must not contravene the prohibition, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) A prohibition remains in force for the time stated in the prohibition or, if no time is stated, without limit of time.

Notice of prohibition to hirers and suppliers

33.(1) The Regulator must, as far as practicable, give copies of every prohibition issued by the Regulator to likely or known hirers or suppliers of an electrical article prohibited from sale or hire.

(2) The fact that a copy of a prohibition has not been received by a hirer or supplier is not a defence in a proceeding against a person who has sold or hired an electrical article in contravention of the prohibition.

PART 4—SECOND–HAND ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

Prohibition on sale of second-hand electrical articles unless labelled

34. A person must not sell a second-hand electrical article unless it has a label, complying with this Part, securely attached to it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Labelling of second-hand electrical articles offered for sale

35.(1) A second-hand electrical article offered for sale must be labelled with a label stating that the electrical article has not been proved to be electrically safe.

(2) However, if the electrical article has been tested by an electrical worker who is qualified to perform electrical work (a **"qualified electrical worker"**) and has been found to be electrically safe, the article may be labelled with a label complying with subsection (3).

(3) The label mentioned in subsection (2) must certify the electrical article has been tested by a qualified electrical worker and has been found to be electrically safe.

(4) A label must be in the approved form.

(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to the sale of a second-hand electrical article to a person as part of the business of the person of dealing in, repairing or reconditioning electrical articles.

Tests to work out if an electrical article is electrically safe

36.(1) An electrical worker who performs tests on an electrical article to work out if it is electrically safe must perform the tests in accordance with the testing procedures for the article published by, and available from, the Regulator.

(2) Until a particular procedure is published by the Regulator, the testing procedure for the article is the latest procedure published by the Queensland Electricity Commission before the commencement.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

Incorrect label not to be attached

37.(1) A person must not attach to a second-hand electrical article a label containing a statement about the electrical safety of the article that the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the label was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

CHAPTER 3—ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELLING

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Corresponding laws

38. In this Chapter each of the following laws is a **"corresponding law"**—

- *Electrical Products Act 1988* (SA)
- *Electricity Act 1945* (NSW)
- *Energy Administration Act 1987* (NSW)
- *State Electricity Regulator Act 1958* (Vic).

Measurements and calculations to be rounded to 2 decimal places

39. If, under this Chapter or a specification applying because of this Chapter—

(a) energy is to be measured or worked out and expressed as a figure; and

(b) no provision is made about the degree of accuracy of the expression;

the figure must be rounded to 2 decimal places.

PART 2—REGISTERED EFFICIENCY LABELS

Division 1—Registration

Who may apply for registration of efficiency label

40. An application for registration of an efficiency label for a type of domestic appliance may be made—

(a) if the type of domestic appliance is an approved type of prescribed electrical article—by the registered declarant; or

(b) if an application for approval of the type of domestic appliance as an approved type of prescribed electrical article has been made but not decided—by the applicant; or

(c) if the domestic appliance is not mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b)—by a person carrying on business involving the sale of domestic appliances of the type.

Application for registration of efficiency label

41.(1) An application for the registration of an efficiency label for a type of domestic appliance must be—

(a) made in the approved form; and

(b) accompanied by—

(i) the prescribed fee; and

(ii) a test report for the domestic appliance stating that a domestic appliance of the type mentioned in the application has been tested in the last 3 years in accordance with Part 3;[4] and

(iii) a sample of the label; and

(iv) if required by the Regulator—a sample of the appliance; and

(v) any other relevant information the Regulator requires about the appliance and the label.

(2) If a person other than the applicant signs the application, the application must be accompanied by the applicant's written authority for the person to sign the application.

Registration of efficiency label

42.(1) The Regulator may register an efficiency label for a type of domestic appliance if the label to which the application relates is intended to apply only to appliances made, or purportedly made, to the same design and specifications.

(2) On registration of the label, the label is the registered efficiency label for each domestic appliance of the type for which the label is registered.

(3) The Regulator must register an efficiency label by entering in the

4 Part 3 (Testing and test reports)

register—

(a) a representation of the label; and

(b) the name and address of the holder of the label notified to the Regulator; and

(c) the type of domestic appliance for which the label is registered; and

(d) the date of registration of the label; and

(e) the registration number given to the label.

Notice of refusal to register efficiency label

43.(1) If the Regulator does not register an efficiency label for which application is made for registration, the Regulator must refuse to register the label.

(2) If the Regulator refuses to register the efficiency label, the Regulator must promptly give the applicant written notice, within 28 days of the refusal, informing the applicant of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the applicant's right of appeal.

Notice of registration of efficiency label

44. Within 28 days of registering an efficiency label, the Regulator must give written notice of the registration, and the date of registration, to the applicant.

Term of registration

45. Registration of an efficiency label is for 5 years unless it is cancelled earlier.

Change of name or address

46.(1) The holder of a registered efficiency label whose name or address changes must give written notice of the change to the Regulator within 14 days of the change.

Maximum penalty—8 penalty units.

(2) The Regulator must enter details of the new name or address in the efficiency label register.

Division 2—Changes to registration

Changing registered efficiency label identifying domestic appliance

47.(1) The holder of a registered efficiency label may apply to the Regulator for approval of a change to the label to reflect a change in the way a domestic appliance of the type to which the label relates is identified.

(2) The Regulator may approve the change if the application—

(a) is made in the approved form; and

(b) is accompanied by—

(i) the prescribed fee; and

(ii) a sample of the changed efficiency label.

Notice of refusal to change registered efficiency label

48.(1) If the Regulator does not approve a change to a registered efficiency label for which application is made, the Regulator must refuse to approve the change.

(2) If the Regulator refuses to approve the change, the Regulator must give the holder of the label, within 28 days of the refusal, written notice of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and the holder's right of appeal.

Notice of change to efficiency label

49. Within 28 days of approving a change to a registered efficiency label, the Regulator must give written notice of the change to the holder of the label.

Division 3—Transfer and cancellation of registration

Transfer of registration of efficiency label

50.(1) If the holder of a registered efficiency label proposes to transfer registration of the label to someone else (the **"proposed transferee"**), the proposed transferee may apply to the Regulator for approval of the transfer.

(2) The Regulator must approve the transfer if the application—

(a) is made in the approved form; and

(b) is accompanied by—

(i) the prescribed fee; and

(ii) the holder's written agreement to the transfer.

(3) However, the Regulator must refuse to approve the transfer of registration of the label if the type of domestic appliance to which the label relates is an approved type of prescribed electrical article and application has not been made to transfer the approval of the type of prescribed electrical article to the proposed transferee.

(4) If the Regulator does not approve the transfer, the Regulator must refuse to approve the transfer.

(5) If the Regulator refuses to approve the transfer, the Regulator must give the proposed transferee and the holder within 28 days of the decision written notice of the refusal, the reasons for the refusal and their rights of appeal.

Notice of transfer of efficiency label

51. Within 28 days of approving the transfer of registration of an efficiency label, the Regulator must give written notice of the transfer to the proposed transferee and the former holder.

Cancellation of registration of efficiency label

52.(1) The Regulator may cancel the registration of an efficiency label if—

(a) the energy consumption rate of a domestic appliance of the type is higher than the energy consumption rate stated in the label; or

(b) the energy efficiency rating of an appliance of the type is less than

the energy efficiency rating stated in the label; or

(c) the holder of the label fails to comply with a requirement under section 63;[5] or

(d) the label is for a type of appliance that is a type of prescribed electrical article and the approval of the type of prescribed electrical article is cancelled; or

(e) registration of the label was obtained by incorrect or misleading information; or

(f) the holder of the label has contravened the Act about the label; or

(g) the holder fails to pay the annual fee (if any) for the registration; or

(h) the holder asks for the cancellation.

(2) The Regulator must give the holder written notice of the cancellation and the day of cancellation.

Procedure before cancellation

53.(1) If the Regulator considers a ground exists to cancel the registration of an efficiency label, other than at the holder's request, the Regulator must, before taking the action, give the holder written notice—

(a) stating the Regulator is considering cancelling the registration; and

(b) stating the grounds for the proposed cancellation; and

(c) outlining the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds; and

(d) inviting the holder to show, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the registration should not be cancelled.

(2) If, after considering all written representations made by the holder within the stated time, the Regulator still considers a ground exists to cancel the registration, the Regulator may cancel the approval.

5 Section 63 (Requirement by Regulator to make available domestic appliance for testing)

Notice of cancellation of registration of efficiency label

54.(1) Immediately on receipt of a notice of cancellation of the registration of an efficiency label, the holder must give written notice of the cancellation to each person to whom the holder has sold domestic appliances of the type to which the label relates.

(2) Subsection (1) applies only if the cancellation was for a reason mentioned in section 52(1)(a), (b), (c), (e) or (f).

(3) Subsection (1) also does not require the giving of a notice to a person to whom an appliance had been sold at least a year before the notice was received or had been sold by retail.

Division 4—The label

Efficiency label

55.(1) An efficiency label must—

(a) be in the approved form; and

(b) state the energy consumption rate and the energy efficiency rating of domestic appliances of the type to which the label relates; and

(c) show the star rating of the domestic appliances of the type.

(2) The label must also contain details, for the type of domestic appliance to which the label relates, of—

(a) a way of identifying the type, whether by trade name and manufacturer's catalogue or model number or by another way approved by the Regulator; and

(b) the specification, or provision of this regulation, under which a domestic appliance of the type was tested to work out—

(i) its energy consumption rate; and

(ii) its energy efficiency rating; and

(iii) if relevant—its supplementary energy consumption rate.

(3) A label may contain other details approved by the Regulator.

Efficiency label for dishwashers

56.(1) If the domestic appliances of the type to which the efficiency label relates are dishwashers, the label also must contain the following details about the testing performed to work out the energy consumption rate of the dishwashers—

(a) the name or description of the program used for the testing;

(b) the recommended water supply connection mode used for the testing;

(c) the number of place settings used for the testing.

(2) If the dishwashers are capable of operating on more than 1 water supply connection mode, the label also must contain the following details about the testing performed to work out the supplementary energy consumption rate of the dishwashers—

(a) the supplementary water supply connection mode used for the testing;

(b) the supplementary energy consumption rate of the dishwashers.

Efficiency label for refrigerative airconditioners

57.(1) If the domestic appliances of the type to which the efficiency label relates are refrigerative airconditioners, the label also must contain the following details—

(a) if the airconditioners do not have a heating mode—the output capacity, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioners;

(b) if the airconditioners have a heating mode—

(i) the output capacity, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioners for both heating and cooling modes; and

(ii) the star rating of the type, for both heating and cooling modes, for the airconditioners of the type.

(2) In subsection (1)—

"output capacity" has the meaning given by section 83.[6]

6 Section 83 (Definitions)

Division 5—Placement of efficiency label

Placement of efficiency label

58.(1) A label corresponding with the registered efficiency label for a domestic appliance may be attached to the appliance to which it relates only—

(a) in the way set out in this section; or

(b) in another way approved by the Regulator.

(2) If the domestic appliance is a dishwasher, freezer, refrigerator, refrigerator-freezer or rotary clothes dryer, the label must be attached on the uppermost 25% of the front of the appliance.

(3) Despite subsection (2), if the domestic appliance has a top opening lid or lids, the label may be attached on the lid, or 1 of the lids, within 40 cm of the midpoint of the edge opposite the hinged edge.

(4) If the domestic appliance is a clothes washing machine or refrigerative airconditioner, the label must be attached to the front of the appliance.

Division 6—Star rating

Star rating

59.(1) A star rating is to be given to each type of domestic appliance for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration has been made or is proposed to be made.

(2) The star rating must be based on the energy efficiency rating of domestic appliances of the type and be given on the following basis—

Energy efficiency rating	Star rating
Less than 2.00	1
2.00–2.99	2

3.00–3.99	3
4.00–4.99	4
5.00–5.99	5
6.00 or more	6

PART 3—TESTING AND TEST REPORTS

Division 1—Preliminary

Testing of domestic appliances

60.(1) A domestic appliance must be tested under this Part to work out its energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating.

(2) The testing may be done only by an entity approved by the Regulator.

Test reports

61.(1) The results of the test must be recorded in a test report.

(2) The test report must be in the approved form and contain the following information about the test—

(a) the specification, or provision of this regulation, under which the testing was conducted;

(b) the name of the entity that conducted the test;

(c) the date of the test;

(d) the date of the report;

(e) the results of the test;

(f) other information required to be included in the report under this Part.

Chapter and specification to be read together for test

62. When testing a domestic appliance, this Chapter and a specification under which the appliance may be tested are to be read together, but, if this Chapter and the specification are inconsistent, this Chapter prevails and the specification, to the extent of the inconsistency, has no effect.

Division 2—Check testing

Requirement by Regulator to make available domestic appliance for testing

63.(1) The Regulator may, by written notice given to the holder of a registered efficiency label, require the holder to make available for testing a domestic appliance of the type to which the label relates for testing (**"check testing"**) the energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating of the appliance.

(2) The requirement must state—

(a) the period, of at least 1 month from the giving of the requirement, within which the appliance must be made available; and

(b) the place where the appliance is to be made available; and

(c) an amount estimated to cover the actual, reasonable cost of the check testing and when it is to be paid to the Regulator.

(3) The holder must make the appliance available and pay the amount as stated in the requirement.

What happens if check testing shows label is incorrect

64.(1) This section applies if a check test shows that—

(a) the energy consumption rate of the domestic appliance is higher than the energy consumption rate stated in the efficiency label; or

(b) the energy efficiency rating of the appliance is less than the energy efficiency rating stated in the efficiency label.

(2) If the actual cost of testing the domestic appliance is greater than the

amount paid under section 63(3)[7] for the check test, the difference may be recovered by the Regulator from the holder as a debt owing to the State.

(3) This section does not affect section 52.[8]

What happens if check testing shows label is correct

65.(1) This section applies if a check test shows that—

(a) the energy consumption rate of the domestic appliance is the same or lower than the energy consumption rate stated in the efficiency label; and

(b) the energy efficiency rating of the appliance is the same or more than the energy efficiency rating stated in the energy efficiency label.

(2) The Regulator must refund to the holder the amount paid under section 63(3) for the check test.

(3) The amount may be recovered by the holder from the Regulator as a debt owing by the State to the holder.

Return of appliances made available to the Regulator

66.(1) This section applies if, at the Regulator's request, a person makes available to the Regulator free of charge a domestic appliance for testing or with an application under this Chapter.

(2) The Regulator must notify the person that the domestic appliance is available for collection by the person at a stated place as soon as practicable after—

(a) for an appliance made available for testing—

(i) if the Regulator believes, on reasonable grounds, that the appliance is required as evidence in a prosecution for an offence—the prosecution and any appeal from the prosecution; or

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7 Section 63 (Requirement by Regulator to make available domestic appliance for testing)

8 Section 52 (Cancellation of registration of efficiency label)

(ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply—the testing; or

(b) if the appliance is made available with an application—the Regulator decides the application.

(3) Despite subsection (2)(a)(i), the Regulator must notify the person immediately after the earlier of the following—

(a) the Regulator decides the domestic appliance is not required as evidence;

(b) a prosecution for an offence involving the type of domestic appliance is not started within 6 months from when the notice would have been given if subsection (2)(a)(i) had not applied.

(4) If, at the end of 6 months after the giving of notice, the domestic appliance has not been collected, the Regulator may dispose of the appliance as the Regulator considers appropriate and the person is not entitled to claim for the appliance or any loss or damage to it.

Division 3—Dishwashers

Definition

67. In this Division—

"specification" means Australian Standard 2007–1988 (Performance of household electrical appliances—Dishwashers).

Application of Division

68. This Division applies to the testing of a dishwasher of a type for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration of an efficiency label has been made or is proposed to be made.

Application of specification

69.(1) Subject to this Division, a dishwasher to be tested to work out its

energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating must be tested under the specification.

(2) If a dishwasher may be operated on more than 1 water supply connection mode—

(a) the dishwasher may be tested to work out its supplementary energy consumption rate; and

(b) a test under paragraph (a) must be performed under the specification.

Working out energy consumption rate of dishwasher

70. The energy consumption rate of the dishwasher must—

(a) be worked out under the specification using the recommended water supply connection mode for the dishwasher; and

(b) be expressed as the quantity, in kilowatt hours, of electricity consumed by the dishwasher over a sequence of 365 complete programs.

Working out energy consumption rate of dishwashers as a type

71. The energy consumption rate of dishwashers of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the energy consumption rate of 3 dishwashers of the type.

Working out supplementary energy consumption rate

72. The supplementary energy consumption rate of the dishwasher must be—

(a) worked out under the specification using the supplementary water supply connection mode for the dishwasher stated or proposed to be stated in the application for registration of the efficiency label; and

(b) expressed as the quantity, in kilowatt hours, of electricity consumed by the dishwasher over a sequence of 365 complete programs.

Working out supplementary energy consumption rate of dishwashers as a type

73. The supplementary energy consumption rate of dishwashers of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the supplementary energy consumption rate of 3 dishwashers of the type.

Working out energy efficiency rating

74. The energy efficiency rating of the dishwasher must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 3, section 1.

What the test report must contain

75. The test report for the dishwasher must contain the following information about the test—

(a) a description of the dishwasher, including its serial number and date of manufacture;

(b) the program used;

(c) the program time;

(d) the number of place settings loaded;

(e) the hot water energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours;

(f) the cold water energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours;

(g) the total energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours;

(h) the hot water consumption, expressed in litres;

(i) the cold water consumption, expressed in litres;

(j) the recommended water supply connection mode for the dishwasher used to work out its energy consumption rate;

(k) if the dishwasher may be operated on more than 1 water supply connection mode—the supplementary water supply connection mode for the dishwasher used to work out its supplementary energy consumption rate;

(l) the assessed energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, for 365 complete programs.

Division 4—Refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers

Definitions

76. In this Division and Schedule 4, and for applying the specification—

"electrical refrigerating unit" means an electrical refrigerating unit operating on the vapour-compression principle arranged to extract heat from within a cabinet or cabinets inside the unit.

"freezer" means a self-contained assembly consisting of—

(a) a thermally insulated cabinet designed for the storage and preservation of foodstuffs at a temperature cooler than 0°C; and

(b) an electrical refrigerating unit.

"refrigerating appliance" means a freezer, refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer.

"refrigerator" means a self-contained assembly consisting of—

(a) a thermally insulated cabinet designed for the storage and preservation of foodstuffs at a temperature warmer than 0°C; and

(b) an electrical refrigerating unit.

"refrigerator-freezer" means a self-contained assembly consisting of—

(a) 1 or more thermally insulated cabinets designed for the storage and preservation of foodstuffs at a temperature warmer than 0°C; and

(b) 1 or more thermally insulated cabinets designed for the storage and preservation of foodstuffs at a temperature cooler than 0°C; and

(c) an electrical refrigerating unit.

"specification" means Australian Standard 2575.2–1989 Energy labelling of appliances, Part 2, Refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers—Determination of energy consumption and efficiency rating.

Application of Division

77. This Division applies to the testing of a refrigerating appliance of a

type for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration of an efficiency label has been made or is proposed to be made.

Application of specification

78. Subject to this Division, a refrigerating appliance to be tested to work out its energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating must be tested under the specification.

Working out energy consumption rate of refrigerating appliance

79. The energy consumption rate of the refrigerating appliance must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 4, Part 1 and expressed in kilowatt hours per year.

Working out energy consumption rate of refrigerating appliances as a type

80. The energy consumption rate of refrigerating appliances of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the energy consumption rate of 3 refrigerating appliances of the type.

Working out energy efficiency rating

81. The energy efficiency rating of the refrigerating appliance must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 4, Part 2.

What the test report must contain

82. The test report for the refrigerating appliance must contain the information set out in appendixes C and D to the specification.

Division 5—Refrigerative airconditioners

Definitions

83. In this Division and Schedule 6, and for applying the specification—

"output capacity" of a refrigerative airconditioner means—

(a) if the airconditioner is operating in cooling mode—the total cooling effect of the airconditioner worked out under the specification; or

(b) if the airconditioner is operating in heating mode—the heating effect of the airconditioner worked out under the specification.

"refrigerative airconditioner" means an assembly that—

(a) operates off a single phase power supply; and

(b) has an output capacity not more than 7.5 kW; and

(c) is designed to deliver to an enclosed space (through the operation of an electromechanical mechanism that operates on the vapour-compression principle)—

(i) cooled air; and

(ii) if the airconditioner has reverse cycle capacity—heated air;

and includes a refrigerative airconditioner of a type described in Schedule 5.

"specification" means Australian Standard 1861.1–1988 Air-conditioning units—Methods of assessing and rating performance, Part 1—Refrigerated room air-conditioners, but excluding from Table 3.1 (Thermal capacity rating type test conditions) of the Standard operating condition B.

Application of Division

84. This Division applies to the testing of a refrigerative airconditioner of a type for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration of an efficiency label has been made or is proposed to be made.

Application of specification

85. Subject to this Division, a refrigerative airconditioner to be tested to work out its energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating must be tested under the specification.

Tests to be conducted for each operating mode

86. If the refrigerative airconditioner may be operated in both cooling and heating modes, the testing is to be conducted for each operating mode.

Working out energy consumption rate of refrigerative airconditioner

87. The energy consumption rate of the refrigerative airconditioner must—

(a) be worked out under the specification; and

(b) be expressed as the rate of electricity consumed, in kilowatt hours, by the airconditioner over a continuous period of 500 hours.

Working out energy consumption rate of refrigerative airconditioners as a type

88. The energy consumption rate of refrigerative airconditioners of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the energy consumption rate of 3 refrigerative airconditioners of the type.

Working out energy efficiency rating in cooling mode

89. The energy efficiency rating of the refrigerative airconditioner in cooling mode must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 6, section 1.

Working out energy efficiency rating in heating mode

90. The energy efficiency rating of the refrigerative airconditioner in heating mode must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 6, section 2.

What the test report must contain

91. The test report for the refrigerative airconditioner must contain the following information about the test—

(a) a description of the airconditioner, including its serial number and date of manufacture;

(b) the total cooling effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner;

(c) the sensible cooling effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner;

(d) the latent cooling effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner;

(e) the cooling coefficient of performance of the airconditioner;

(f) if the test was conducted in heating mode—

(i) the heating effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner; and

(ii) the heating coefficient of performance of the airconditioner;

(g) the energy consumption rate of the airconditioner—

(i) for operation in cooling mode; and

(ii) if relevant—for operation in heating mode.

Division 6—Clothes washing machines

Definitions

92. In this Division and Schedule 7, and for applying the specification—

"program" of a clothes washing machine means the sequence of cycles that takes place in the machine from the start to the end of its washing operation.

"specification" means Australian Standard 2040–1990 Performance of household electrical appliances—Clothes washing machines.

"test load" means a combination of garments made up under appendix I to the specification.

Application of Division

93. This Division applies to the testing of a clothes washing machine of a type for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration of an efficiency label has been made or is proposed to be made.

Application of specification

94. Subject to this Division, a clothes washing machine to be tested to work out its energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating must be tested under the specification.

Working out energy consumption rate of clothes washing machine

95. The energy consumption rate of the clothes washing machine must—

(a) be worked out under the specification; and

(b) be expressed as the rate of electricity, expressed in kilowatt hours, consumed by the machine over a sequence of 365 completed programs.

Working out energy consumption rate of clothes washing machines as a type

96. The energy consumption rate of clothes washing machines of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the energy consumption rate of 3 clothes washing machines of the type.

Working out energy efficiency rating

97. The energy efficiency rating of the clothes washing machine must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 7.

What the test report must contain

98. The test report for the clothes washing machine must contain the

following information about the test—

(a) a description of the clothes washing machine, including its serial number and date of manufacture;

(b) the hot water energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, of the machine;

(c) the cold water energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, of the machine;

(d) the electrical energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, of the machine;

(e) the total energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, of the machine;

(f) the hot water consumption, expressed in litres, of the machine—

(i) for the wash cycle; and

(ii) for the program;

(g) the cold water consumption, expressed in litres, of the machine—

(i) for the wash cycle; and

(ii) for the program;

(h) the rated load capacity, expressed in kilograms, of the machine;

(i) the mass of water moisture, expressed in kilograms, remaining after the spin cycle;

(j) the severity of washing index;

(k) the percentage of soil removal;

(l) the name of the program used;

(m) the water supply connection mode used to work out the energy efficiency rating of the machine.

Division 7—Rotary clothes dryers

Definition

99. In this Division and Schedule 8—

"specification" means Australian Standard 2442-1981 Performance of household electrical appliances—Rotary clothes dryers, except that—

(a) a reference in the standard to a moisture content of 8% is taken to be a reference to a moisture content of 6%; and

(b) the reference, in the second sentence of provision B4.1.2 of appendix B to the standard, to 9 is taken to be a reference to 7.

Application of Division

100. This Division applies to the testing of a rotary clothes dryer of a type for which—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label; or

(b) an application for registration of an efficiency label has been made or is proposed to be made.

Application of specification

101. Subject to this Division, a rotary clothes dryer to be tested to work out its energy consumption rate and energy efficiency rating must be tested under the specification.

Working out energy consumption rate of rotary clothes dryer

102. The energy consumption rate of the rotary clothes dryer must—

(a) be worked out under—

(i) the formula in Schedule 8, Part 1; or

(ii) appendix B or C to the specification; and

(b) be expressed as the rate of electricity, in kilowatt hours per year, consumed by the clothes dryer when used 150 times to dry its maximum rated capacity of clothes.

Working out energy consumption rate of rotary clothes dryers as a type

103. The energy consumption rate of rotary clothes dryers of a particular type must be worked out by averaging the energy consumption rate of 3 rotary clothes dryers of the type.

Working out energy efficiency rating

104. The energy efficiency rating of the rotary clothes dryer must be worked out under the formula in Schedule 8, Part 2.

What the test report must contain

105.(1) The test report for the rotary clothes dryer must contain the following information about the test—

(a) a description of the rotary clothes dryer, including its serial number and date of manufacture;

(b) the mass of the clothes load, expressed in kilograms, in bone dry condition;

(c) the mass of the damp clothes load, expressed in kilograms;

(d) the name of the program used;

(e) the mass of the clothes load, expressed in kilograms, at the end of the drying cycle;

(f) the total energy consumption of the clothes dryer, expressed in kilowatt hours, at the end of the drying cycle;

(g) the time taken, expressed in minutes, to dry the load to reach the prescribed moisture content.

(2) In subsection (1)(g), the prescribed moisture content is 6% with 1% tolerance allowed either way.

PART 4—OFFENCES

Part does not apply to second-hand domestic appliances

106. This Part does not apply to second-hand domestic appliances.

Labelling of domestic appliances

107.(1) A person must not sell a domestic appliance unless—

(a) there is a registered efficiency label for the appliance; and

(b) a label corresponding to the registered label is attached to the appliance as required by this Chapter.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an appliance that is labelled under the authority of, and in accordance with, a corresponding law.

Label not to be obscured

108. A person must not, without reasonable excuse, cause a label, corresponding with the registered efficiency label for a domestic appliance, attached to a domestic appliance offered for sale to be obscured from view.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

CHAPTER 4—APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS

Who may make an appeal

109. A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the Regulator mentioned in Schedule 9 may appeal against the decision to the Magistrates Court.

Making appeals

110.(1) An appeal under this Chapter must be made within 28 days 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 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 expired.

Starting appeals

111.(1) An appeal is started by filing written notice of appeal with the Court.

(2) A copy of the notice must be served on the Regulator.

(3) An appeal may be made to the Magistrates Court nearest the place where the applicant resides or carries on business.

Stay of operation of decisions

112.(1) A Magistrates 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

113.(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 Regulator with the directions the Court considers appropriate.

Effect of Court's decision on appeal

114. If the Court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is, for this regulation (other than this Chapter), taken to be the Regulator's decision.

Procedure of Court

115.(1) The power to make rules of court for a Magistrates Court under the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921* includes power to make rules of court for appeals to the Court under this Chapter.

(2) 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.

(3) The Court may make any order about costs it considers just.

Appeals

116. An appeal to a District Court from a decision of a Magistrates Court may be made only on a question of law.

CHAPTER 5—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Electrical Approval and Energy Labelling Advisory Committee

117.(1) There is to be a committee called the Electrical Approval and Energy Labelling Advisory Committee (the **"Committee"**).

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

(3) The functions of the Committee are to—

(a) investigate and report to the Regulator on issues referred to it about safety of electrical articles and the energy efficiency labelling of domestic appliances; and

(b) advise the Regulator on issues about certificates for nonprescribed electrical articles of their suitability for connection to electricity supply mains; and

(c) recommend on issues referred to it about energy efficiency labelling of domestic appliances; and

(d) recommend on issues referred to it about the approval, hire, sale or use of electrical articles; and

(e) recommend on issues referred to it about action the Regulator may take about unsafe electrical articles.

(4) The Committee is to conduct its meetings and business in the way decided by the Regulator.

Register of approved electrical articles

118.(1) The Regulator must keep a register of approved electrical articles.

(2) The register must contain particulars of—

(a) certificates of approval issued under Chapter 2;[9] and

(b) transfers or cancellations of approvals under Chapter 2.

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

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9 Chapter 2 (Approval, sale and use of electrical articles)

Efficiency label register

119.(1) The Regulator must keep an efficiency label register.

(2) The register must contain particulars of—

(a) registrations of energy efficiency labels; and

(b) changes and the date of changes to registrations of efficiency labels; and

(c) transfers or cancellations of registrations of efficiency labels.

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

(4) The register may form part of a national register.

Inspection of entries in registers

120. The Regulator must—

(a) keep each register open for inspection, on payment of the prescribed fee, by members of the public during office hours on business days; and

(b) on payment of the prescribed fee, give the person a copy of an entry in the register.

Fees

121. The fees (including annual fees) payable for this regulation are the fees set out in Schedule 2.

CHAPTER 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Existing registered prescribed electrical articles are approved electrical articles

122. A prescribed electrical article that, immediately before the commencement, is a registered prescribed electrical article under Part 9 of

the *Electricity Act 1976*,[10] is taken to be an approved type of prescribed electrical article under this regulation for the balance of its term of registration and the declaration of compliance for the article is taken to be an approval certificate for the type of electrical article.

Continuation of existing registered efficiency labels

123. An efficiency label that, immediately before the commencement, is a registered efficiency label under Part 9A of the *Electricity Act 1976*[11] is taken to be a registered efficiency label under this regulation.

Expiry of Chapter

124. This Chapter expires on 1 January 2000.

10 *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 9 (Approval, sale and use of electrical articles)

11 *Electricity Act 1976*, Part 9A (Energy efficiency labelling)

SCHEDULE 1

PRESCRIBED ELECTRICAL ARTICLES AND RELEVANT STANDARDS

section 6 of this regulation

Appliance connector

1.(1) An **"appliance connector"** is a device that—

(a) is designed for attachment to a supply flexible cord; and

(b) is for making a detachable connection between the conductors of the cord and the pins or other contacts of a low voltage appliance or electrical article.

(2) An appliance connector is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3109.

Arc welding machine

2.(1) An **"arc welding machine"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for arc welding, whether or not with gas shielding; and

(b) is designed to operate on a single phase low voltage electricity supply; and

(c) is designed to be connected to the electricity supply by a flexible cord and plug, each having a rating not over 15 A; and

(d) is easily moved around when connected to the electricity supply; and

(e) for a flux cored, gas metal or gas tungsten arc welding machine—has a 100% output rating (calculated by multiplying the square root of the marked duty cycle by the marked output current for the duty cycle) of less than 65 A.

(2) However, **"arc welding machine"** does not include an electrical article if—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(a) a person hires or sells the article; and

(b) the person makes it clear when the article is being hired or sold that the article is—

(i) an industrial article only; or

(ii) for industrial use only; or

(iii) an industrial article or for industrial use (without indicating that the article is also another type of article or also has another use).

(**3)** An arc welding machine is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3195.

Automotive type battery charger

3.(1) An **"automotive type battery charger"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed for charging batteries of the type designed for automotive use; and

(b) has an input rating not more than 1 kVA; and

(c) has an open circuit output voltage not more than 50 volts direct current.

(2) An automotive type battery charger is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3193.

Battery charger/saver

4.(1) A **"battery charger/saver"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed to charge batteries; and

(b) has an input rating not over 1 kVA; and

(c) is designed for connection on the input side to a low voltage electricity supply; and

(d) is self-contained; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) However, **"battery charger/saver"** does not include a battery charger specifically designed for use in or associated with mains operated electronic and related equipment if—

(a) the connecting device restricts the use of the battery charger to the equipment for which it is designed; and

(b) there are no accessible extra low voltage output parts on the connecting device or on the equipment when the unit is energised.

(3) A battery charger/saver is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3108.

Bayonet lampholder

5.(1) A **"bayonet lampholder"** is a device that—

(a) is designed to hold a lamp with a bayonet cap of 15 mm or 22 mm nominal diameter; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) However, **"bayonet lampholder"** does not include a lampholder that—

(a) is manufactured specifically for and part of an electrical appliance; or

(b) is manufactured to be part of industrial equipment including, for example, a switchboard or control panel.

(**3)** A bayonet lampholder is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3117.

Bayonet lampholder adaptor

6.(1) A **"bayonet lampholder adaptor"** is a connecting device that—

(a) is designed for insertion into a bayonet lampholder into which lamps having bayonet caps of 22 mm nominal diameter may be inserted; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(b) either—

(i) is suitable for connection to a flexible cord; or

(ii) has at least 1 lampholder.

(2) A bayonet lampholder adaptor is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3119.

Blanket

7.(1) A **"blanket"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for heating a bed; and

(b) is designed to operate at low or extra low voltage; and

(c) has a projected surface heating area of more than 0.6 m^2.

(**2)** A blanket is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3164.

Bread toaster

8.(1) A **"bread toaster"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed for toasting bread or similar foods; and

(b) is for household or similar use.

(2) A bread toaster is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3101.

Clothes dryer

9.(1) A **"clothes dryer"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for drying household textile material that has been washed by water; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Clothes dryer" includes an article that—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(a) is similar to a household type; and

(b) is for use by the public in communal laundries and laundrettes.

(3) A clothes dryer is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with either Australian Standard 3196 or Australian Standard 3317.

Cord extension socket

10.(1) A **"cord extension socket"** is a device that—

(a) is designed for attachment to a flexible cord; and

(b) has contacts by which a detachable connection may be made with the corresponding pins of a plug; and

(c) has a maximum rating of 20 A at low voltage.

(2) A cord extension socket is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3120.

Cord-line switch

11.(1) A **"cord-line switch"** is a device that—

(a) is designed for connection in a flexible cord; and

(b) can be used to manually open or close an electrical circuit.

(2) However, **"cord-line switch"** does not include a switch connected at the end of a flexible cord.

Example—

A pendant switch or bell push.

(3) A cord-line switch is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3127.

Decorative lighting outfit

12.(1) A **"decorative lighting outfit"** is an electrically interconnected set of lamps or lampholders that—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(a) is designed to be used for decorative or display purposes, with or without a control device; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is connected with a flexible cord having conductors less than 2.5 mm^2 cross-sectional area.

(2) A decorative lighting outfit is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3152.

Dishwashing machine

13.(1) A **"dishwashing machine"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for washing of eating and cooking utensils; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) A dishwashing machine is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3184.

Edison screw lampholder

14.(1) An **"edison screw lampholder"** is device that—

(a) is designed to hold a lamp with an edison screw cap of 14 mm or 27 mm nominal outside diameter; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) However, **"edison screw lampholder"** does not include a lampholder that—

(a) is manufactured specifically for and part of an electrical appliance; or

(b) is manufactured to be part of industrial equipment including, for example, a switchboard or control panel.

(3) An edison screw lampholder is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3140.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Electric range

15.(1) An **"electric range"** is an electrical article that—

(a) has 1 or more of the following—

(i) a cooking compartment;

(ii) a cooking hob fitted with at least 1 heating unit of the radiant or electromagnetic induction type; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) An electric range is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3172.

Extra low voltage power supply unit

16.(1) An **"extra low voltage power supply unit"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed to provide an extra low voltage supply of electricity to external appliances and equipment; and

(b) has an input rating not over 1 kVA; and

(c) is designed for connection on the input side to a low voltage electricity supply; and

(d) is self-contained; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) However, **"extra low voltage power supply unit"** does not include a unit specifically designed for use in or associated with mains operated electronic and related equipment if—

(a) the connecting device restricts the use of the unit to the equipment for which it is designed; and

(b) there are no accessible extra low voltage output parts on the connecting device or on the equipment when the unit is energised.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(3) An extra low voltage power supply unit is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3108.

Fan

17.(1) A **"fan"** is an electrical article that—

(a) moves air in the immediate vicinity of the article; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Fan" includes—

(a) a ventilating fan; and

(b) a fan suitable for mounting on a desk, table, wall, floor or ceiling; and

(c) ancillary equipment whether part of, or detached from, the fan motor assembly, including, for example, a switch or speed controller.

(3) However, **"fan"** does not include an article in or associated with—

(a) an evaporative type air cooler; or

(b) a refrigerated type airconditioning unit; or

(c) a room heating appliance; or

(d) a ducted ventilating system; or

(e) a range hood.

(4) A fan is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3302.

Fence energiser

18.(1) A **"fence energiser"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed to regulate and control the supply of electrical energy to an electric fence; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) A fence energiser is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3129.

Flexible heating pad

19.(1) A **"flexible heating pad"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for applying heat to parts of the human body; and

(b) is a pad heated by an electric heating unit contained within a flexible enclosure or envelope with a projected area of less than 0.6 m^2; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) A flexible heating pad is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3149.

Floor polisher

20.(1) A **"floor polisher"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for polishing or scrubbing floors by the use of pads, brushes or other similar things; and

(b) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator; and

(c) has an electric motor; and

(d) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) A floor polisher is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3157.

Fluorescent lamp ballast

21.(1) A **"fluorescent lamp ballast"** is a device that—

(a) is designed to control the magnitude of current flowing through the discharge path of a fluorescent lamp; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(b) is—

(i) an independent or built-in type designed for use with a luminaire or portable lighting fitting; or

(ii) an integral type forming a nonreplaceable part of a fluorescent lamp ballast combination; or

(iii) an adaptor type allowing the user to insert a fluorescent lamp into the ballast assembly.

(2) "Fluorescent lamp ballast" includes a capacitor in, or supplied as part of, the ballast.

(3) However, **"fluorescent lamp ballast"** does not include a ballast specifically designed for use in luminaires certified for compliance with the requirements for electrical equipment with increased safety protection of the type 'Ex-e' for use in hazardous locations.

(4) A fluorescent lamp ballast is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with either Australian Standard 3134 or Australian Standard 3168.

Fluorescent lamp starter

22.(1) A **"fluorescent lamp starter"** is an electrical article that—

(a) starts preheat type fluorescent lamps by glowing; and

(b) has an enclosure of insulating material.

(**2)** A fluorescent lamp starter is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3138.

Hair care appliance

23.(1) A **"hair care appliance"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for drying or styling human hair by heating, heated air, steam, spray or any combination of those ways; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use or, if it is a hand-held hair dryer, for commercial use.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(2) "Hair care appliance" includes hair dryers, curling irons, curling wands, curling combs, curling brushes and hair roller heating units.

(3) A hair care appliance is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3304.

Hedge clipper

24.(1) A **"hedge clipper"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for trimming hedges; and

(b) is hand-held; and

(c) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator; and

(d) has an electric motor; and

(e) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(**2)** A hedge clipper is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3160.

Immersion heater

25.(1) An **"immersion heater"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for heating liquid in which it may be immersed; and

(b) has a flexible cord; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Immersion heater" includes an aquarium immersion heater.

(3) However, **"immersion heater"** does not include—

(a) an electric jug or other vessel in which heating elements are permanently fixed; or

(b) a heating element designed for permanent fixing in that jug or vessel.

(**4)** An immersion heater is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with either Australian Standard 3104 or Australian Standard 3192.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Insect electrocutor

26.(1) An **"insect electrocutor"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed to provide a secondary voltage generated by a transformer or another way to destroy insects; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(**2)** An insect electrocutor is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3150.

Inspection handlamp

27.(1) An **"inspection handlamp"** is a device that—

(a) is designed to hold an incandescent or discharge lamp for use primarily for inspection purposes; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) However, **"inspection handlamp"** does not include a handlamp that—

(a) is designed to operate at extra low voltage; and

(b) is clearly and indelibly marked with the operating voltage.

(3) An inspection handlamp is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3118.

Iron

28.(1) An **"iron"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed for smoothing or pressing fabric; and

(b) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator; and

(c) has an electric heating unit or electrodes; and

(d) is for household or similar use.

(2) An iron is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with either Australian Standard 3307 or Australian Standard 3312.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Jug

29.(1) A **"jug"** is an electrical article that—

(a) has—

(i) a bare electric heating element; or

(ii) an electrode type element; or

(iii) a sheathed resistor type heating element with no provision for earthing the sheath; and

(b) has a body of non-metallic material; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) A jug is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3106.

Kettle or saucepan

30.(1) A **"kettle or saucepan"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed for heating liquids; and

(b) has an electric heating element; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Kettle or saucepan" includes electric coffee percolators, teapots, urns and pressure cookers.

(3) However, **"kettle or saucepan"** does not include equipment designed or manufactured specifically for sterilising purposes.

(4) A kettle or saucepan is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with either Australian Standard 3172 or Australian Standard 3313.

Kitchen machine

31.(1) A **"kitchen machine"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for—

(i) the preparation of solid or liquid food by mixing, beating,

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

blending, mincing, grinding, slicing, shredding or the extraction of juices; or

(ii) opening cans; or

(iii) sharpening knives; and

(b) has an electric motor; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) is for household or similar use.

(2) A kitchen machine is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3162.

Lawnmower

32.(1) A **"lawnmower"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for cutting lawn or grass; and

(b) has an electric motor to operate cutters, blades or other similar devices; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) A lawnmower is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3156.

Microwave oven

33.(1) A **"microwave oven"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for applying heat to food, liquid or other substances in a chamber by high frequency electromagnetic radiation; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) However, **"microwave oven"** does not include microwave heating equipment specifically designed for commercial or industrial use.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(3) A microwave oven is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3301.

Miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker

34.(1) A **"miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker"** is an enclosed air-break switch that—

(a) is designed to automatically open a low voltage circuit under predecided conditions of overcurrent; and

(b) has as its main function the prevention of continued overloading of wiring of an electrical installation; and

(c) has a nominal rating not more than 125 A and either or both of the following—

(i) a current breaking capacity not greater than 10 kA;

(ii) a projected panel mounting area of not more than 4000 mm^2 per pole.

(2) "Miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker" includes a circuit-breaker fitted with or having a residual current device or auxiliary contacts, ignoring any additional projected area of the composite device over and above the area occupied by the miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker alone.

(3) However, **"miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker"** does not include a circuit-breaker marked as being only for use in industrial application if the circuit-breaker is under the control of a person who—

(a) the Regulator is satisfied has an appropriate level of electrotechnical training; and

(b) is approved by the Regulator for the purpose.

(4) A miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3111.

Plug

35.(1) A **"plug"** is a device that—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(a) is designed to be inserted into a socket outlet, cord extension socket or socket outlet adaptor; and

(b) is for making a detachable connection between the contacts of any of the devices and the conductors of a flexible cord; and

(c) has 2, 3 or 4 pins; and

(d) has a maximum rating of 20 A at low voltage.

(**2)** However, **"plug"** does not include a device described in Australian Standard 3123 or Australian Standard 3131 and that is for industrial applications.

(3) A plug is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3112.

Portable conditioning or control device

36.(1) A **"portable conditioning or control device"** is a device that—

(a) is designed for controlling currents not more than 20 A at low voltage; and

(b) is self-contained; and

(c) is designed for connection to electricity supply by a flexible cord, pins for engagement with a socket outlet or an appliance connector; and

(d) has facilities for connection of electrical apparatus; and

(e) has a device that automatically controls the input of electrical energy to electrical apparatus; and

(f) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Portable conditioning or control device" includes a unit that may be controlled from within the device or from an external source.

(3) A portable conditioning or control device is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3197.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Portable cooking appliance/oven

37.(1) A **"portable cooking appliance/oven"** is an electrical article that—

(a) has a cooking compartment fitted with at least 1 element solely for heating the compartment; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage and has a nominal rating not more than 20 A; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) A **"portable cooking appliance/oven"** may have 1 or more heating units used for heating a cooking vessel standing on the unit.

(**3)** A portable cooking appliance/oven is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3172.

Portable drill

38.(1) A **"portable drill"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for rotating a chuck or similar device capable of holding a drill bit; and

(b) has an electric motor; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) is hand-held; and

(e) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator.

(**2)** A portable drill is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3160.

Portable hotplate/griller

39.(1) A **"portable hotplate/griller"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for heating or grilling food; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage and has a nominal rating not more than 20 A; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(c) is for household or similar use.

(**2)** However, **"portablehotplate/griller"** does not include an article that has a cooking compartment fitted with 1 or more heating units solely for heating the cooking compartment.

(**3)** A portable hotplate/griller is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3172.

Portable lighting fitting

40.(1) A **"portable lighting fitting"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for illuminating or decorative purposes; and

(b) is designed for connection to a supply of electricity by a flexible cord; and

(c) is not designed to be permanently fixed in position; and

(d) is designed to be either placed on a horizontal surface or attached by a spring clamp or in a similar way to a vertical or inclined surface; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(**2) "Portable lighting fitting"** includes hand-held units designed for photographic or video filming purposes.

(3) However, **"portable lighting fitting"** does not include—

(a) a stand mounted unit designed for photographic or video filming purposes; or

(b) a portable lighting fitting that—

(i) is made of wood, glass, ceramic, marble, thermosetting insulating or similar material or thermoplastic material; and

(ii) may support the lampholder but does not enclose the lamp; and

(iii) has only 1 approved all-insulated lampholder; and

(iv) has no exposed metal; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(v) is fitted with a supply flexible cord wired directly to the lampholder; and

(vi) has no switch or has a switch in the lampholder or a cord line switch.

(4) A portable lighting fitting is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3128.

Portable massage appliance

41.(1) A **"portable massage appliance"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for massaging parts of the human body; and

(b) is driven by an electric motor or vibrating mechanism; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) in normal use is either—

(i) guided or supported by hand; or

(ii) placed against or under a person's body; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) A **"portable massage appliance"** may have a heating element.

(3) A portable massage appliance is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3311.

Portable outlet device

42.(1) A **"portable outlet device"** is a device that—

(a) has a single facility for connection to a low voltage electricity supply by an appliance inlet socket or a supply flexible cord; and

(b) has 1 or more plug socket outlets; and

(c) has a rating not more than 20 A.

(2) "Portable outlet device" includes a device that—

(a) has a way of fixing the device in position; or

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(b) has 1 or more lamps; or

(c) has a cord reeling or coiling arrangement.

(3) However, **"portable outlet device"** does not include—

(a) a cord extension set; or

(b) a socket outlet adaptor; or

(c) a portable conditioning or control device; or

(d) a portable residual current device.

(4) A portable outlet device is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3105.

Portable residual current device

43.(1) A **"portable residual current device"** is a device that—

(a) isolates the supply of electricity to the outputs of the article if a current flow to earth more than a predecided level happens; and

(b) has a single facility for connection to a low voltage supply of electricity by a supply flexible cord, pins for engagement with a socket-outlet or an appliance inlet; and

(c) has a rated residual current not more than 30 mA; and

(d) has a continuous current rating not more than 20 A; and

(e) has at least 1 outlet socket.

(2) A portable residual current device is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3190.

Portable saw

44.(1) A **"portable saw"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is used to saw; and

(b) has an electric motor; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(d) is hand-held; and

(e) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator.

(2) A portable saw is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3160.

Portable tool

45.(1) A **"portable tool"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is used for machining or preparing a surface; and

(b) has an electric motor or a heater element; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) is hand-held; and

(e) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator.

(2) A portable tool is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3160.

Pressure storage water heater

46.(1) A **"pressure storage water heater"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for heating and storing water at a pressure of more than 21 kPa in a container with a capacity of at least 4.5 L and less than 680 L; and

(b) has an electric heating unit; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) is unvented.

(**2)** However, **"pressure storage water heater"** does not include—

(a) an electric water heater specially designed for industrial purposes; or

(b) an electric steam generator; or

(c) an electric steriliser.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(**3)** A pressure storage water heater is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3142.

Projector

47.(1) A **"projector"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for projecting an image from a photographic slide, transparency, picture or moving film on a screen, with or without sound facilities; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for educational, household or similar use.

(2) "Projector" includes viewers and editors.

(3) However, **"projector"** does not include a microfilm reader or a combination microfilm reader and printer.

(**4)** A projector is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3181.

Range hood

48.(1) A **"range hood"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for the collection or filtering of air from above a cooking appliance; and

(b) has electrical equipment, including, for example, fans, lamps and controls; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) is for household or similar use.

(2) A range hood is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3310.

Razor or hair clipper

49.(1) A **"razor or hair clipper"** is an electrical article that—

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(a) is for shaving, cutting or trimming human hair; and

(b) incorporates an electric motor or vibrating mechanism that operates cutters; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage.

(2) A razor or hair clipper is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3125.

Refrigerator or freezer

50.(1) A **"refrigerator or freezer"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for storing and cooling food; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) "Refrigerator or freezer" includes a combined refrigerator-freezer unit.

(3) A refrigerator or freezer is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3303.

Residual current device

51.(1) A **"residual current device"** is a device or relay that—

(a) causes the isolation of a low voltage supply by the initiation of a tripping signal if a current flow to earth more than a predecided level happens; and

(b) is operated by a residual current; and

(c) has a rated tripping current not more than 300 mA; and

(d) has a continuous current rating not more than 100 A.

(2) However, **"residual current device"** does not include—

(a) a device designed for use with a circuit-breaker other than a miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker; or

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(b) a device designed for the protection of supply network; or

(c) a device for the protection of equipment in mines; or

(d) a portable residual current device.

(3) A residual current device is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3190.

Room heater

52.(1) A **"room heater"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed to heat the air in its immediate vicinity by the emission of heat by 1 or more of radiation, convection or forced circulation of heated air; and

(b) has a heating unit; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) However, **"room heater"** does not include—

(a) an airconditioning appliance that has a heating unit; or

(b) a heating system designed to heat the air of a room primarily by raising the temperature of a floor, wall or ceiling area; or

(c) an under carpet heating system; or

(d) a special appliance used solely for the application of heat to specific materials or substances.

(3) A room heater is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3103.

Sewing machine

53.(1) A **"sewing machine"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for stitching fabric or plastic or similar material; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(2) A sewing machine is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3309.

Socket outlet

54.(1) A **"socket outlet"** is a device that—

(a) is fixed at a point where the low voltage fixed wiring of an installation ends; and

(b) has 2, 3 or 4 contacts; and

(c) provides a detachable connection with the pins of a plug; and

(d) has a maximum rating of 20 A.

(2) However, **"socket outlet"** does not include a device described in Australian Standard 3123 or Australian Standard 3131 and that is for industrial applications.

(**3)** A socket outlet is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3112.

Socket outlet adaptor

55.(1) A **"socket outlet adaptor"** is a single or multiple connecting device for insertion in a low voltage socket outlet.

(2) However, **"socket outlet adaptor"** does not include a plug or portable outlet device.

(3) A socket outlet adaptor is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3122.

Soldering-iron

56.(1) A **"soldering-iron"** is a hand-held tool that—

(a) is for applying or removing solder; and

(b) has a part heated by an electric heating unit within the tool; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(2) However, **"soldering-iron"** does not include a tool designed for industrial use only.

(3) A soldering-iron is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3114.

Supply flexible cord

57.(1) A **"supply flexible cord"** is an unscreened flexible cord, with or without sheathing of elastomer or PVC or braiding of textile materials, that—

(a) is designed for use at low voltage; and

(b) has 2 or 3 elastomer or PVC insulated cores of multistrand construction in which—

(i) the cross-sectional area of the conductor is not more than 2.5 mm^2; and

(ii) except for tinsel cords, the diameter of the individual wire stranding is not more than 0.21 mm for conductor sizes up to 1 mm^2, or 0.26 mm for conductor sizes greater than 1 mm^2.

(2) However, **"supply flexible cord"** does not include a cord directly connected to an electrical article if the cord—

(a) is marked in accordance with the Cenelec HAR marking scheme for flexible cords; and

(b) is supported with evidence of certification under the scheme.

(3) A supply flexible cord is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3191.

Swimming pool equipment

58.(1) "Swimming pool equipment" is electrical equipment that—

(a) is—

(i) a spa bath; or

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(ii) a spa pump or swimming pool pump; or

(iii) a spa heater or swimming pool heater; or

(iv) a spa blower or swimming pool blower; or

(v) a swimming pool chlorinator; or

(vi) a swimming pool automatic chemical injection device; or

(vii) a control device for a spa bath, spa or swimming pool; or

(viii) a similar device; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) However, **"swimming pool equipment"** does not include—

(a) a spa luminaire or swimming pool luminaire; or

(b) equipment designed for use with a fountain or aquarium.

(3) Swimming pool equipment is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3136.

Therapeutic lamp

59.(1) A **"therapeutic lamp"** is an electrical article that—

(a) produces ultraviolet or infra-red radiation for personal, therapeutic or cosmetic purposes; and

(b) is designed for connection to a supply of electricity by a flexible cord; and

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) A therapeutic lamp is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3315.

Vacuum cleaner

60.(1) A **"vacuum cleaner"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is designed by causing the movement of air, to remove dust and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

associated foreign matter by suction, with or without the help of driven brushes, beaters or similar devices; and

(b) has an electric motor; and

(c) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

(d) in normal use is entirely supported or guided by the operator; and

(e) is for household or similar use.

(2) A vacuum cleaner is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3308.

Wall switch

61.(1) A **"wall switch"** is a device that—

(a) is designed for surface, flush or semi-flush mounting on a part of a building or structure; and

(b) is used to manually open or close an electrical circuit; and

(c) is of a single-pole, double-pole, two-way or intermediate type with a rating not more than 20 A at low voltage.

(2) However, **"wall switch"** does not include—

(a) a ceiling pull switch; or

(b) a switch specially designed for incorporation in an appliance; or

(c) a momentary-on and momentary-off press-button switch; or

(d) an electrically operated switch.

(3) A wall switch is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3133.

Washing machine

62.(1) A **"washing machine"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for washing clothes, household fabrics or similar things; and

(b) is designed to operate at low voltage; and

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(c) is for household or similar use.

(2) A **"washing machine"** may have ways of partially drying the wash load.

(3) "Washing machine" includes an electrical article that—

(a) is similar to a household type; and

(b) is for use by the public in communal laundries and laundrettes.

(4) A washing machine is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3314.

Waterbed warmer

63.(1) A **"waterbed warmer"** is an electrical article that—

(a) is for use beneath a waterbed mattress; and

(b) has an electric heating unit.

(2) "Waterbed warmer" includes an associated control device.

(3) A waterbed warmer is a prescribed electrical article and must comply with Australian Standard 3148.

Words and expressions have same meanings as in Wiring Rules

64.(1) Words and expressions used in the Wiring Rules have the same respective meanings in this Schedule.

(2) The **"Wiring Rules"** are the Australian Standard AS3000–1991 Electrical Installations—Buildings, structures and premises (known as the SAA Wiring Rules).

SCHEDULE 2

FEES

section 121 of this regulation

PART 1—ELECTRICAL ARTICLES

Division 1—Fees

		$
1.	Application for approval of a type of prescribed electrical article including, if applicable, the registration of the type of electrical article (section 10)—	
	(a) prescribed article (fee classification 1 in Division 2)	250.00
	(b) prescribed article (fee classification 2 in Division 2)	350.00
	(c) prescribed article (fee classification 3 in Division 2)	500.00
2.	Application to change the approval of a type of electrical article to include a new model type of electrical article (section 16)	100.00
3.	Review of test report of a prescribed electrical article if testing of the new model type of electrical article has been carried out (section 16)	250.00
4.	Application for transfer of approval of an approved type of electrical article (section 19)	50.00
5.	Inspection of the register of approved electrical articles (section 120)	10.00
6.	Copy of 1 entry in the register of approved electrical articles (section 120)	20.00

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 2—Fee classification of electrical articles

Fee classification 1

- appliance connector
- bayonet lampholder
- bayonet lampholder adaptor
- bread toaster
- cord extension socket
- cord-line switch
- decorative lighting outfit
- edison screw lampholder
- fluorescent lamp ballast
- fluorescent lamp starter
- immersion heater
- inspection handlamp
- iron
- jug
- plug
- portable lighting fitting
- portable outlet device
- socket outlet
- socket outlet adaptor
- therapeutic lamp
- wall switch

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Fee classification 2

- battery charger/saver
- extra low voltage power supply unit
- floor polisher
- hair care appliance
- hedge clipper
- kettle or saucepan
- kitchen machine
- lawnmower
- portable conditioning or control device
- portable drill
- portable hotplate/griller
- portable massage appliance
- portable saw
- portable tool
- razor or hair clipper
- room heater
- sewing machine
- soldering-iron
- vacuum cleaner
- waterbed warmer

Fee classification 3

- arc welding machine
- automotive type battery charger
- blanket

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- clothes dryer
- dishwashing machine
- electric range
- fan
- fence energiser
- flexible heating pad
- insect electrocutor
- microwave oven
- miniature overcurrent circuit-breaker
- portable cooking appliance/oven
- portable residual current device
- pressure storage water heater
- projector
- range hood
- refrigerator or freezer
- residual current device
- supply flexible cord
- swimming pool equipment
- washing machine

PART 2—ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELLING

		$
7.	Application for registration of an efficiency label (section 41)	150.00
8.	Application for change to a registered efficiency label	

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

	(section 47)	50.00
9.	Application for transfer of registration of an efficiency label (section 50)	50.00
10.	Inspection of the efficiency label register (section 120) . .	10.00
11.	Copy of 1 entry in efficiency label register (section 120) .	20.00

SCHEDULE 3

DISHWASHERS

section 74 of this regulation

WORKING OUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING

Energy efficiency rating

1.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a dishwasher using its recommended water supply connection mode is—

$$\frac{[(ECR) \times (-0.1)]}{PS} + 8$$

(2) In the formula—

"ECR" (energy consumption rate) is the energy consumption rate of the dishwasher.

"PS" (place settings) is the number of place settings used in the test.

SCHEDULE 4

FREEZERS, REFRIGERATORS AND REFRIGERATOR–FREEZERS

sections 79 and 81 of this regulation

PART 1—WORKING OUT ENERGY CONSUMPTION RATE

Energy consumption rate

1.(1) The formula for working out the energy consumption rate of a refrigerating appliance is—

$$\frac{\textbf{ER x 365}}{\textbf{1 000}}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"ER" (efficiency rating) is the efficiency rating of the appliance worked out under Part 2, appendix B of the specification, expressed in watt hours per 24 hours.

PART 2—WORKING OUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING

Energy efficiency rating

2.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a refrigerating appliance is—

(ER x –0.66667) + 7.6667.

(2) In the formula—

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

"ER" (efficiency rating) is the efficiency rating of the appliance worked out under Part 2, appendix B of the specification, expressed in watt hours per 24 hours.

SCHEDULE 5

TYPES OF REFRIGERATIVE AIRCONDITIONERS

section 83 of this regulation

Meaning of "multi-split airconditioner"

1. A **"multi-split airconditioner"** is a refrigerative airconditioner with a single refrigeration compressor and multiple evaporators and, if relevant, condensers that are not contained within a single encased assembly.

Meaning of "reverse cycle airconditioner"

2. A **"reverse cycle airconditioner"** is a refrigerative airconditioner intended for cooling and heating (if heating is not completely dependent on electrical resistance heating).

Meaning of "reverse cycle airconditioner with an electrical resistance heating element"

3. A **"reverse cycle airconditioner with an electrical resistance heating element"** is a refrigerative airconditioner with a heating output capacity that can be augmented by electrical resistance heating that may be activated manually or automatically.

Meaning of "single cycle airconditioner"

4. A **"single cycle airconditioner"** is a refrigerative airconditioner that does not have the refrigeration compressor and evaporator or, if relevant, condenser contained within a single encased assembly.

Meaning of "single cycle airconditioner with an electrical resistance heating element"

5. A **"single cycle airconditioner with an electrical resistance heating**

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

element" is a refrigerative airconditioner that has a heating output capacity completely dependent on electrical resistance heating.

Meaning of "unitary airconditioner"

6. A **"unitary airconditioner"** is a refrigerative airconditioner that has the refrigeration compressor and evaporator or, if relevant, condenser contained within a single encased assembly, including, for example, a window or wall mounted unit and fascia unit.

SCHEDULE 6

REFRIGERATIVE AIRCONDITIONERS

sections 89 and 90 of this regulation

WORKING OUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING

Energy efficiency rating (cooling mode)

1.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a refrigerative airconditioner in cooling mode is—

(CCOP x 5) – 8.5.

(2) In the formula—

"CCOP" (cooling coefficient of performance) is the cooling coefficient of performance of the airconditioner.

Energy efficiency rating (heating mode)

2.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a refrigerative airconditioner in heating mode is—

(HCOP x 5) – 9.5.

(2) In the formula—

"HCOP" (heating coefficient of performance) is the heating coefficient of performance of the airconditioner.

Cooling coefficient of performance

3.(1) For the formula in section 1, the cooling coefficient of performance of the refrigerative airconditioner must be worked out under the formula—

$$\frac{\textbf{TCE}}{\textbf{PI}}.$$

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

(2) In the formula—

"PI" (power input) is the power input, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner worked out under the specification.

"TCE" (total cooling effect) is the total cooling effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner worked out under the specification.

Heating coefficient of performance

4.(1) For the formula in section 2, the heating coefficient of performance of the refrigerative airconditioner must be worked out under the formula—

$$\frac{\textbf{THE}}{\textbf{PI}}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"PI" (power input) is the power input, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner worked out under the specification.

"THE" (total heating effect) is the total heating effect, expressed in kilowatts, of the airconditioner worked out under the specification.

SCHEDULE 7

CLOTHES WASHING MACHINES

section 97 of this regulation

WORKING OUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING

Energy efficiency rating

1.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a clothes washing machine is—

$$\mathbf{6.9\ (1 - e_s)}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"e_s" (specific energy consumption) is the specific energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours per kilogram, of the clothes washing machine.

Specific energy consumption (without evaporative drying)

2.(1) For the formula in section 1, if a clothes washing machine does not incorporate a cycle to dry clothes by evaporation, the specific energy consumption of the machine must be worked out under the formula—

$$\frac{\mathbf{(E_t + E_m)}}{\mathbf{m_d}}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"E_m" (energy to remove remaining moisture) is the energy, expressed in kilowatt hours, needed to remove all the moisture from the test load not removed from the load at the end of the final spin dry cycle.

"E_t" (total energy consumption) is the total energy consumption, expressed in kilowatt hours, of the clothes washing machine worked out under appendix G of the specification.

SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

"m_d" (mass of bone dry test load) is the mass, expressed in kilograms, of the bone dry test load.

Specific energy consumption (with evaporative drying)

3.(1) For the formula in section 1, if a clothes washing machine incorporates a cycle to dry clothes by evaporation, the specific energy consumption of the machine must be worked out under the formula—

$$\frac{e_s \times RCW}{RCD}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"e_s" (specific energy consumption) is the specific energy consumption of the clothes washing machine worked out under the formula in section 2.

"RCD" (rated capacity drying) is the rated load capacity, expressed in kilograms, of the drying section of the clothes washing machine.

"RCW" (rated capacity washing) is the rated load capacity, expressed in kilograms, of the washing section of the clothes washing machine.

Energy to remove moisture

4.(1) For the formula in section 2, the energy needed to remove all the moisture from a test load that is not removed from the load at the end of the final spin dry cycle must be worked out under the formula—

$$0.21 \times M_s.$$

(2) In the formula—

"M_s" (mass of water remaining) is the mass of the water, expressed in kilograms, remaining in a test load at the end of the final spin dry cycle.

SCHEDULE 8

ROTARY CLOTHES DRYERS

sections 102 and 104 of this regulation

PART 1—WORKING OUT ENERGY CONSUMPTION RATE

Energy consumption rate

1.(1) The formula for working out the energy consumption rate of a rotary clothes dryer is—

$$\mathbf{150 \times F_f \times E_{tot}}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"E_{tot}" (total energy consumption) is the total energy consumption of the clothes dryer, expressed in kilowatt hours, at the end of the drying cycle.

"F_f" (field use factor) is—

(a) for a timer or manual controlled clothes dryer—1.1; and

(b) for an automatic dryness controlled clothes dryer—1.0.

Total energy consumption

2. For the formula in section 1, the total energy consumption of a rotary clothes dryer must be worked out using the average of the total energy consumption worked out under the specification.

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

PART 2—WORKING OUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING

Energy efficiency rating

3.(1) The formula for working out the energy efficiency rating of a rotary clothes dryer is—

$$\mathbf{8\ (1.5 - E_s)}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"E_s" (specific energy consumption) is the specific energy consumption of the rotary clothes dryer.

Specific energy consumption

4.(1) For the formula in section 3, the specific energy consumption of a rotary clothes dryer must be worked out under the formula—

$$\frac{\mathbf{F_f \times E_{tot}}}{\mathbf{m_r}}.$$

(2) In the formula—

"E_{tot}" (total energy consumption) is the total energy consumption of the clothes dryer, expressed in kilowatt hours, at the end of the drying cycle.

"F_f" (field use factor) is—

(a) for a timer or manual controlled clothes dryer—1.1; and

(b) for an automatic dryness controlled clothes dryer—1.0.

"m_r" (mass of moisture removed) is the mass of moisture, expressed in kilograms, removed from clothes.

Energy consumption and moisture removal

5. For the formula in section 4—

SCHEDULE 8 (continued)

(a) the total energy consumption of a rotary clothes dryer must be worked out using the average of the total energy consumption worked out under the specification; and

(b) the mass of moisture removed from clothes must be worked out using the average mass of moisture removed, worked out under the specification.

SCHEDULE 9

APPEALS AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS TO MAGISTRATES COURT

section 109 of this regulation

Section of the regulation	Description of decision
6(b)	Refusal to accept a standard, or requirements imposed for acceptance of a standard, for a type of prescribed electrical article
6(c)	Standard required for a type of prescribed electrical article
12	Refusal to approve type of prescribed electrical article
18	Refusal to change approval of approved type of prescribed electrical article
19	Refusal to approve transfer of approval of approved type of prescribed electrical article
20	Cancellation of approval of approved type of prescribed electrical article
32	Prohibition on hire, sale or use of electrical article
43	Refusal to register efficiency label
48	Refusal to approve change of registered efficiency label
50	Refusal to transfer registration of registered efficiency label
52	Cancellation of registered efficiency label

SCHEDULE 9 (continued)

Schedule 10, definition **"external approvals entity"**	Refusal to approve an entity as an external approvals entity

SCHEDULE 10

DICTIONARY

section 4 of this regulation

"applicant", in Chapter 3, means a person who applies for registration of an energy efficiency label.

"approval number", for an approved type of prescribed electrical article, see section 11.

"approved"—

(a) for a prescribed electrical article or type of prescribed electrical article—see section 7; or

(b) for Chapter 3—means approved by the Regulator.

"approved electrical article", in Chapter 2, Part 1, Divisions 3 to 7, means an electrical article with a Queensland approval.

"approved form", for a particular purpose, means a form approved by the Regulator for the purpose.

"approved testing entity", for a type of prescribed electrical article, means an entity approved by the Regulator to test and examine electrical articles of the type.

"attachment certificate", for a type of electrical article, see section 17.

"certificate of approval", for an approved type of prescribed electrical article, means the certificate of approval issued for the type of article under Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 3, and any attachment certificate issued for the certificate.

"check testing" a domestic appliance, see section 63.

"corresponding law", for Chapter 3, see section 38.

"domestic appliance" means a dishwasher, refrigerator, refrigerator-freezer, freezer, refrigerative airconditioner, clothes washing machine or rotary clothes dryer, designed or intended to be

SCHEDULE 10 (continued)

sold for domestic use.

"electrical refrigerating unit", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4, see section 76.

"existing type" of approved electrical article, see section 15.

"external approval", for a prescribed electrical article or type of prescribed electrical article, see section 8.

"external approvals entity" means—

(a) the entity in another State or New Zealand that has powers similar to the Regulator to approve, register or certify types of prescribed electrical articles; or

(b) another entity that is approved as an external approvals entity by the Regulator by Gazette notice.

"freezer", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4, see section 76.

"jurisdiction" of an external approvals entity includes the place where it operates.

"new model type" for an approved type of prescribed electrical article, see section 15.

"nonprescribed electrical article" means an electrical article other than a prescribed electrical article.

"output capacity", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 5 and Schedule 5, see section 83.

"prescribed electrical article" means an electrical article that is a prescribed electrical article under Schedule 1.

"program", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 6 and Schedule 7, see section 92.

"proposed transferee"—

(a) of approval of a type of prescribed electrical article—see section 19; or

(b) of a registered efficiency label—see section 50.

"recommended", for the operation of a domestic appliance, means

SCHEDULE 10 (continued)

recommended in the point-of-sale literature, publicity or installation instructions by the manufacturer or importer of the domestic appliance for the appliance's maximum performance and energy efficiency.

"refrigerating appliance", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4, see section 76.

"refrigerative airconditioner", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 5 and Schedule 5, section 83.

"refrigerator", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4, see section 76.

"refrigerator-freezer", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4, see section 76.

"register" means a register kept by the Regulator under section 118 or 119.

"registered declarant", for an approved electrical article, means the person in whose name a certificate of approval for the article is issued.

"register of approved electrical articles" see section 118.

"relevant standard", for a type of prescribed electrical article, see section 6.

"specification"—

(a) for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 3—see section 67; or

(b) for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 4 and Schedule 4—see section 76; or

(c) for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 5 and Schedule 5—see section 83; or

(d) for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 6 and Schedule 7—see section 92; or

(e) for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 7 and Schedule 8—see section 99.

"star rating" is the rating given to a type of domestic appliance under Chapter 3, Part 2, Division 6.

"supplementary water supply connection mode", for the operation of a domestic appliance, means—

SCHEDULE 10 (continued)

(a) if a single or manual select cold water connection is recommended for the appliance—a hot water connection only; or

(b) if a single or manual select hot water connection is recommended for the appliance—a cold water connection only; or

(c) if an automatic dual hot and cold water connection is recommended for the appliance—a cold water connection only.

"test load", for Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 6 and Schedule 7, see section 92.

"test report", in Chapter 3, means a report prepared under Part 3 for a domestic appliance.

"water supply connection mode", for the operation of a domestic appliance, means the mode (single hot, single cold or dual hot and cold) of water supply connection.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to Endnotes

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 (Electrical Articles) Regulation 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 List of legislation

Electricity (Electrical Articles) Regulation 1994 SL No. 469
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

CHAPTER 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS
Ch 6 (ss 122–124) exp 1 January 2000 (see s 124)