

Table of Proposed Policy for the Electricity Safety Regulations

This table is a guide to the overall content of the proposed new electricity safety regulations. It is indicative only and should not be read or interpreted as the final wording of the regulations. The draft of the regulations will be prepared by the Parliamentary Counsel Office. Much of the content in the table refers to existing provisions in the Electricity Regulations 1997.

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<p>Interpretation</p> <p>Accredited Conformity Assessment Body</p> <p>References</p>	<p>Carry over the equivalent of all existing interpretations except for <i>suitable qualified auditor</i> which will be replaced by <i>Accredited Conformity Assessment Body</i>.</p> <p>Accredited Conformity Assessment Body - to refer to a body either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) or a body recognised by JAS-ANZ; • approved through an international agreement between New Zealand and another country; or • approved by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Economic Development, to the equivalent criteria as the organisations above; <p>to perform the tasks and functions assigned to them through the regulations.</p> <p>Update references such as AS/NZS, NZ Standards and IEC, and Electrical Codes of Practice to their latest versions. Significant changes are to reference AS/NZS 3000:2007 (previously 2000 referenced).</p>
<p>Application of the Regulations</p>	<p>Provide for the following exclusions from the regulations (carried over from existing regulations):</p> <p>a) Fittings of any road vehicle (excluding any caravans, campervans or other vehicles or relocatable buildings or transportable structures containing connectable installations) used for propulsion, lighting, or heating of the vehicle, or used for self-contained lifting or hoisting equipment, provided that those fittings do not receive a supply of electricity from an external power supply and do not supply electricity to any premises. This includes hybrid cars; or</p> <p>(b) Fittings or electrical appliances for export and re-export; or</p> <p>(c) Aircraft and the fittings of any conveyance, being a ship (excluding pleasure vessels containing connectable installations), aircraft, train, locomotive, tram, or trolley bus,—</p> <p>(d) any restricted weapon to which the Arms Act applies (e.g. Tasers),—</p> <p>With the exception of a requirement in the regulations specifically indicates any of the above it applies to.</p>
<p>General Safety Requirement</p>	<p>Require that all works, electrical installations (including connectable installations), fittings, electrical appliances, and associated equipment must be designed, constructed, supplied, assembled, installed, connected, tested, maintained, repaired and used so that they are electrically safe.</p> <p>Provide for a definition of electrically safe as in existing regulation 69, being</p>

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	<p>that there is no significant risk of injury or death to any person, or of damage to any property, as a result of the use of the works, electrical installations fittings, electrical appliances, or associated equipment, or the passage of electricity through those works, electrical installations, fittings, electrical appliances, or associated equipment.</p> <p>Provide that fittings and electrical appliances that are designed and used for medical treatment are not electrically unsafe merely because that medical treatment may cause injury to the patient, or to fittings and electrical appliances that are designed and used for animal stunning, meat conditioning, or fishing are not electrically unsafe merely because they may injure animals or fish (as per existing regulations 69(3) and 69(4)),</p> <p>Provide for an equivalent of regulation 68 for pre 1 April 1997 existing works, electrical installations, fittings and appliances that deems that existing works are safe.</p> <p>Require (suggest as part of the General Safety section) the following set of requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the following internationally accepted essential safety principles: protection requirements from shock, burns, fire, mechanical injury, and toxicity; • All practicable steps must be taken to minimise the risk of direct or indirect contact and step and touch potentials with the works, electrical installation, electrical appliance, or associated equipment. Compliance with any of the following criteria is deemed to be compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevention of the passing of an electrical current through the body of a person or limiting that current so that shock currents and their duration do not cause harm: ○ Use of screens, barriers, or fittings which prevent direct or indirect accidental contact with the live fittings or exposed conductive parts. • That a works, electrical installation, fitting or appliance is non-compliant with the general safety requirement if, in normal use, or in the event of abnormal operation, it functions unsafely so as to cause danger to persons, property, or animals; or it has inadequate basic protection (direct contact or fault protection (indirect contact)); or its unearthed conductive parts are separated from live parts only by basic insulation. • a general earthing requirement, including protection against fault currents, and overload currents, along the lines of existing regulations 61 and 62; • New Zealand standardisation requirements for 2-wire electrical installations and 3-pin flat pin socket-outlets that comply with AS/NZS 3112, along the lines of existing regulations 72 and 74; • an installation must be compatible with the supply system; • public safe approach distances, as in the existing regulation 30; • warning notices for the public, such as against unauthorised entry.

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Prescribed Electrical Work	<p>Provide for the following work to be prescribed electrical work, along the lines of existing regulation 17(1) (<i>Italics indicates an addition to existing regulation 17(1)</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In relation to works and electrical installations,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The installation of conductors; (ii) The installation of fittings that are connected, or are intended to be connected, to conductors; (iii) The maintenance of conductors; (iv) The maintenance of fittings that are connected, or are intended to be connected, to conductors; (b) The maintenance of electrical appliances; (c) In relation to works, electrical installations, and electrical appliances, the connection or disconnection of conductors to or from a power supply, other than by means of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A plug; or (ii) An appliance inlet; or (iii) A pin— <p>that is inserted into a socket outlet;</p> (d) <i>the testing, certification, supervision and inspection of the above work.</i>
Exclusions	<p>Require the following exclusions from the above definition of prescribed electrical work (along the lines of existing regulation 17(1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrical installations, fittings or appliances that are solely associated with electricity supplies not exceeding extra-low voltage; • repairs, adjustments, replacement of extra-low voltage or mechanical fittings in electrical installations and appliances if the work can be done without exposure to live parts that exceed extra low voltage and can be done safely; • the operation of works, electrical installations, or electrical appliances; • the operation or switching of works, electrical installations or appliances, including the manual connection or disconnection of temporary earthing or bonding fittings and the manual removal and re-insertion of fuses, for the purpose of isolating and earthing those works, installations or appliances; • works that are subject to safety management systems from testing, certification, supervision and inspection; • the construction of overhead and underground electric lines where the lines are not connected or attached to any pole or support that has fittings connected to a power supply; • the permanent removal, dismantling or demolition of any works or installation that has been permanently disconnected from a power supply; • the installation, adjustment, alteration, repair or removal of conductors, supports or insulation of electric fences and their connection to or disconnection from an electric fence controller; • the connection or disconnection of a temporary bonding conductor where it is for the purpose of maintaining a continuous path to earth during work on a pipe; • the rewinding of coils and armatures, but not including the reassembly, testing, and connection of an electrical appliance; • maintenance as detailed in user instructions; • experimental work on electronic apparatus and radio equipment provided the work is not done for payment or reward; • work done on any installation or appliance for a telecommunications

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	<p>purpose where it operates at normal telecommunications voltage or where IEC shock currents are not exceeded and where the work can be done without exposure to live parts with a voltage in excess of extra low voltage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work done on any telecommunications line or network equipment (other than those caught under the previous exemption) providing that the work can be done without inadvertent exposure to live parts with a voltage in excess of extra low voltage; • work done on low voltage fittings where the work consists of the replacement of a fuse link with a fuse link or plug-in circuit breaker of appropriate rating or affixing a plug, adaptor, cord extension socket or appliance connector of an appropriate rating to a suitable flexible cord. Provide that this work can only be done if there is a standard or ECP in force for the work and the work is done in a competent manner without reward or payment and in accordance with that standard or ECP; • the assembly and repair of apparatus, equipment or searchlights used solely for defence purposes under the control of the New Zealand Defence Force, and an officer in charge of that apparatus has directed the conditions of security that must be observed in the assembly or repair; • the installation of temporary conductors between fittings or appliances where they are used for experimental testing, demonstration, teaching or research purposes in specified settings.
<p>Testing, Certification and inspection</p>	<p><i>Testing of prescribed electrical work</i> Require that testing must be done to ensure the operational safety of completed work, that the work does not reduce the safety of existing works or electrical installations, and that during testing all practicable steps have been taken to ensure the safety of persons, property and the works and installations. Require that except where necessary, testing should be done before connection to a supply of electricity, as in existing regulation 37.</p> <p>Require that low voltage installation work must be tested and verified according to AS/NZS 3000:2007 before connection to a supply of electricity (unless it is connected solely for the purpose of testing, certification or inspection). Provide that this does not apply to work on low voltage a.c. railway signalling equipment that must be tested according to ECP 60, similarly to existing regulation 37.</p> <p><i>Testing of appliances</i> Require a person who repairs an appliance to verify the appliance is electrically safe before releasing it or returning it to service. Provide that compliance with these requirements may be achieved by testing in accordance with AS/NZS 3760. Provide that this testing does not apply to maintenance of domestic appliances or repairs to medical equipment, as in existing regulation 38.</p> <p><i>Certification of prescribed electrical work</i> Require that work on installations that involves the positioning or repositioning of conductors (including the fittings attached to those conductors) be certified. Provide that this does not apply to the repair or replacement of conductors or replacement of fuse carriers or fittings with their identical replacements, or the installation of revenue meters and associated load control fittings of mains, as in existing regulation 39.</p>

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	<p>Provide that certifications can be undertaken by certain persons subject to any limits on their licence, and that they complete a certificate of compliance (CoC) within 1 day of completion of the work or the termination of the contract for work, as in existing regulation 39(5).</p> <p>Require that the certifier test the work and be satisfied that those fittings are safe to operate, as in existing regulation 39.</p> <p>Require the person who undertakes major prescribed electrical work and self-certifies that work, to verify the main earthing systems and mains protection system is correctly rated, where practicable. Require that they will include a statement of verification on the CoC, as in existing regulation 39.</p> <p>Require that the CoC certify that the work has been tested, the work has been done in accordance with any design declared compliant with the regulations by the designer, is safe and in accordance with the legislation, and if done under an employer licence, that the work was done under the licence. Provide that if the work is not completed, the certifier must identify the status of the work, what tests were completed, the outcome of those tests, that the work complies with the legislation, and that the work has been left safe, as in existing regulation 39.</p> <p>Provide that the Board will approve most forms of CoCs (with an exemption where multiple CoCs would be required, e.g. commercial buildings). Require that the CoC is supplied to the owner of the fittings or the occupier of the premises within 20 working days. Require that a copy of the CoC must be kept by the certifier, employer of the certifier, or the Board for 3 years. Require that if requested by the Board, the certifier has 20 working days to supply the CoC, as in existing regulation 40.</p> <p>Provide that the exemption of a Board approved CoC (e.g. for commercial buildings) be conditional on the certificate being date stamped on the day of supply of the certificate (and therefore be valid 6 months from that date), have a unique identifier from the Board and pay any fee prescribed to the Board, as in existing regulation 40.</p> <p><i>Inspection of Prescribed Electrical Work</i></p> <p>Provide prescribed electrical work as listed below is inspected by a person licensed to inspect. Provide that the person cannot inspect the work if they carried out the work, supervised the work or certified the work, as in existing regulation 41.</p> <p>Require that the following work is inspected before connection to a power supply, similar to existing regulation 41:</p> <p>Work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high voltage installations (except for some high voltage lighting); • hazardous areas; • switchboards and mains earthing systems; • installation of mains parallel generation systems; • installation of medical fittings and medical electrical appliances in patient care areas; • fittings of animal stunning or meat conditioning appliances; and • installations carried out according to Part 1 (performance-based) of AS/NZS 3000:2007

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	<p>Provide that if the above work is done according to a standard, then inspection must be carried out according to that standard, as in existing regulation 41.</p> <p>Require that the inspector must be satisfied that the work is electrically safe, the work complies with the legislation, and that the inspection complies with the legislation. The inspector then must complete the appropriate section of the CoC and sign it, as in existing regulation 41.</p> <p>Require that the CoC should be given to the owner of the fittings or the occupier of the premises or the person for whom the work was carried out within 20 working days. A copy of the CoC must be kept by the inspector, employer of the inspector, or the Board for 3 years. If requested by the Board, the inspector has 20 working days to supply the CoC, as in existing regulation 42.</p>
<p>Works</p> <p>Safety Management Systems (SMS)</p>	<p>Require owners or operators of an electricity supply system (generating greater than 10 MW or distributing greater than 10 MVA) to implement and maintain a SMS that demonstrates they have taken all practicable steps to ensure that their electricity supply system does not present a significant risk of serious harm to members of the public or significant damage to their property over the electricity supply systems entire lifecycle.</p> <p>Require that SMSs must be documented and that documentation must be sufficient for an external body to assess that the policies, procedures, processes and protocols are being followed to the extent that they meet the general requirement set for SMSs.</p> <p>Require that SMSs must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contain a full description of the electricity supply system and assets therein; • include the methodology used to systematically identify and assess existing and new hazards associated with the electricity supply system and their application and outcome; • include the policies, processes, procedures and protocols applied to mitigate hazards through elimination, isolation or minimisation; • be reviewed at regular intervals with the aim of improving the SMS, including the on-going assessment of existing and new hazards; • contain evidence that the policies, processes, procedures and protocols are being applied and are achieving the intent of the SMS; • include policies and procedures for ongoing enhancement of the SMS; • include policies and procedures for accident/incident investigation; <p>Require that SMS must be audited by a conformity assessment body (CAB) every five years and assessed as to its effectiveness and whether the processes and procedures are being followed. CAB's must produce an audit certificate stating that the operations comply with the SMS if the operations do comply.</p> <p>Establish that compliance with NZS 7901 is a means of compliance with the SMS requirements.</p> <p>Require that the owner or operator of an electricity supply system must declare, every five years, to the Chief Executive that an adequate SMS is in</p>

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Works in general	<p>place and that it is being maintained.</p> <p>Require that CABs must report any significant deficiencies in the SMS to the owner or operator and submit an action plan for rectification.</p> <p>Establish that SMS need to be in place three years from promulgation of these regulations.</p> <p>Provide for works specific regulations (as per the existing regulations) that apply to electricity generators below the 10 MW SMS threshold and distributors below the 10 MVA SMS threshold unless owners of such work have in place a SMS for the works. These will include specific requirements for works to have an earthing system as far as practicable that must be periodically monitored, that works must be designed, constructed and maintained as far as reasonably possible to minimise risk to the public and property from the expected loading with regard to the recognised natural occurrences that arise from the works environment; that overhead lines are adequately constructed to withstand likely static and dynamic loading and do not become dangerous; overhead lines that are found to be incapable of supporting design loads should be marked and replaced within 12 months; overhead lines that are found to be at risk of failure under normal loads should be marked and replaced within 3 months. The owner of these lines should keep administrative records of those lines, with periodic inspections and monitoring.</p> <p>Require that a works is deemed not to be electrically safe if it has fittings or connections that are impaired or unreliable, or inadequately identified conductors, or fittings that are unguarded against extremes in their surroundings (such as heat or damp), or are bent beyond their design criteria, or where there is insufficient space, light, or access to repair, test, inspect or maintain fittings in a safe manner.</p> <p>Require that all electrical generating facilities of works and all substations be secured against unauthorised access.</p> <p>Require that any low voltage overhead conductor that is attached to a building must be insulated for a minimum of 20 metres from the building. This may be a NZ only requirement in the amended AS/NZS 3000:2007. At present is in conflict with AS/NZS 3000:2007 but an amendment to the Standard is being proposed.</p> <p>Require a person who carries out any construction, building, excavation or similar work must maintain safe distances from electric lines and comply with parts of ECP 34. A person repairing or upgrading of electric lines must comply with safe distances only in relation to the parts of the line that are being upgraded or repaired.</p> <p>Require that a person must not interfere with or try to move any works unless the person gets permission from the owner or operator or the person is authorised by an enactment, or an emergency requires it.</p>
Systems of supply	<p>Require that isolation and short circuit protection fittings for works must be provided to disconnect works, or parts of them, from a supply of electricity if necessary, including in an emergency.</p> <p>Provide for persons supplying electricity or line function services to choose the</p>

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	<p>configuration and voltage of supply systems.</p> <p>Require installations (except for those used for generation of electricity for a person's use and not for supply to other people), that operate at standard low voltage must be supplied by the Multiple Earthed Neutral (MEN) system of supply;</p> <p>Require that an installation supplied from a MEN system must have at least one MEN switchboard, which must be located electrically closest to the point of supply;</p> <p>Provide for characteristics of systems of supply, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voltage: installations operating at 200 volts a.c. or more but not exceeding 250 volts a.c. must be supplied with electricity at standard low voltage that is kept within 6% of that voltage, except for momentary fluctuations. If the supply is not at standard low voltage, it must be at a voltage and tolerance agreed between the retailer and the customer. Installations must be designed, constructed and operated so that the voltage drop is no more than 5% under maximum load conditions between the point of supply and either any socket outlet or supply terminals (fixed wired appliance) operating at standard low voltage ; • Frequency: Must be maintained within 1.5% of 50 Hz, except for momentary fluctuations, but this may be varied for installations that do not operate on standard low voltage if the supplier and the person receiving the supply agree. • Quality of supply: No one may use any fittings or appliances that unduly interfere with the satisfactory supply of electricity to others or that impairs the safety of or unduly interferes with fittings or electrical appliances. This can be complied with if standards for harmonics (such as 61000.3.2, 61000.3.4 and 61000.3.12) and flicker (such as 61000.3.3, 61000.3.5 and 61000.3.11) are followed. • Supply characteristics: Cannot be changed in a way that may cause danger to persons or property. Suppliers must take reasonable steps to ensure that the maximum prospective fault currents on the supply system are limited to reasonable levels. • Electrical interference with telecommunications lines: Anyone building, altering or maintaining telecommunications lines, etc near a works or an electrical installation must ensure the electricity through the works or installation does not cause any electrical hazard to persons or cause damage to the telecommunications lines, etc. Any works or installation being built, altered or maintained near telecommunications lines must ensure the electricity through the works or installation does not cause any electrical hazard to persons or cause damage to the telecommunications lines, etc. Shock currents and induced voltages are deemed not to be hazardous to persons or damaging to telecommunications lines if they meet international standards or specified induced voltages and durations; • Keeping of records and plans: Every owner of works must keep records and plans so that they can locate any fittings of those works.

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Installations	<p>Require that electrical installations shall be constructed to comply with either AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 2 (subject to modifications issued by the Chief Executive) or AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1 (the performance based alternative) or, in respect to domestic, commercial or industrial installations having a maximum demand of less than limits of 80 A single phase and 50 A per phase multi phase, AS/NZS 3018.</p> <p>Require that work done according to Part 2 AS/NZS 3000:2007 be tested in accordance with that Standard and certified as per the regulations. The work may also be required to be inspected as per the regulations.</p> <p>Require that work done according to AS/NZS 3018 be tested in accordance with the requirements of that Standard and certified as per the regulations. The work may also be required to be inspected as per the regulations.</p> <p>Provide that non-compliance with AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 2, where Part 2 is applied, or non-compliance with AS/NZS 3018 where AS/NZS 3018 is applied, is unsafe.</p> <p>Require that if AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1 (the performance base alternative) is applied then installations must comply with AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1, except for the general requirement to provide RCD protection for socket outlets in non domestic or non residential circumstances.</p> <p>Require that the performance based alternative may not be chosen when doing work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic installations; ○ Medical treatment areas; ○ Relocatable installations and the site installations to supply them; ○ Marinas and pleasure craft; ○ Hazardous areas, including the use of flammable refrigerants, and ○ Shows and carnivals. <p>Note that if an alternative technique for the above areas is required, an exemption can be applied for [see Miscellaneous provisions]</p> <p>Require that work done in accordance with the performance based alternative shall be tested, inspected, and documented as required by the testing, inspection and documentation provisions of AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1 and certified as per the Regulations. The work will also be required to be inspected as per the Regulations.</p> <p>Require that the competency requirements of AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1 shall form part of the requirements to be met when the performance based alternative is being applied.</p> <p>Provide that non-compliance with AS/NZS 3000:2007 Part 1 (as modified by the Chief Executive) is unsafe.</p> <p>Provide for a new requirement that a label is affixed to the main switchboard detailing which part or parts have used a Part 1 solution.</p>

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Residual Current Devices	<p>Provide that a RCD being used for personal protection is deemed unsafe if it does not operate to disconnect all live conductors within 40 msec while passing 150 mA or more of fault current and 300 msec while passing more than 30 mA, or that it trips below 15 mA.</p> <p>Provide that a RCD providing protection against electric shock to patients during any medical or dental procedure is deemed unsafe if it does not operate to disconnect all live conductors within 40 msec while passing 10mA and 40 msec while passing 50 mA, or that it trips below 5 mA.</p> <p>Provide that any portable RCD is unsafe if it does not operate when only one live conductor is available</p>
Appliances	<p>Require that all fittings or appliances must be electrically safe.</p> <p>Provide that low voltage fittings and appliances are electrically safe if they comply either with AS/NZS 3820 or the relevant standard set out in a schedule to the regulations (the schedule of relevant standards being those presently listed in AS/NZS 4417.2:2001) or the China Conformity Co-operation Agreement.</p> <p>Require that low voltage fittings and appliances sold as complying with AS/NZS 3820 must be tested and verified by a testing laboratory as complying with AS/NZS 3820 (similar to existing 76(2)).</p> <p>Provide that the Chief Executive may specify medium risk fittings and appliances by Gazette (similar to existing regulation 101A).</p> <p>Require that every medium risk fittings and appliances must have a supplier declaration of conformity (SDoC) before it can be sold or offered for sale (similar to existing regulation 101A(1)(a)).</p> <p>Provide that the Chief Executive may prescribe the form of the SDoC (existing regulation 101A(1)(b). Note that the form will be aligned with the Relevant International Standard ISO/IEC 17050.</p> <p>Provide that the SDoC must include (similar to existing regulation 101A(3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the fittings or appliances covered by the SDoC; • A statement by the supplier that the fittings or appliances complies with a recognised standard or AS/NZS 3820 or is compliant with the China Conformity Co-operation Agreement; and • Test reports from a test laboratory that verify compliance with the declared standard, AS/NZS 3820, or the product must be complaint with the requirements of the China Conformity Co-operation Agreement. <p>Provide for a declared article regime for high risk products, as in existing regulation 101.</p> <p>Provide that a household or similar appliance being leased or hired out is electrically safe if it has been tested in accordance with AS/NZS 5761 before the hire or lease and has passed the tests required by the standard (existing regulation 76(4)).</p> <p>Provide that a used appliance that is sold is electrically safe if, before sale, it has been tested, and meets, the requirements of AS/NZS 5761 and has been</p>

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	<p>tagged accordingly, or it has been disabled and marked in accordance with AS/NZS 4701 (existing regulation 76(5)).</p> <p>Provide that an electrical appliance is unsafe if the voltage at which the appliance operates is not adequately marked on the appliance; or it is used for a use other than its normal use, and is not provided, or used in conjunction, with suitable safeguards; or it is constructed so that it is not safe under both normal and abnormal conditions of use.</p> <p>Provide for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, sale, installation, and use of any fittings or electrical appliance that constitutes or may constitute an electrical hazard, as in existing regulation 102.</p> <p>Provide that imported fittings or electrical appliances into New Zealand pursuant to the Conformity Co-operation Agreement are considered to be designed, constructed, assembled, and tested so that they are electrically safe if they comply with both the requirements of the Conformity Co-operation Agreement (including any amendments made to that agreement in accordance with it) and the standards and rules referred to in the Conformity Co-operation Agreement (including any standards or rules that have been amended or replaced in accordance with that agreement).</p>
In-service use	<p>Provide that works, installations, fittings and appliances in medical or dental practices, hazardous areas, shows or carnivals, construction and demolition sites, and film, video and television sites must be electrically safe, as in existing regulation 69B</p> <p>Provide that periodic inspection be undertaken in relation to high voltage installations and appliances (except for high voltage discharge lighting where that lighting was installed in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 3832), hazardous areas, medical-electrical locations, caravan parks, boat marinas, construction and demolition sites, carnivals and fair grounds, and areas where electrical animal stunning or electrical meat conditioning occurs, as in existing regulation 46(1).</p> <p>Provide that owners or operators ensure that periodic inspection be undertaken in accordance to requirements set out in this regulation to determine whether the installations, fittings and appliances are electrically safe and comply with these regulations, as in existing regulation 46(2).</p> <p>Provide that the Chief Executive may require an inspection to be undertaken more frequently than the periods set out in the above regulation.</p> <p>A person who can undertake periodic inspection and warrants of electrical fitness must be licensed to undertake inspection.</p> <p>Provide for the results of the inspection to be on a form approved by the Chief Executive or is found in the relevant standard. The form must be given to the person who requested the inspection and a copy kept by the inspector for 3 years or sent to the Chief Executive (as in existing regulation 46).</p> <p>Require that any person may obtain, for a mobile electro-medical installation, a warrant of electrical fitness in accordance with the relevant standards (AS/NZS 3001, or AS/NZS 3003 series, and NZS 6115).</p> <p>Require that before a vehicle, relocatable building or pleasure vessel that</p>

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	<p>contain a connectable installation can be hired out or leased out, a warrant of electrical fitness or a Certificate of Compliance must be obtained. The Certificate of Compliance cannot be dated more than 4 years from the date of hire and the warrant of electrical fitness is valid for 4 years from the date of issue.</p> <p>Provide that a person who connects or reconnects an electrical installation to the supply of electricity, where the installation has been disconnected for 6 months or longer must ensure that at connection they sight a certificate of verification for that installation issued by an inspector or a person authorised under an employer licence.</p> <p>Provide that a person who connects or reconnects an electrical installation to the supply of electricity, where the installation has had some prescribed electrical work done, must prior to connection or reconnection sight a Certificate of Compliance, ensure the polarity and phase rotation of the supply is correct and the protection of the supply is correctly rated, verify the safety of revenue meters and associated load control fittings of mains, and verify that there is a main earthing system, if the supply is from a MEN system.</p> <p>Require that a person who supplies electricity at standard low voltage to a connectable installation to first verify that the installation has a current warrant of electrical fitness or a Certificate of Compliance for the whole installation, which is not more than 4 years old (as in existing regulation 97(4A)).</p> <p>Require a person who supplies electricity at a caravan park at standard low voltage for connectable installations to ensure that the caravan service pillars have a current certificate of verification that is not more than 5 years old.</p> <p>Require that every person supplying or proposing to supply electricity to new installations or installations that have been disconnected for more than 6 months, or new main switchboards or main switchboards upon which prescribed electrical work has been carried out, must ensure all required testing, certification and inspection has been carried out before supplying electricity to those installations or switchboards (as in existing regulation 43A).</p> <p>Provide that for testing, certification and inspection purposes only, connection to the power supply can occur without needing to sight a Certificate of Compliance (as in existing regulation 45).</p> <p>Require that handheld appliances must be connected safely, i.e. by a plug, must have safeguards against electric shock if used by a person immersed in a conducting substance or in a conductive location, must have safeguards against electric shock if used in a damp situation indoors, outdoors or used in a structure under construction, as in existing regulation 77.</p>
<p>Those undertaking electrical work who are not licensed</p>	<p>Require any unlicensed person undertaking electrical work as specified below must do so in a competent and safe manner.</p>

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Limits of Homeowners and Tradespeople	<p>Provide that homeowners may undertake restricted electrical installation work on low voltage electrical installations (excluding connectable installations), as in existing regulation 47.</p> <p>Provide for the owner of an electrical appliance to do or assist in doing prescribed electrical work on that appliance provided the work was done in accordance with ECP 50, as in existing regulation 48.</p> <p>Provide for registered plumbers, registered gasfitters and person's employed in trades where they may be required to remove sockets etc, to apply to the Board for an authorisation to carry out such work.</p>
Miscellaneous	<p>Require notification to the Chief Executive of installations, fittings or appliances that present immediate danger to life or property, as in existing regulation 50.</p> <p>Provide for Arbitrators to provide opinions on disputes on technical requirements, as in existing regulation 99.</p> <p>Provide for the issuing of urgent instructions by the Chief Executive for securing the protection of persons from injuries caused, directly or indirectly, by electricity, as in existing regulation 105.</p> <p>Provide for details to be provided in reporting accidents, as in existing regulation 106.</p> <p>Provide that the Chief Executive may exempt specific works, electrical installations, fittings, electrical appliances, associated equipment, persons, or things from any requirement imposed for safe approach distances, warning notices, periodic inspection, systems of supply or specific requirements for works, installations and appliances, as in existing regulation 103</p> <p>Provide for the Chief Executive responsible for the Building Act 2004 to grant exemptions as in existing regulation 104.</p>
Enforcement	<p>Provide for offences and penalties for breaches of the regulatory requirements by carrying over offences similar to those set out in regulations 51, 67, 100 and 107, with appropriate modifications and additions.</p> <p>Establish a number of infringement offences such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the failure to issue a certificate of compliance within 1 day of completion of the work or termination of the contract; • the failure of the person issuing a certificate of compliance to keep a copy of the certificate or make it available upon request by the Chief Executive for a period of seven years from when the certificate was first issued.