Reprint
as at 10 November 2011

Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010

(SR 2010/36)

Anand Satyanand, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 1st day of March 2010

Present:
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Pursuant to sections 169, 169A, and 169B of the Electricity Act 1992, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

Contents

Note
Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

These regulations are administered by the Ministry of Economic Development.

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Regulations

1 Title

These regulations are the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010.

2 Commencement

These regulations come into force on 1 April 2010.

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

Application

3 Application: things these regulations do not apply to

Nothing in these regulations applies to any of the following, or to work done on any of the following:

(a) fittings and electrical appliances manufactured solely for export or imported solely for re-export:

(b) road vehicles and the fittings of road vehicles, other than fittings that operate at standard low voltage:
(c) trains, locomotives, trams, and trolley buses, and the fittings of trains, locomotives, trams, and trolley buses:
(d) ships (other than pleasure vessels containing connectable installations) and the fittings of such ships:
(e) aircraft (as defined in section 2(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990) and the fittings of aircraft:
(f) restricted weapons (as defined in section 2 of the Arms Act 1983).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 3

Definitions

4 Interpretation

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

AC means alternating current

accredited auditor means any of the following bodies:

(a) a body accredited by either of the following to assess an organisation's compliance with these regulations and safety management systems generally:
  (i) the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand:
  (ii) a signatory to the International Accreditation Forum multilateral recognition arrangement for management systems:
(b) a body approved, by or under an international agreement between New Zealand and another country that does not have a national accreditation body that is a signatory to the International Accreditation Forum multilateral recognition arrangement for management systems, to assess an organisation's compliance with these regulations and safety management systems generally

Act means the Electricity Act 1992

appliance means an electrical appliance as defined in section 2(1) of the Act

audited safety management system means a safety management system for which an audit certificate has been issued under regulation 52 and not cancelled under regulation 54

caravan park means an area of land—

(a) that is used, or intended to be used, to site 2 or more vehicles or relocatable buildings that contain connectable installations; and

(b) on which are installed fittings to supply electricity to those installations

CCC marks means marks required by the Conformity Cooperation Agreement to be put on fittings and appliances

certificate of compliance means a certificate issued in respect of an installation on which prescribed electrical work has been done (*see* regulation 67)

conductor means a wire, cable, bar, or tube, used or placed in position for the conveyance of electricity; but does not include the wire of an electric fence

Conformity Cooperation Agreement means the Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the Field of Conformity Assessment in Relation to Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Components (which is Annex 14 of the Free Trade Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the People's Republic of China done at Beijing on 7 April 2008), and includes—

(a) any amendments made to, and in accordance with, the Agreement; and

(b) any rules or standards that are applied by or to the Agreement, in accordance with the Agreement

dangers includes dangers such as, or associated with, electric shock, fire, burns, mechanical injury, toxicity, and radiation

DC means direct current

declaration of conformity means, depending on the context,—

(a) a declaration of conformity relating to the design of a low voltage installation (*see* regulation 58); or

(b) a declaration of conformity relating to a revenue meter (*see* regulation 58(3)); or

(c) a supplier declaration of conformity made by the supplier of a medium risk article (*see* regulation 83)

earthed means effectively connected to the general mass of earth

electric line means all conductors (including fittings supporting, or connected to, those conductors), whether above or below ground, that are used or intended to be used in, or in connection with, the supply of electricity from the outgoing terminals of a generating station, a building, enclosure, or other structure to—

(a) the incoming terminals of another building, enclosure, or other structure; or

(b) an appliance, in any case where the appliance is supplied with electricity other than from a terminal in a building, enclosure, or other structure

electrical medical device means a medical device (as defined in section 2(1) of the Medicines Act 1981), other than an implant, that is supplied with electricity

electrically safe and **electrically unsafe** have the meanings set out in regulation 5

extra-low voltage means any voltage normally not exceeding 50 volts AC or 120 volts ripple-free DC

generating station means those parts of works that are used principally for the generation of electricity

grade A offence has the meaning set out in regulation 10(1)

grade B offence has the meaning set out in regulation 10(2)

hazardous area means an area in which an explosive atmosphere is present, in quantities that require special precautions for the construction, installation, and use of electrical equipment

high voltage means voltage exceeding 1 000 volts AC or 1 500 volts ripple-free DC

IEC shock current standard means the shock current standards set out in regulation 8

install, in relation to an installation, includes to construct, alter, or add to the whole or any part of the installation

installation means an electrical installation as defined in section 2(1) of the Act

insulated, in relation to conductors and other fittings, means that the conductors or fittings are covered with insulation in such a manner that a person may safely handle them when they are live

live means charged with electricity so that a difference in voltage exists to earth or between conductors

live conductor means a conductor that is—

(a) charged with electricity so that a difference in voltage exists to earth or between conductors; or

(b) a neutral conductor

low voltage means any voltage exceeding 50 volts AC or 120 volts ripple-free DC but not exceeding 1 000 volts AC or 1 500 volts ripple-free DC

main earthing system means an earthing system of an installation that—

(a) operates at standard low voltage; and

(b) incorporates an earth electrode, an earthing conductor that is connected at that earth electrode, and a removable link within a MEN switchboard

main switchboard, in relation to an installation, means the switchboard that is used by the consumer to provide the greatest degree of control of the supply of electricity to that installation

mains means those fittings forming part of an installation that are used for the supply of electricity to the MEN switchboard of the installation that is closest to the point of supply

mains parallel generation system means fittings that—

(a) are used or intended for use by any person in, or in connection with, the generation of electricity for that person's use; and

(b) are capable of supplying electricity to fittings that, at the same time, are supplied with electricity from other systems of electrical supply

mains work—

(a) means any of the following:

(i) work on mains (including connecting the conductors of mains at a MEN switchboard):

(ii) work on main earthing systems (including connecting the conductors of main earthing systems at a MEN switchboard):

(iii) work on the connection between earth and neutral made by the removable link within the MEN switchboard closest to the point of supply; but

(b) does not include—

(i) work on fittings that are used or intended for use by any person in, or in connection with, the generation of electricity for that person's use and not for supply to any other person; or

(ii) work that is limited to removing or replacing the removable link within a MEN switchboard for the purposes of testing

medical location means a patient treatment area or other place labelled or specifically set aside to be used to undertake patient treatment

MEN switchboard means a switchboard that has a connection to an earth electrode via an earthing conductor, and a connection between earth and neutral made by a removable link, for the purposes of creating a MEN system

MEN system means the Multiple Earthed Neutral system, which is a New Zealand variant of the internationally defined TNC system of supply of electricity in which the neutral is connected to earth—

(a) at the source of supply (being either the generating station or the substation from which electricity, at the voltage at which it is delivered to the consumer, is derived); and

(b) at points on the supply system; and

(c) at every installation connected to that system

mobile medical facility means a vehicle or relocatable building containing 1 or more connectable installations that are used for patient treatment

patient treatment means the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, monitoring, or alleviation of a medical or dental condition, or of a disability, in humans

personal protective equipment means items of apparel and equipment worn by a person that are intended either to prevent the occurrence of harm to the person or to minimise any dangers that may occur from hazards that are present in the workplace or hazards that may arise in the course of work

prescribed electrical work has the meaning given in regulation 6 (which refers to the detailed description in Schedule 1)

RCD, or **residual current device**, means a device for isolating supply to protected circuits, socket-outlets, or appliances in the event of a current flow to earth that exceeds a predetermined level

revenue meter includes all associated fittings, such as load control fittings

safety management system means a system that is implemented by a safety management system operator for the purpose of ensuring that all practicable steps are taken to prevent an electricity supply system (as defined in section 61A(2) of the Act) or other works from presenting a significant risk of—

(a) serious harm to any member of the public; or

(b) significant damage to property owned by a person other than the safety management system operator

safety management system operator means—

(a) an electricity generator or electricity distributor that is required, by section 61A(1) of the Act, to implement and maintain a safety management system; or

(b) an owner of any other works who chooses to implement and maintain a safety management system

shock current means an electrical current that passes through the body of a person or animal, and that has characteristics that are likely to cause disorders of physiological processes of the body

standard low voltage means,—

(a) in respect of electricity supplied by either a single-phase MEN system or a multiple-phase MEN system, a nominal voltage of 230 volts AC between phase and neutral; or

(b) in respect of electricity supplied by any other system, a nominal voltage,—

(i) in relation to single-phase supplies, of 230 volts AC between conductors; or

(ii) in relation to 2-phase supplies, of 400 volts AC or 460 volts AC between conductors; or

(iii) in relation to multiple-phase supplies, of 400 volts AC between conductors

substation means all or part of a building, structure, or enclosure that incorporates fittings that are used principally for the purposes of the control of the distribution of electricity

supplier declaration of conformity means a declaration, relating to a low voltage or extra-low voltage fitting or appliance, that complies with regulation 83(3)

SWER system means a single wire earth return system

telecommunications network voltage, in relation to telecommunications lines or equipment, means a voltage that is not greater than the limits specified in AS/NZS 60950.

(2) A term used in connection with a particular standard has the meaning used in that standard, unless the term is defined in the Act or these regulations, in which case it has that meaning.

(3) A term used in these regulations and not defined in the Act or these regulations, and to which subclause (2) does not apply, has the meaning given (if any),—

(a) in the case of installations, in AS/NZS 3000; and

(b) in all other cases, in IEC 60050.

(4) In these regulations, electrical codes of practice and official standards (such as AS/NZS and IEC) are referred to by the abbreviations listed in Schedule 2.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 2

Regulation 4(1) **accredited auditor**: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 4(1) **declaration of conformity** paragraph (b): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 4(1) **main earthing system** paragraph (b): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(3) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 4(1) **mains work**: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(4) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 4(1) **supplier declaration of conformity**: amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(5) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 4(1) **SWER system**: inserted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 4(6) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

5 Meanings of electrically safe and electrically unsafe

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

electrically safe means, in relation to works, installations, fittings, appliances, and associated equipment, that there is no significant risk that a person or property will be injured or damaged by dangers arising, directly or indirectly, from the use of, or passage of electricity through, the works, installations, fittings, appliances, or associated equipment

electrically unsafe means, in relation to works, installations, fittings, appliances, and associated equipment, that there is a significant risk that a person may suffer serious harm, or that property may suffer significant damage, as a result of dangers arising, directly or indirectly, from the use of, or passage of electricity through, the works, installations, fittings, appliances, or associated equipment.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69(2)

Regulation 5 **electrically safe**: amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 5(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 5 **electrically unsafe**: amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 5(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

6 Prescribed electrical work

For the purpose of the definition of prescribed electrical work in section 2(1) of the Act, **prescribed electrical work** is electrical work of a type described in clause 1 of Schedule 1 that is not work of a type described in clause 2 of that schedule.

7 Connectable installations

For the purpose of the definition of connectable installation in section 2(1) of the Act in relation to a vehicle, a relocatable building, or a pleasure vessel, a **connectable installation** is one that is designed or intended for, or is capable of, connec-

tion to an external power supply that operates at a nominal voltage between 90 and 250 volts AC at standard low voltage.

8 IEC shock current standards

(1) Works not covered by audited safety management systems are deemed to be electrically unsafe if the magnitude and duration of electric shock currents resulting from the step, touch, and transferred voltages created by an earth fault exceed curve c2 of Fig 20 of IEC/TS 60479-1.

(2) A low voltage installation is deemed to be electrically unsafe if the magnitude and duration of electric shock currents resulting from direct or indirect contact with the live parts of the installation exceed—

(a) curve b of Fig 20 of IEC/TS 60479-1; or

(b) curve b of Fig 22 of IEC/TS 60479-1.

(3) A high voltage installation that is not provided with protection from supplying works is deemed to be electrically unsafe if the magnitude and duration of electric shock currents resulting from step, touch, and transferred voltages created by an earth fault exceed curve c1 of Fig 20 of IEC/TS 60479-1.

(4) A high voltage installation that is provided with protection from supplying works is deemed to be electrically unsafe if the magnitude and duration of electric shock currents resulting from step, touch, and transferred voltages created by an earth fault exceed curve c2 of Fig 20 of IEC/TS 60479-1.

Regulation 8: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 6 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Ambient temperature

9 New Zealand ambient temperature

In New Zealand, the ambient temperature is deemed to be—

(a) 30° Celsius for the purpose of designing, constructing, testing, and inspecting works and installations; and

(b) 25° Celsius for the purpose of manufacturing and testing fittings and appliances for compliance with AS/NZS 3820.

Offence types

10 Grade A and grade B offences

(1) A **grade A offence** is an offence for which the defendant, on summary conviction, is liable,—

(a) for an individual, to a fine not exceeding $10,000; or

(b) for a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding $50,000.

(2) A **grade B offence** is an offence for which the defendant, on summary conviction, is liable,—

(a) for an individual, to a fine not exceeding $2,000; or

(b) for a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

11 Strict liability offences

(1) Subclauses (2) and (3) apply to every offence in these regulations except those that specifically refer to a defendant's state of knowledge or intention regarding the facts constituting the offence.

(2) In a prosecution for an offence to which this subclause applies, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant knew or intended the facts that constitute the offence.

(3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence to which this subclause applies if the defendant proves—

(a) that—

(i) the action or event to which the prosecution relates was necessary for the purpose of avoiding serious harm to any person, or preventing significant damage to property; and

(ii) the defendant's conduct was reasonable in the circumstances; and

(iii) the effects of the action or event were adequately mitigated or remedied by the defendant after it occurred; or

(b) that the action or event to which the prosecution relates was due to an event beyond the control of the defendant (such as natural disaster, mechanical failure, or sabotage) and—

(i) the action or event could not reasonably have been foreseen or been provided against by the defendant; and

(ii) the effects of the action or event were adequately mitigated or remedied.

Compare: 2004 No 72 s 388

12 Infringement offences

(1) Offences against the following are infringement offences:
- (a) any regulation in Parts 2 to 6 of these regulations:
- (b) section 20(d) of the Act (failure to report accidents, etc):
- (c) section 162 of the Act (doing prescribed electrical work in breach of section 74 of the Act):
- (d) section 163 of the Act (employing someone to do prescribed electrical work in breach of section 74 of the Act).

(2) The infringement fee for a grade A offence is,—
- (a) for an individual, $1,000; and
- (b) for a body corporate, $3,000.

(3) The infringement fee for a grade B offence is,—
- (a) for an individual, $500; and
- (b) for a body corporate, $1,000.

(4) The infringement fee for an offence against any of sections 20(d), 162, and 163 of the Act is the infringement fee set for a grade A offence.

(5) The prescribed form for infringement notices is form 1 as set out in Schedule 3.

(6) Reminder notices for infringement offences must be as set out in form 2 of Schedule 3.

Part 2
General safety requirements

Requirements for electrical safety

13 Doing work on works, installations, fittings, and appliances

(1) A person who does work on any works or installation, or on any part of any works or installation, must ensure—
- (a) that the resulting works or installation, or part of the works or installation, is electrically safe; and

(b) if the work is on only part of any works or installation, that the work has not adversely affected the electrical safety of the rest of the works or installation.

(2) A person who does work on any fittings or appliances must ensure that the resulting fittings or appliances are electrically safe.

(3) A person who does work on any works, installations, fittings, or appliances must, while doing the work, take all practicable steps to ensure that people and property are protected from dangers arising from the work.

(4) In this regulation, **work** includes doing, or supervising the doing of, any of the following:
(a) constructing, manufacturing, or assembling:
(b) installing or connecting:
(c) maintaining:
(d) testing, certifying, or inspecting.

(5) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she—
(a) does work on any works or installation and fails to comply with subclause (1); or
(b) does work on any fittings or appliances and fails to comply with subclause (2); or
(c) while doing work on any works, installations, fittings, or appliances, fails to take all practicable steps to ensure that people and property are protected from dangers arising from the work, where the person doing the work knows, or can reasonably be expected to know, of the dangers that may arise from the work.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69(1)

14 Designing works, installations, fittings, and appliances

(1) A person who designs, or supervises the design of, works, installations, fittings, or appliances must ensure that, if the finished design were constructed, installed, or manufactured as designed, the finished works, installations, fittings, or appliances would be electrically safe.

(2) A person who designs, or supervises the design of, works, installations, fittings, or appliances commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69(1)

15 Using works, installations, fittings, appliances, and associated equipment

(1) A person who owns or operates works, installations, fittings, or appliances must not use, and must not allow any other person to use, the works, installations, fittings, or appliances if the works, installations, fittings, or appliances are electrically unsafe.

(2) A person who uses, or supervises the use of, associated equipment must ensure that the associated equipment is not used in a manner that renders the associated equipment a danger to persons or property.

(3) A person who owns or operates works, installations, fittings, or appliances commits a grade A offence if he or she uses, or allows another person to use, the works, installations, fittings, or appliances, knowing that, or being reckless as to whether, the works, installations, fittings, or appliances are electrically unsafe.

(4) A person who uses, or supervises the use of, associated equipment commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 69(1), 100(b)

16 Minimising risk of contact with live conductive parts

(1) A person who has control of works, installations, fittings, appliances, or associated equipment must take all practicable steps to minimise the risk of injury to persons or damage to property from dangers arising from direct or indirect contact between—

(a) any live exposed conductive parts of the works, installations, fittings, appliances, or associated equipment; and

(b) any person or animal, or any thing being worn or carried by a person or animal.

(2) A person to whom subclause (1) applies commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with that subclause.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 94(1)

17 Maintaining safe distances

(1) A person who carries out any construction, building, excavation, or other work on or near an electric line must maintain safe distances—

(a) in accordance with ECP 34; or

(b) in relation to work on or near overhead rail electrification lines, in accordance with either—

(i) ECP 34; or

(ii) IEC 62128-1 and sections 5 and 9 of ECP 34.

(2) However,—

(a) the minimum distances required by table 7 and clause 6.4 of ECP 34, to the extent that they apply to a telecommunication line near electricity conductors, do not apply if—

(i) the telecommunication line is an all-dielectric self-supporting fibre optic cable (a **fibre optic cable**); and

(ii) the fibre optic cable is designed, manufactured, and tested to IEEE 1222; and

(iii) the fibre optic cable and the electricity conductors have shared supports or shared spans; and

(iv) in the case of a fibre optic cable erected on poles or other supports, the design and installation of the fibre optic cable is in accordance with AS/NZS 7000; and

(b) a person who carries out work upgrading or altering an electric line that was in existence immediately before 1 April 2010 must comply with ECP 34 only in relation to those parts of the line that are being upgraded or altered.

(3) Each of the following persons commits a grade A offence if safe distances are not maintained as required by subclause (1):

(a) a person who carries out the work described in subclause (1):

(b) a person who controls the work described in subclause (1):

(c) a person who owns or controls any line, works, fittings, building, structures, equipment, or machinery that is the

subject of, or involved in, the work described in subclause (1).

(4) A person commits a grade A offence if the person places thermal insulating material on or around fittings in an installation in such a way that the safety of the installation is compromised.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 93

Regulation 17: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 7 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

18 Notices where high voltages used, generated, or transmitted

(1) Notices providing instructions on the treatment of electric shock must be installed in a conspicuous position, and be maintained, on the following:

(a) all premises where electricity is, or is to be, used at high voltage; and

(b) all premises where electricity is generated, or from which it is transmitted, at high voltage.

(2) A person who owns premises referred to in subclause (1) commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to ensure that the notices required by that subclause are installed and maintained as required.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 34(3)

19 Notifying Secretary of danger

(1) This regulation applies to a person while engaged in any of the following:

(a) carrying out prescribed electrical work, including while acting under an exemption:

(b) carrying out a periodic assessment under regulation 75:

(c) examining a connectable installation with a view to issuing a warrant of electrical fitness under regulation 78.

(2) If a person to whom this regulation applies has reasonable grounds to believe that the works, installation, fitting, or appliance presents an immediate danger to life or property, the person must, as soon as practicable, advise both of the following people of the danger:

(a) the owner or occupier of the property where the danger exists:

(b) the Secretary.

(3) A person commits a grade A offence if a person to whom this regulation applies has reasonable grounds to believe that any works, installation, fitting, or appliance presents an immediate danger to life or property and fails to comply with subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 50

Things deemed electrically safe or electrically unsafe

20 Electrically unsafe works and installations

(1) Works and installations are deemed to be electrically unsafe if there are not measures in place that do at least 1 of the following:

(a) prevent accidental direct or indirect contact with exposed fittings or exposed conductive parts of the works or installations:

(b) provide for the automatic interruption of the power supply to the works or installations on the occurrence of a fault that would cause injury or damage to any person or property:

(c) prevent an electric current passing through the body of a person on contact with any part of the works or installations, or limit that current so that the magnitude and duration of the shock current cannot exceed the IEC shock current standards.

(2) Works and installations are also deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) the characteristics of any fittings used in the works or installations are impaired; or

(b) conductors are inadequately identified; or

(c) where colour is used to identify conductors in a standard low voltage domestic installation that is being installed (other than in light fittings, connections to appliances, and wiring within a fitting),—

(i) the neutral conductor is identified by any colour except black; and

(ii) black is used to identify a conductor other than the neutral conductor; or

(d) connections between conductors, and between conductors and other fittings, are not secure and reliable; or

(e) fittings are installed in such a way that any designed cooling conditions are impaired; or

(f) fittings that cause or are subject to high temperatures or electric arcs are placed in such a position, or are unguarded, so as to create a risk of ignition of flammable or explosive materials or of injury to persons or damage to property; or

(g) cables (including underground cables) are inadequately protected against the risk of damage by the nature of their covering or their method of installation; or

(h) cables are bent beyond their design criteria; or

(i) there is insufficient space, access, and lighting to operate, maintain, repair, test, and inspect all fittings of the works and installations (other than cables and buried parts of earthing systems) in a safe manner.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 94(2)

Regulation 20(1)(b): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 8 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

21 Electrically safe single-wire earth return systems

[Revoked]

Regulation 21: revoked, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 9 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

22 Electrically unsafe low voltage fittings

A low voltage fitting is deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) the unearthed conductive parts of the fitting are separated from live parts by no more than basic insulation; or

(b) the fitting is intended to have, or is supplied as having, a safety function, but does not in fact serve that safety function.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 76A

23 Electrically unsafe appliances

(1) An appliance is deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) the voltage at which it operates safely is not appropriately and adequately marked on the appliance; or

(b) it is not constructed so as to be safe under both normal and abnormal conditions; or

(c) the accessible unearthed conductive parts of the appliance are separated from live parts by no more than basic insulation; or

(d) the appliance is fitted with a flat 3-pin plug with the dimensions specified in AS/NZS 3112, but the appliance is not designed to operate safely at standard low voltage; or

(e) the appliance is a single phase domestic or similar appliance (other than an appliance intended for permanent connection to an installation) fitted with a plug that does not comply with whichever official standard listed in Schedule 4 applies to the appliance.

(2) Fittings and appliances that are designed and used for patient treatment are not electrically unsafe merely because that treatment may cause injury to the patient.

(3) Fittings and 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 the case may be.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 76A

Regulation 23(1)(d): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 10 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 23(1)(e): added, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 10 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

24 Electrically unsafe RCDs

(1) This regulation applies to any standard low voltage RCD that is used in a situation where it is required, by these regulations or any standard, to be used.

(2) A portable RCD designed or used to protect against electric shock (whether or not it is an RCD referred to in subclauses (3) to (6)) is deemed to be electrically unsafe if, on failure of the supply voltage, it does not do 1 of the following:

(a) automatically open:

(b) continue to provide protection.

(3) An RCD used to protect against electric shock, and that is either installed as part of an installation or is a portable RCD, is deemed to be electrically unsafe if it has a rated residual current exceeding 30 milliamperes and—

(a) it does not interrupt the current in all live conductors within—

(i) 300 milliseconds when passing its rated residual current; or

(ii) 40 milliseconds when passing 5 times its rated residual current; or

(b) it interrupts the current in all live conductors when passing leakage current at or below half its rated residual current; or

(c) it does not meet the limits specified in AS/NZS 3190.

(4) An RCD installed as part of an installation for the protection of property is deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) it has a maximum operating time of—

(i) more than 0.5 seconds at its rated residual current; or

(ii) more than 0.15 seconds at 5 times its rated residual current; or

(b) it has a rated residual current exceeding 300 milliamperes.

(5) An RCD installed as part of an installation to protect against electric shock to patients during patient treatment is deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) it has a rated residual current exceeding 10 milliamperes; or

(b) it has a rated residual current of 10 milliamperes or less but—

(i) it does not interrupt the current in all live conductors within 40 milliseconds when passing its rated residual current and when passing 5 times its rated residual current; or

(ii) it interrupts the current in all live conductors when passing leakage current at or below 45% of its rated residual current.

(6) Where an RCD is required by AS/NZS 3000 to be installed to protect children from the risk of electric shock from direct contact, the RCD is deemed to be electrically unsafe if—

(a) it has a rated residual current exceeding 10 milliamperes; or

(b) it has a rated residual current of 10 milliamperes or less but—

(i) it does not interrupt the current in all live conductors within—

(A) 300 milliseconds when passing its rated residual current; or

(B) 40 milliseconds when passing 5 times its rated residual current; or

(ii) it interrupts the current in all live conductors when passing leakage current at or below half its rated residual current.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 64

Regulation 24(3)(a): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(3)(b): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(4): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(3) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(5)(b)(i): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(4) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(5)(b)(ii): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(5) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(6): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(6) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(6)(b)(i): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(7) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 24(6)(b)(ii): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 11(8) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

25 Specific installations, fittings, and appliances deemed to be electrically safe

Despite anything in these regulations, the following installations, fittings, and appliances are deemed to be electrically safe if they comply with the standards indicated and are used in accordance with those standards:

(a) installations, fittings, and appliances in medical locations: all of AS/NZS 2500, AS/NZS 3003, AS/NZS 3551, and NZS 6115:
(b) electric fences: AS/NZS 3014:
(c) electric security fences: AS/NZS 3016:
(d) construction sites: AS/NZS 3012:
(e) film and television sites: AS/NZS 4249.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69B(a), (d), (e)

Regulation 25(a): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 12 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

26 When fittings and appliances in use deemed to be electrically safe

(1) This regulation applies to a fitting or appliance, other than an electrical medical device, that is in use, or available for use,—
(a) by an employee or contractor of the owner of the fitting or appliance; or
(b) by a hirer or lessee under a hire or lease agreement with the owner of the fitting or appliance; or
(c) by the occupier of premises that are rented or leased from the owner of the fitting or appliance.

(2) A fitting or appliance described in subclause (1)(a) is deemed to be electrically safe if it has a current tag issued in accordance with AS/NZS 3760.

(3) A fitting or appliance described in subclause (1)(b) or (c) is deemed to be electrically safe—
(a) if it has a current tag issued in accordance with AS/NZS 3760; or
(b) if, at the time it is first made available for use by the hirer, lessee, or occupier, it is supplied with electricity through a portable RCD, or through a circuit protected by an electrically safe RCD, that provides protection from electric shock.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 76

Regulation 26: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 13 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Part 3
Systems of supply

27 Systems in general

(1) A person supplying electricity or line function services may choose the configuration and voltage of supply systems for the electricity, subject to this regulation.

(2) Installations designed and constructed to operate at standard low voltage must be connected to a MEN system of supply.

(3) However, subclause (2) does not apply to any fittings that are used, or designed or intended for use, by any person in connection with the generation of electricity for that person's use and not for supply to any other person.

(4) If an installation is supplied with electricity from a MEN system of supply,—

(a) the installation must have at least 1 MEN switchboard; and

(b) the switchboard located electrically closest to the point of supply must be a MEN switchboard.

(5) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she connects an installation to a supply of electricity otherwise than in accordance with this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 52(1), (2), (4), 67(a)

28 Voltage supply to installations

(1) The supply of electricity to installations operating at a voltage of 200 volts AC or more but not exceeding 250 volts AC (calculated or measured at the point of supply)—

(a) must be at standard low voltage; and

(b) except for momentary fluctuations, must be kept within 6% of that voltage.

(2) The supply of electricity to installations operating at other than standard low voltage (calculated or measured at the point of supply)—

(a) must be at a voltage agreed between the electricity retailer and the customer; and

(b) unless otherwise agreed between the electricity retailer and the customer, and except for momentary fluctua-

tions, must be maintained within 6% of the agreed supply voltage.

(3) A person who supplies electricity commits a grade A offence if he or she supplies electricity to an installation in breach of this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 53(1), (2), 67(a)

29 Frequency of electricity supplied

(1) The frequency of electricity supplied by a person must be maintained within 1.5% of 50 hertz, except for momentary fluctuations.

(2) The requirement in subclause (1) may be varied for supplies at other than standard low voltage if the supplier and the person receiving the supply agree.

(3) A person who supplies electricity commits a grade A offence if he or she supplies it otherwise than in accordance with this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 55, 67(a)

Regulation 29(2): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 14 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

30 Requirements relating to safety of electricity supplied

(1) In order to ensure that the supply of electricity is safe,—

(a) the electrical characteristics of the supply system must not be altered in a way that may cause danger to persons or property; and

(b) reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the maximum prospective fault currents on the supply system are limited to reasonable levels.

(2) A person who supplies electricity or line function services commits a grade A offence if he or she—

(a) alters the electrical characteristics of the supply system in breach of subclause (1)(a); or

(b) fails to take reasonable steps to ensure that the maximum prospective fault currents on the supply system are limited to reasonable levels.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 57

31 Requirements relating to quality of supply

(1) In order to preserve the quality of electricity supplied, the use of fittings and appliances must not unduly interfere with the satisfactory supply of electricity to any other person, or impair the safety, or interfere with the operation, of any other fittings or appliances.

(2) In relation to interference from harmonics, compliance with whichever of the following standards is applicable is deemed to be compliance with subclause (1):

(a) ECP 36:

(b) IEC 61000–3–2:

(c) IEC/TS 61000–3–4:

(d) IEC 61000–3–12.

(3) In relation to interference from flicker, compliance with whichever of the following standards is applicable is deemed to be compliance with subclause (1):

(a) IEC 61000–3–3:

(b) IEC/TS 61000–3–5:

(c) IEC 61000–3–11.

(4) A person commits a grade B offence if the person, knowingly or recklessly,—

(a) uses a fitting or appliance that breaches, or results in the breach of, subclause (1); or

(b) sells or offers to sell a fitting or appliance that breaches, or results in the breach of, subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 56

Regulation 31(4): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 15 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

32 Protection against fault currents

(1) A person who supplies line function services to a consumer must, in respect of that consumer, provide a service protective fitting (being a fitting that can interrupt the supply of electricity to an installation) of appropriate rating for protection against short-circuits or earth faults on mains.

(2) A person who supplies line function services commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 62(3), 67(h)

33 Requirements relating to construction of, or work in vicinity of, telecommunications equipment

(1) If telecommunications equipment is being constructed in the vicinity of works or installations, the person constructing the telecommunications equipment must ensure that it is constructed so as to ensure that any induced voltage, shock current, or earth potential rise likely to be created by electricity conveyed through the works or installations does not cause—

(a) damage to the telecommunications equipment; or

(b) a danger to any person.

(2) If works or installations are being constructed in the vicinity of telecommunications equipment, the person constructing the works or installations must ensure that they are constructed so as to ensure that any induced voltage, shock current, or earth potential rise likely to be created by electricity conveyed through them does not cause—

(a) damage to the telecommunications equipment; or

(b) a danger to any person.

(3) Shock currents and induced voltages on telecommunications equipment are deemed not to be likely to cause a danger to persons if the magnitude and duration of shock currents cannot exceed the IEC shock currents standard and—

(a) in respect of a fault in an AC system of supply of electricity, induced voltages do not exceed—

(i) 430 volts AC, for fault durations exceeding 0.5 seconds but not exceeding 5 seconds; and

(ii) 650 volts AC, for fault durations not exceeding 0.5 seconds; or

(b) in respect of a fault on a DC system of supply of electricity, or in respect of a fault on an electrified railway operating on a DC system of supply of electricity, induced voltages do not exceed 1 000 volts peak.

(4) Induced voltages are deemed not to be likely to cause damage to any telecommunications equipment if,—

(a) in respect of a fault on an AC system of supply of electricity, induced voltages do not exceed—

(i) 430 volts AC, for fault durations exceeding 0.5 seconds but not exceeding 5 seconds; and

(ii) 650 volts AC, for fault durations not exceeding 0.5 seconds; or

(b) in respect of a fault on a DC system of supply of electricity, or in respect of a fault on an electrified railway operating on a DC system of supply of electricity, induced voltages do not exceed 1 000 volts peak.

(5) *[Revoked]*

(6) In this regulation, **telecommunications equipment** means any telecommunications line (as defined in the Act), structure, device, or thing designed or intended for use for telecommunications purposes.

(7) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she—

(a) constructs telecommunications equipment in the vicinity of works or installations and fails to comply with subclause (1); or

(b) constructs works or installations in the vicinity of telecommunications equipment and fails to comply with subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 58

Regulation 33(5): revoked, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 16 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

33A Limits of operation of SWER systems in relation to telecommunications

(1) This regulation applies to an AC SWER system, other than an AC electrified railway traction system, that has high voltage operational voltage to earth.

(2) During normal operation, the SWER system must not impress on a telecommunication line—

(a) a transverse noise voltage, measured at the user's end of the telecommunication line, greater than 0.5mV; or

(b) an induced voltage greater than 35 V_{rms}.

(3) During any normal or fault-related operation, the SWER system must not cause earth potential rises coupled to the neutral conductor of a MEN system, or voltages impressed on a telecommunication line, that exceed the maximum voltages in the voltage limit tables of the ITU-T Directives Vol VI:2008.

(4) In this regulation,—

ITU-T Directives Vol VI:2008 means the ITU-T Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electric power and electrified railway lines—Vol VI: Danger, damage and disturbance, published in 2008 by the International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T Recommendation K68 means the ITU-T Recommendation K68: Operator responsibilities in the management of electromagnetic interference by power systems on telecommunication systems, published in 2008 by the International Telecommunication Union

psophometric frequency weighted value means the calculated value of an induced voltage resulting from the application to the measured value of the voltage of a factor that recognises that the human ear responds to sounds within the speech frequency range in accordance with weighting factors defined by the psophometric weighting factor table in Appendix 1 of ITU-T Recommendation K68. The psophometrically weighted value of a voltage comprising fundamental and harmonic components is given by the following expression:

$$W_p = \frac{\sqrt{(\sum(X_f.P_f)^2)}}{P_{800}}$$

where—

X_f is the measured value of the voltage component at frequency f

P_f is the psophometric weighting factor at frequency f

P_{800} is the psophometric weighting factor at frequency 800 Hz

transverse noise voltage means the psophometrically weighted value of the voltage in a telecommunication circuit, measured across a 600-ohm resistor terminating the line when the other end of the line is terminated on a standard telephone line termination, that results when a voltage is impressed on the telecommunication circuit by an electric line.

Regulation 33A: inserted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 17 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Part 4
Safety of works

Rules applying in relation to all works

34 Protective fittings for works

(1) The owner of works must ensure that the works have adequate electrical protection against short circuits and earth faults.

(2) Where fittings that form part of any works are used to protect against over-current, short-circuiting, earth fault current, overvoltage, under-voltage, and no voltage, the owner of those works must ensure that the fittings are designed and installed to achieve the maximum practicable sensitivity and minimum practicable operating times, within the limits necessary to achieve discrimination, in relation to the characteristics of the circuits or other fittings that those fittings protect.

(3) The owner or operator of works that contain fittings referred to in subclause (2) must ensure that the fittings are set to achieve the maximum practicable sensitivity and minimum practicable operating times, within the limits necessary to achieve discrimination, in relation to the characteristics of the circuits or other fittings that those fittings protect.

(4) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1) or (2).

(5) A person who owns or operates works commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 60, 61, 62(1)

35 Interference with, or movement of, works

(1) A person must not interfere with, or move or attempt to move, any works, whether or not the works have been damaged, unless—

(a) the person obtains permission from the owner or operator of the works; or

(b) the person is authorised by an enactment; or

(c) an emergency requires it.

(2) A person commits a grade B offence if he or she breaches subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 93A

36 Generating facilities and substations

(1) All electricity generating facilities of works and installations, and all substations, must be secured against access by unauthorised persons.

(2) An owner or operator of a generating facility or substation commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to secure the facility or substation against access by unauthorised persons.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 89

37 Works constructed as low voltage installations

If works are constructed that comply with the requirements of a low voltage installation (as set out in Part 5) then, without affecting the application of any other regulations in this Part to those works, regulation 38 does not apply to the works.

37A Trolley bus supply systems must be treated as works

(1) A trolley bus supply system that complies, or is intended to comply, with this Part (which is about works) must be treated for all purposes as if it were works to which this Part applies.

(2) Subclause (1) applies whether or not the trolley bus supply system is an installation to which Part 5 (which is about installations) would otherwise apply.

(3) In this regulation, **trolley bus supply system** means a system for the supply of electricity to trolley buses that comprises—

(a) a contact line system (as defined in BS EN 50119); and

(b) fittings that have the sole purpose of supplying electricity to trolley buses.

Regulation 37A: inserted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 18 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

38 Testing works before connecting to supply

(1) Before any works on which prescribed electrical work has been done are connected to a power supply, the person who does the connection must be satisfied that tests have been carried out that ensure,—

(a) in the case of new works, that the completed works are electrically safe; and

(b) in the case of the maintenance or alteration of, or addition to, works, that the work done has not reduced the

safety of the works and that any alterations or additions are electrically safe.

(2) Before connecting works to a power supply, the person doing the connection must do all of the following:

(a) ensure that the polarity and phase rotation of the supply is correct:

(b) ensure that the protection of the supply is correctly rated:

(c) ensure that the works are compatible with the supply system.

(3) If the person who connects the works to a power supply has not done the testing referred to in subclause (2) personally, he or she must sight documentation, signed by the person who did the testing, that sets out what tests were carried out and what the results were.

(4) A person who connects works to a power supply commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1), (2), or (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 37(1)

Works not covered by audited safety management systems

39 Regulations 40 to 46 do not apply to works covered by audited safety management systems

Regulations 40 to 46 do not apply to works covered by an audited safety management system; regulations 47 to 56 deal with those works instead.

40 Safety checks of works

(1) Every owner of works must establish and implement a safety checking system that complies with subclause (2) for regularly checking the electrical safety of the works.

(2) The safety checking system must—

(a) require that the works are checked for compliance with all the requirements of regulations 41 to 46; and

(b) provide for periodic checking of the works—

(i) at reasonable intervals; and

(ii) by a person who is suitably qualified and has the necessary competencies and experience to carry out the check; and

(c) require records to be kept of the results of every periodic check.

(3) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if he or she—

(a) fails to comply with subclause (1); or

(b) fails to carry out the checks required by a system established and implemented in accordance with this regulation.

(4) A person who operates works commits a grade A offence if the works have not been checked as required by a system established for the purposes of this regulation, and the person knows that the works have not been checked, or is reckless as to whether the works have been checked.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 60(3), 66(5), 67(f), (j)

Regulation 40(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 19(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 40(2)(b): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 19(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

41 Structural loading on works

(1) The owner of works must ensure that the works are designed, constructed, and maintained to minimise as far as practicable the risk of injury to persons or damage to property from the expected structural loading, having regard to the recognised natural occurrences in the areas that the works are or are to be situated.

(2) The owner of works must ensure that overhead electric lines are constructed of suitable conductors and other fittings so that, as far as practicable, the lines—

(a) are capable of withstanding, without damage, the likely static and dynamic loading; and

(b) do not become unsafe or dangerous to the public or to persons likely to work on them.

(3) If overhead line structures are found to be incapable of supporting structural design loads, the owner of the structures must—

(a) mark them; and
(b) repair or replace them within 12 months of finding them to be incapable of supporting the design loads.

(4) If overhead line structures are found to be at risk of failure under normal structural loads, and there is a risk of injury to any person or damage to property other than that of the owner of the line, the owner of the structures must—
(a) mark them; and
(b) repair or replace them not later than 3 months after the finding of the risk of failure.

(5) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if the person—
(a) constructs or maintains works, or requires works to be designed, in such a way that the works are inconsistent with the requirements set out in subclause (1); or
(b) fails to comply with any of the obligations in subclauses (2) to (4).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 66(1)–(4)

42 Requirements for earthing systems in works

(1) Every owner of works must ensure that the works are protected (whether from within the works or by the supplying works) by an earthing system that is designed, installed, operated, and maintained to ensure, as far as practicable,—
(a) the effective operation of protection fittings in the event of earth fault currents; and
(b) that the voltage of each conductor is restricted to a value consistent with the level of insulation applied; and
(c) that step voltages, touch voltages, and transferred voltages are controlled to prevent danger to any person.

(2) An earthing system is deemed to comply with subclause (1)(c) if it complies with ECP 35 or, in the case of a railway electrification system, IEC 62128–1.

(3) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if the person fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 60(1), 67(g)

43 Isolation fittings for works

(1) The owner of works must ensure that the works are capable of being isolated from its supply of electricity, whether that capability is provided from within the works or by the supplying works.

(2) If the works comprise separate parts, the owner must also ensure that each part has an isolation fitting to isolate that part from its supply of electricity.

(3) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1) or (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 65

Regulation 43(2): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 20 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

44 High voltage conductors of overhead electric lines

(1) The owner of works must ensure that high voltage conductors of overhead electric lines are protected (whether from within the works or by the supplying works) by earth fault protection fittings that interrupt fault currents to earth in 5 seconds or less.

(2) Short-circuit and earth fault protective fittings of the auto-closing type must operate for not more than 3 consecutive closures during a period not longer than 60 seconds, and must not be capable of further reclosures unless manually reset.

(3) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if he or she—

(a) fails to comply with subclause (1); or

(b) owns works that do not comply with subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 62(5), (6)

45 Permanent notices on works

(1) The owner of works must ensure that conspicuous and durable notices reading "Danger Live Wires", or some equivalent warning, are affixed, and maintained in a legible condition, on all poles or other supports that carry uninsulated conductors and that may be climbed without the use of equipment.

(2) A person who owns works commits a grade A offence if the person fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 66(6), 67(j)

46 Keeping records and plans

(1) The owner of works must keep such records and plans of those works as will enable the owner, if required, to readily locate any fittings of the works.

(2) A person who owns works commits a grade B offence if the person fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 59

Works covered by audited safety management systems

47 Overview

Under section 61A of the Act, electricity generators and electricity distributors that own or operate an electricity supply system (as defined in that section) must implement and maintain safety management systems. Owners or operators of other works may choose to implement and maintain safety management systems as an alternative to complying with regulations 40 to 46. Regulations 48 to 56 set out requirements and other matters relating to safety management systems.

48 What safety management systems must do

(1) Every safety management system must comply with either—

(a) NZS 7901; or

(b) regulations 49 and 50.

(2) Nothing in regulation 49 or 50 applies to safety management systems that comply with NZS 7901.

49 Substantive requirements of safety management systems

Every safety management system must provide for the following:

(a) the systematic identification of existing and new or potential hazards associated with the works, if possible before, and otherwise as, the hazards arise:

(b) the assessment by the safety management system operator, at appropriate regular intervals, of the scope and magnitude of each hazard:

(c) the steps that must be taken to eliminate, isolate, or minimise hazards (both generally and with respect to

particular hazards) and to reduce the risks from those hazards:

(d) the assessment of the effectiveness of steps taken to eliminate, isolate, or minimise hazards and to reduce the risks from hazards:

(e) the investigation of accidents that involve or affect the works to which the safety management system relates:

(f) how the safety management system operator proposes to continually enhance the safety management system:

(g) an audit programme setting out the intervals at which audits must be carried out.

50 Documentation of safety management systems

(1) Every safety management system must be fully documented, and the documentation must include, at a minimum, a description of the following:

(a) the works (including its components) to which the safety management system relates:

(b) all the matters referred to in regulation 49.

(2) The documentation of the safety management system must be in a format and style that enables anyone auditing it to read it easily.

51 Audit of safety management systems

(1) Every safety management system must be regularly audited to confirm whether—

(a) the safety management system complies with NZS 7901 or regulations 49 and 50, as appropriate; and

(b) the safety management system operator is implementing and maintaining the safety management system as written; and

(c) the effect of the safety management system is that all practicable steps are taken to prevent the works from presenting a significant risk of—

(i) serious harm to any member of the public; or

(ii) significant damage to property owned by a person other than the safety management system operator.

(2) Every audit must be conducted by an accredited auditor.

(3) The first audit under this regulation of a safety management system must take place within 2 years after the date on which this regulation comes into force, and thereafter at intervals determined by the auditor but at least once every 5 years.

52 Audit certificate for safety management systems

(1) If an accredited auditor is satisfied of the matters in regulation 51(1)(a) to (c), the auditor may issue an audit certificate for the safety management system.

(2) The audit certificate must specify the period for which it is issued, which may be up to 5 years.

(3) The audit certificate comes into force on and from the date it is issued and remains current for the period for which it is issued, unless earlier cancelled.

53 Statutory declaration by safety management system operator

(1) Every safety management system operator must, at least once every 5 years, make, and send to the Secretary, a statutory declaration that confirms that the operator's safety management system has a current audit certificate.

(2) However, the first statutory declaration made under this regulation must be made and sent to the Secretary within 6 months after the first audit of the safety management system.

54 Cancellation of audit certificate

(1) An accredited auditor must cancel an audit certificate if—

(a) the auditor, having conducted an audit, is not satisfied about 1 or more of the matters in regulation 51(1)(a) to (c); or

(b) the Secretary requires the accredited auditor to cancel the certificate on the grounds that the Secretary is satisfied that the audited safety management system is not being implemented.

(2) On cancelling an audit certificate, the accredited auditor must issue a notice of cancellation to the safety management system operator and give a copy of the notice of cancellation to the Secretary.

Regulation 54(1)(b): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 21 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

55 Certification and declaration deemed to be compliance with section 61A of Act

(1) For the purpose of section 61A of the Act, a person is deemed to be implementing and maintaining a safety management system if—

(a) the person holds a current audit certificate in respect of an audited safety management system; and

(b) the Secretary has received the statutory declaration required by regulation 53 within the time required by that regulation.

(2) However, until the date that is 2 years after the date on which these regulations come into force, an electricity generator or electricity distributor is deemed to comply with section 61A of the Act if it complies with all of regulations 34 to 46.

56 Offences by accredited auditors

An accredited auditor commits a grade A offence if that auditor—

(a) issues an audit certificate under regulation 52 without being satisfied of the matters in regulation 51(1)(a) to (c); or

(b) fails to cancel an audit certificate in the circumstances in regulation 54(1); or

(c) fails to issue a notice of cancellation, or give a copy of the notice, as required by regulation 54(2).

Regulation 56: amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 22 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Part 5
Safety of installations

57 Low voltage and extra-low voltage installations to comply with AS/NZS 3000

(1) Every installation that operates at low voltage or extra-low voltage must comply with either Part 1 or Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000.

(2) A person who installs any part of a low voltage installation must—

(a) before starting the installation, hold a declaration of conformity that complies with regulation 58 for that part of the installation; and

(b) ensure that the installation complies with the relevant Part of AS/NZS 3000 identified in the declaration of conformity; and

(c) in the case of an installation designed under Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000, ensure that the installation is installed in accordance with the design identified in the declaration of conformity.

(3) The installer must retain a copy of each declaration of conformity for an installation for at least 3 years, and make a copy of it available to the Secretary on request.

(4) A person who installs a low voltage installation commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (2) or (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69A

Regulation 57(3): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 23 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

58 Declarations of conformity for low voltage installations

(1) A declaration of conformity for a low voltage installation must—

(a) identify the design; and

(b) confirm, in the case of an installation under Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000, that the design complies with regulation 59; and

(c) identify the supply system with which the installation is compatible; and

(d) be signed by the designer of the installation (who may be the installer); and

(e) comply with ISO/IEC 17050-1.

(2) Despite subclause (1), a declaration of conformity for a revenue meter may be made under subclause (3), instead of subclause (1), if the installation of the revenue meter involves work that—

(a) does not affect the integrity of the neutral; and

(b) cannot result in a transposition involving the neutral.

(3) A declaration of conformity for a revenue meter, if made under this subclause, must—

(a) identify the method of installation to be used; and

(b) confirm that the method complies with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000; and

(c) identify the supply system with which the installation is compatible; and

(d) be signed by the designer of the method (who may be the installer); and

(e) comply with ISO/IEC 17050-1; and

(f) confirm that the work of installing the revenue meter—

(i) does not affect the integrity of the neutral; and

(ii) cannot result in a transposition involving the neutral.

(4) A declaration of conformity signed by a person other than the installer may be treated by the installer as evidence that the design complies with Part 1 or 2 (as appropriate) of AS/NZS 3000.

(5) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she signs a declaration of conformity that is wrong in a material respect.

Regulation 58: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 24 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

59 Specific safety rules for installations under Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000

(1) This regulation applies to an installation, or part of any installation, that is being installed in accordance with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000, despite anything in that Part.

(2) If the installation or part of the installation is a 2-wire or a 4-wire installation in which no conductor is earthed, switches and circuit breakers must be fitted in all conductors used in the installation or part, and all poles must operate substantially together.

(3) Switches, fuse links, or circuit breakers must not be inserted into an earthing conductor or into any earthing connection.

(4) The installation or part of the installation must be designed so that the voltage drop is not more than 5% under maximum load conditions between the point of supply and—

(a) any socket-outlet within an installation operating at standard low voltage; or

(b) the supply terminals of any fixed-wired appliance connected to an installation operating at standard low voltage.

(5) A person who installs an installation that does not comply with this regulation commits a grade A offence.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 53(3), 72

60 Certain installations must comply with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000

(1) A person who installs a domestic installation that has a maximum demand at or below 80 amperes single phase or 50 amperes per phase in multi-phase must ensure that the installation complies with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000.

(2) A person who installs any of the following must ensure that the installation complies with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000 and also with the standard indicated:

(a) an installation intended for use with electrical medical devices: AS/NZS 3003:

(b) an installation in a hazardous area: AS/NZS 60079.14:

(c) a connectable installation in a mobile medical facility: NZS 6115:

(d) a connectable installation in a pleasure vessel: AS/NZS 3004.2:

(e) all other connectable installations: AS/NZS 3001:

(f) a site installation that is—

(i) in a marina: AS/NZS 3004.1; or

(ii) in a show or carnival: AS/NZS 3002; or

(iii) intended to supply connectable installations in mobile medical facilities: NZS 6115; or

(iv) intended to supply any other connectable installation: AS/NZS 3001.

(3) If a person installs any of the following so that it complies with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000, the person must also ensure that the installation complies with the standards indicated:

(a) a refrigeration system (but not a refrigeration appliance): AS/NZS 1677.2:

(b) an animal stunning or meat conditioning system: NZS 6116:
(c) a stand-alone power system: AS/NZS 4509.1:
(d) a photovoltaic array: AS/NZS 5033:
(e) an emergency power supply in a hospital: AS/NZS 3009:
(f) a low voltage mains parallel generation system that is connected to the national grid: AS/NZS 3010 and AS 4777.1.

(4) A person who installs an installation to which this regulation applies commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with any of subclauses (1) to (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 69B

61 Socket-outlets for operation at standard low voltage

(1) Every 3-pin flat-pin socket-outlet that has the dimensions specified in AS/NZS 3112 and that is installed in, or in connection with, any works, installation, or appliance must be installed in such a way that it may only be supplied with electricity at standard low voltage.

(2) If a 3-pin flat-pin socket-outlet is connected, it must be connected so that—
(a) the earth-continuity conductor is connected to the slot on the radial line; and
(b) the order of connection, in a clockwise direction when the socket-outlet is viewed from the front, is—
(i) earth-continuity conductor:
(ii) active conductor:
(iii) neutral (or other) conductor.

(3) A person commits a grade A offence if the person—
(a) installs an installation in breach of subclause (1); or
(b) connects a 3-pin flat-pin socket-outlet in breach of subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 74

62 High voltage installations

Without limiting the application of this Part to high voltage installations, regulations 34 and 39 to 46 also apply to high

voltage installations, as if references in those regulations to works were references to high voltage installations.

63 Signs when carrying out work on installations

(1) While a person is carrying out prescribed electrical work on an installation, the person must, if there is a reasonable risk associated with the work of injury to any person from electric shock, erect or affix the sign referred to in subclause (2) at each access point to the area in which the work is carried out.

(2) The Secretary must give notice in the *Gazette* of the sign that is required for the purposes of subclause (1).

(3) A person who carries out prescribed electrical work on an installation commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 34

Regulation 63(1): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 25 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

64 Exemption for domestic electrical wiring work

(1) A person who carries out prescribed electrical work in reliance on the exemption in section 79 of the Act (exemption for domestic electrical wiring) must carry it out, and test the work, in accordance with ECP 51.

(2) For the purposes of section 79(1)(a) of the Act, the domestic electrical wiring work that an owner of premises may do is as follows:

(a) work on a domestic installation that has a maximum demand at or below 80 amperes single phase, or 50 amperes per phase in multi-phase, and is within the work described in any of paragraphs (b) to (f):

(b) installing, extending, and altering subcircuits (including submains), but only if—

(i) the person does not enter (whether directly, or by holding any material or equipment, or otherwise) any enclosure where live conductors are likely to be present; and

(ii) the work is tested and certified in accordance with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000, before being connected

to a power supply, by a person authorised to inspect mains work:

(c) removing and replacing any of the following kinds of fittings, but only if the work does not involve work on any switchboard:
  (i) switches, socket-outlets, and light fittings:
  (ii) permanent connection units, ceiling roses, cord-grip lampholders, and flexible cords connected to any of them:
  (iii) batten holders:
  (iv) water heater switches:
  (v) thermostats:
  (vi) elements:

(d) removing and replacing fuse links:

(e) connecting and disconnecting fixed-wired appliances:

(f) relocating existing switches, socket-outlets, and lighting outlets that are supplied with electricity by tough plastic-sheathed cables.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 47

Testing and certification

65 Testing prescribed electrical work on low voltage installations

(1) Every low voltage installation on which prescribed electrical work is done must be tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

(2) However, subclause (1) does not apply to an installation on which prescribed electrical work has been done by a person acting under the exemption in section 79 of the Act (exemption for domestic electrical wiring) unless, in order to comply with regulation 64, the work is required to be tested.

(3) Despite subclause (1), prescribed electrical work done on low voltage AC railway signalling equipment must be tested in accordance with ECP 60, and not in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

(4) A person who does prescribed electrical work on an installation commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to ensure that the installation is tested as required by this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 37, 39

66 Certification following prescribed electrical work

(1) This regulation applies to any low voltage or high voltage installation if prescribed electrical work has been done on any part of it and—

(a) the prescribed electrical work involved placing, replacing, or repositioning conductors or fittings attached to conductors; and

(b) the work was not any of the work described in subclause (3).

(2) The installation or part of the installation must be certified in accordance with regulation 67.

(3) This regulation does not apply to any of the following:

(a) work done on an installation by a person acting under the exemption in section 79 of the Act (exemption for domestic electrical wiring), unless regulation 64 requires the work to be certified:

(b) the repair or replacement of a faulty or damaged conductor:

(c) the replacement of a fuse carrier with a circuit breaker appropriate to the rating of the electrical circuit in which the replacement is being made:

(d) the replacement of any fitting with a fitting of an appropriate size, type, and rating for the electrical circuit:

(e) the installation or relocation of a revenue meter for which there is a declaration of conformity that complies with regulation 58(3).

(4) Animal stunning appliances and meat conditioning appliances must be treated as if they were installations for the purposes of this regulation.

(5) A person commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 39(5)

Regulation 66(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 26(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 66(3)(e): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 26(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

67 Certificate of compliance

(1) A person may certify prescribed electrical work only if the person is satisfied on reasonable grounds that—

(a) the installation, or part of the installation, on which the work was done is electrically safe; and

(b) the work was done in accordance with the Act and these regulations.

(2) The following matters may also be confirmed in a certificate of compliance:

(a) in relation to a completed new low voltage installation, that—

(i) the installation has been installed in accordance with a design prepared in accordance with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000 or in accordance with Part 2 of AS/NZS 3000; and

(ii) that the person signing the certificate of compliance has given or sighted a declaration of conformity for the installation:

(b) that particular tests have been satisfactorily completed:

(c) that the rating of the earthing system for the installation is correct:

(d) that particular fittings on which work has been done are safe to connect to a power supply:

(e) that the installation or particular parts of the installation are safe to connect to a power supply.

(3) A certificate of compliance may be signed only by a person who is authorised to certify the work, or part of the work, to which the certificate relates.

(4) The certification of prescribed electrical work must be done—

(a) in the case of completed work, as soon as practicable after it is completed, but in any case no later than 3 working days after completion; and

(b) in any other case, no later than the end of the day after the day on which the contract for the work terminates.

(5) For the purpose of certification, a supplier declaration of conformity for a fitting is sufficient evidence that the fitting is electrically safe.

(6) A person commits a grade B offence if he or she—

(a) purports to certify prescribed electrical work when not satisfied as required by subclause (1); or
(b) falsely confirms any matter referred to in subclause (2); or
(c) signs a certificate of compliance in relation to particular work when not authorised to certify that work; or
(d) fails to certify work within the time specified in subclause (4).

Regulation 67(5): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 27 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

68 What happens to certificate of compliance

(1) Every certificate of compliance must be given, within 20 working days after its completion, to—
(a) the person who commissioned the work; or
(b) the occupier of the premises where that work was carried out.

(2) A copy of the certificate must be retained for 3 years—
(a) by the person certifying the work and, if the work has been inspected, the person inspecting the work; or
(b) if the person certifying the work, or the person inspecting the work, is acting under an employer licence, by the person's employer.

(3) If, in accordance with subclause (2)(a), the person certifying or inspecting the work retains a copy of the certificate, the person must, within 20 working days after a written request from the Board, supply a copy of the certificate to the Board.

(4) A person who certifies or inspects prescribed electrical work done on an installation commits a grade B offence if he or she—
(a) fails to ensure compliance with subclause (1) or (2); or
(b) fails to comply with a request under subclause (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 40(2)–(6), 42

69 Forms for certificates of compliance

(1) Every certificate of compliance must be on—
(a) the appropriate form supplied by the Board; or
(b) a form approved by the Board.

(2) Each form must have a unique identifier.

(3) A fee is payable to the Board for each certificate of compliance, whether it is supplied by the Board or in a form approved by the Board, and different fees may be payable for different kinds of certificates.

(4) The fees for certificates of compliance are as set out in Schedule 6.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 40(1), 43

Inspection

70 What work must be inspected

(1) Prescribed electrical work that must be certified must also be inspected if it is any of the following:

(a) work carried out in accordance with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000:

(b) work on installations that operate at high voltages (other than high voltage discharge lighting, where that lighting was installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3832):

(c) mains work:

(d) work on the installation of mains parallel generation systems:

(e) work in hazardous areas:

(f) work on installations intended for use with electrical medical devices:

(g) work on animal stunning appliances or meat conditioning appliances.

(2) However, prescribed electrical work on low voltage railway signalling installations need not be inspected if they have been tested to ECP 60 and the prescribed electrical work was carried out in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 41(1)

71 Inspection of prescribed electrical work

(1) An inspection of prescribed electrical work is for the purpose of ensuring that—

(a) the thing on which the work has been done is, and will be when enlivened, electrically safe; and

(b) the work has been done in accordance with the Act and these regulations.

(2) If the person who inspects the work is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the matters in subclause (1)(a) and (b), and has carried out the inspection in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, the person may record those facts on the certificate of compliance for the work and sign the certificate.

(3) A person may not inspect prescribed electrical work if the person has—

(a) personally carried out the work; or

(b) supervised someone else carrying out the work; or

(c) certified the work.

(4) The person who inspects a new installation must ensure that he or she is given a copy of any declaration of conformity relating to the work, and must retain the declaration for 3 years.

(5) A person who inspects prescribed electrical work commits a grade A offence if he or she—

(a) signs a certificate of compliance for the work when not satisfied as required by subclause (2); or

(b) signs the certificate in breach of subclause (3); or

(c) fails to comply with subclause (4).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 41(4), (5), (6)

Regulation 71(1)(a): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 28 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

72 Inspection of specific kinds of prescribed electrical work

(1) A person who inspects prescribed electrical work done on an installation that complies with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000 must carry out the inspection in accordance with that standard and in accordance with the verification process described in the declaration of conformity for the installation.

(2) A person who inspects the following kinds of prescribed electrical work must do so in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 and also the standard indicated:

(a) work on mains parallel generation systems: AS 4771.1 and AS/NZS 3010:

(b) work on installations in hazardous areas: AS/NZS 60079.17:

(c) work on installations intended for use with electrical medical devices situated in mobile medical facilities: NZS 6115:

(d) work on installations intended for use with electrical medical devices situated in any other medical location: AS/NZS 3003:

(e) work on animal stunning appliances or meat conditioning appliances: NZS 6116.

(3) A person who inspects a high voltage installation must verify that the installation complies with ECP 34 and also with regulations 34, 41(1), 42(1), 43(1), and 44(1), as if references in those regulations to works were references to high voltage installations.

(4) A person who inspects anything referred to in this regulation commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to inspect the thing as required by this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 41(2), (3)

Connecting installations

73 Verifying safety before connecting installations

(1) This regulation applies when a person intends to connect an installation, or any part of it, to a power supply and the installation is not—

(a) a connectable installation; or

(b) a low voltage installation to which regulation 74 applies.

(2) Before a person connects a low voltage installation to a power supply, the person must—

(a) do all of the following:

(i) ensure that the polarity and phase rotation of the supply are correct:

(ii) ensure that the protection of the supply is correctly rated:

(iii) ensure that the installation is compatible with the supply system:

(iv) if the supply is from a MEN system, verify that there is a main earthing system:

(v) if there is a revenue meter,—

(A) confirm there is a declaration of conformity for it that complies with regulation 58; or

(B) verify its electrical safety by checking and testing it; and

(b) if prescribed electrical work has been done on the installation, either certify it or sight a certificate of compliance given by another person that—

(i) certifies the matters listed in regulation 67(1) as well as all the matters listed in regulation 67(2); and

(ii) is dated not earlier than 6 months before the installation is connected; and

(c) if prescribed electrical work that is required, by regulation 70, to be inspected has been done on the installation, either give or sight a signed certificate of compliance that—

(i) is evidence that the installation has been inspected as required; and

(ii) is dated not earlier than 6 months before the installation is connected.

(3) Before a person connects an extra-low voltage installation to a power supply, the person must test the installation for operational safety and be satisfied that the installation is not electrically unsafe.

(4) Before a person connects a high voltage installation to a power supply, the person must comply with the requirements of regulation 38 as if—

(a) references in that regulation to works were references to the installation; and

(b) references to documentation were references to a certificate of compliance.

(5) If the person who connects an installation has not done the testing referred to in subclause (2)(a) or (3) personally, the person must sight documentation, signed by the person who did the tests, that sets out what tests were carried out and what the results were.

(6) A person who connects an installation to a power supply commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with any of subclauses (2) to (5).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 43A

Regulation 73(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(2): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(2)(a)(v)(A): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(3) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(2)(b)(ii): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(4) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(2)(c)(ii): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(5) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(3): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(6) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(4): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(7) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 73(5): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 29(8) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

74 Reconnecting or restoring supply to certain low voltage installations

(1) This regulation applies to a low voltage installation—

(a) that has been disconnected or isolated from a power supply; and

(b) on which no prescribed electrical work has been done since the last disconnection or isolation.

(2) If the period since the last disconnection or isolation is 6 months or less, regulation 73 does not apply and a person may reconnect or restore supply to the installation without doing the things referred to in regulation 73(2) or (5).

(3) If the period since the last disconnection or isolation is more than 6 months, regulation 73 does not apply, but the person proposing to reconnect or restore supply must, before doing so, give or sight a certificate issued in accordance with section 3 of AS/NZS 3019 that—

(a) was issued no earlier than 6 months before the date of reconnection or restoration of supply; and

(b) certifies that the installation is suitable for continued use; and

(c) is given by a person authorised to certify mains work.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a person doing a reconnection or restoration of supply is entitled (if acting in good

faith) to rely on a written confirmation by the owner of the installation that no prescribed electrical work has been done on the installation since it was last disconnected or isolated.

(5) A person who reconnects or restores supply to an installation to which this regulation applies commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (3).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 43A

Regulation 74: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 30 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Periodic assessments

75 Periodic assessments of certain installations

(1) The owners and operators of the following installations must ensure that the installations are periodically assessed as set out below, to determine whether they are electrically safe and otherwise comply with these regulations:

- (a) low voltage installations in caravan parks: in accordance with AS/NZS 3001, at intervals not exceeding 5 years:
- (b) low voltage installations in boat marinas: in accordance with AS/NZS 3004.1, at intervals not exceeding 5 years:
- (c) low voltage installations at demolition and constructions sites: in accordance with AS/NZS 3012:
- (d) low voltage installations at carnivals and fair grounds: in accordance with AS/NZS 3002, at intervals not exceeding 1 year:
- (e) low voltage installations, other than domestic installations, in hazardous areas: in accordance with AS/NZS 60079.17:
- (f) low voltage and extra-low voltage installations intended for use with electrical medical devices situated—
  - (i) in mobile medical facilities: in accordance with NZS 6115:
  - (ii) in any other medical location: AS/NZS 3003.

(2) Inspections referred to in subclause (1)(a) to (c) may be undertaken only by a person who is authorised to inspect prescribed electrical work on the relevant kind of installation in the relevant location.

(3) Inspections referred to in subclause (1)(d) to (f) may be undertaken only by any person with the competencies referred to in the relevant standard specified.

(4) A person who completes a periodic inspection must—

(a) ensure that the results of the inspection are recorded on the form prescribed in the relevant standard; and

(b) give the record of the inspection to the person requesting the inspection; and

(c) keep a copy of that record for at least 3 years, or send a copy to the Secretary.

(5) A person who owns and retains in service an installation that is required by this regulation to be periodically inspected commits a grade B offence if the installation is not inspected in accordance with subclause (1).

(6) A person who does an inspection under this regulation commits a grade A offence if he or she,—

(a) in the case of an inspection referred to in subclause (1)(a) to (c), is not authorised to inspect that kind of installation in that location; or

(b) in the case of an inspection referred to in subclause (1)(d) to (f), does not have the appropriate competencies; or

(c) fails to comply with subclause (4).

(7) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she uses an installation that is required by this regulation to be periodically inspected knowing that subclause (6) applies to the person who did the inspection.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 46

Regulation 75(1)(e): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 31(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 75(1)(f)(ii): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 31(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Connectable installations

76 No supply without warrant of electrical fitness

(1) Before permitting or authorising a connection for the supply of electricity to a connectable installation in a vehicle, relocatable building, or pleasure vessel, the person supplying electri-

city must verify that the connectable installation has a current warrant of electrical fitness.

(2) A person who supplies electricity commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 98(5)

77 Restrictions on use of connectable installations

(1) A person must not hire or lease out, or offer to hire or lease out, a vehicle, relocatable building, or pleasure vessel that contains a connectable installation unless the connectable installation has a current warrant of electrical fitness.

(2) A person who hires or leases out, or offers to hire or lease out, a vehicle, relocatable building, or pleasure vessel commits a grade B offence if he or she fails to comply with subclause (1).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 97(4)

78 Issue of warrants of electrical fitness for connectable installations

(1) The following people may issue warrants of electrical fitness for connectable installations:

(a) a person who is authorised to inspect mains work:

(b) a person who, immediately before these regulations come into force, is authorised by the Secretary to issue warrants of electrical fitness, but only in respect of the same class of connectable installations that the authorisation relates to:

(c) in relation to a connectable installation that has been certified under regulation 66, the person who did the certification (and, to avoid doubt, the warrant may be issued at the same time that the certification is done).

(2) Every warrant of electrical fitness for a connectable installation must be issued in accordance with AS/NZS 3001, except that a warrant of electrical fitness for a connectable installation—

(a) in a pleasure vessel must be issued in accordance with AS/NZS 3004.2; and

(b) in a mobile medical facility must be issued in accordance with NZS 6115; and

(c) that has been imported must be issued in accordance with AS/NZS 3001, but only after an assessment for compliance with Part 1 of AS/NZS 3000.

(3) A person who issues a warrant of electrical fitness must—

(a) give it to the person who requests the warrant; and

(b) keep a copy of the completed warrant for at least 3 years, or send a copy to the Secretary; and

(c) complete a warrant of electrical fitness sticker that is in the form prescribed or approved by the Secretary; and

(d) affix the sticker in a prominent place on the connectable installation.

(4) A warrant of electrical fitness for a connectable installation expires on the earlier of—

(a) the date on which a new warrant of electrical fitness is issued for the connectable installation; or

(b) the date that is 4 years from its date of issue or, in the case of a mobile medical facility, 1 year from its date of issue.

(5) Every warrant of electrical fitness must be in a form that is either—

(a) the form prescribed by the relevant standard referred to in subclause (2); or

(b) a form approved by the Secretary.

(6) If the Secretary charges a fee to supply forms of warrants of electrical fitness, the fee must be the fee set out in Schedule 5.

(7) A person commits a Grade B offence if he or she—

(a) issues a warrant of electrical fitness otherwise than in accordance with this regulation; or

(b) issues a warrant of electrical fitness for a connectable installation that is electrically unsafe; or

(c) is not authorised to issue a warrant of electrical fitness.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 97(3), (5)–(7)

Regulation 78(2)(b): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 32 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 78(2)(c): added, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 32 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Part 6
Safety of fittings and appliances

79 Maintenance of domestic appliances

(1) A person who carries out prescribed electrical work in reliance on the exemption in section 80 of the Act (exemption for maintenance of domestic appliances) must carry it out in accordance with ECP 50.

(2) For the purposes of section 80(1)(c) of the Act, the prescribed electrical work that the owner of any appliance may do or assist in doing is work on appliances that operate at low voltage.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 48

80 New and used fittings and appliances to be electrically safe

(1) Every new or used fitting, and every new or used appliance, that is sold or offered for sale must be electrically safe.

(2) A new fitting or appliance that is sold or offered for sale is deemed to be electrically safe if—

- (a) it complies with—
  - (i) AS/NZS 3820; or
  - (ii) whichever official standard listed in Schedule 4 applies to the fitting or appliance; or
- (b) in relation to an appliance imported into New Zealand in purported compliance with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement, it complies with the requirements of that Agreement.

(3) A used appliance that is sold or offered for sale is deemed to be electrically safe if, at the time it is sold or offered for sale,—

- (a) it is tested, inspected, and tagged in accordance with AS/NZS 5761; or
- (b) it has been disabled and marked in accordance with AS/NZS 4701; or
- (c) in the case of a used electrical medical device, it is tested and marked in accordance with AS/NZ 3551.

(4) A person who sells or offers for sale a new or used fitting or appliance, knowing that, or being reckless as to whether, the fitting or appliance is electrically unsafe, commits a grade A offence.

Compare: 1197/60 r 76

81 Evidence of compliance with standards

(1) A test report or certificate of conformity that shows that a low voltage or extra-low voltage fitting or appliance complies with AS/NZS 3820 or any standard listed in Schedule 4 is conclusive evidence, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of compliance with regulation 80.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, a **test report** is an original or a certified copy of a report issued—

(a) by a laboratory—

(i) accredited by International Accreditation New Zealand; or

(ii) accredited by a body that has a mutual recognition agreement with International Accreditation New Zealand; or

(iii) approved as a testing laboratory by or under an international agreement between New Zealand and another country (being any territory for whose international relations the government of the country is responsible); or

(b) under the Certification Body Scheme of the Worldwide System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrotechnical Equipment and Components, known as the IECEE CB Scheme.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, a **certificate of conformity** is a certificate issued by—

(a) a body accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand for product certification; or

(b) a body accredited by a signatory to the International Accreditation Forum multilateral recognition arrangement for product certification.

Regulation 81(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 33 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

82 Offences relating to false or incorrect marking

(1) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she tags or marks a fitting or appliance with a false or incorrect tag or marking relating to electrical safety.

(2) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she sells or offers for sale a fitting or appliance that bears CCC marks, but the marks—

(a) were applied otherwise than in accordance with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement; or

(b) do not comply with that Agreement.

Compare: 1997/60 r 100(ab)

83 Supplier declaration of conformity required before sale of declared medium risk articles

(1) The Secretary may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that particular low voltage or extra-low voltage fittings or appliances, or particular types or classes of low voltage or extra-low voltage fittings or appliances, are medium risk fittings or appliances (in this regulation called **declared medium risk articles**).

(2) A declared medium risk article may not be sold or offered for sale unless the supplier (being the New Zealand manufacturer or importer) has made a supplier declaration of conformity in respect of the article.

(3) A supplier declaration of conformity must—

(a) contain a description of the declared medium risk article; and

(b) contain a statement that the article complies with—

(i) the appropriate standard listed in Schedule 4; or

(ii) AS/NZS 3820; or

(iii) the Conformity Cooperation Agreement; and

(c) *[Revoked]*

(d) be in the form that is prescribed by the Secretary or, if no form is prescribed, comply with ISO/IEC 17050–1.

(4) A person who sells or offers for sale a declared medium risk article commits a grade A offence—

(a) if, at the time of sale or offer to sell, a supplier declaration of conformity for the article has not been made; or

(b) if, within 10 days after being asked by the Secretary to provide a test report or other document that shows how the article complies with the relevant standard, the person fails to provide a copy of that report or document; or

(c) if, within 10 days after being asked by the Secretary or a purchaser or potential purchaser to provide a copy of the supplier declaration, the person fails to provide a copy of the declaration.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 101A

Regulation 83(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 34(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 83(3)(c): revoked, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 34(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 83(4): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 34(3) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

84 Declared high risk articles not to be sold unless approved

(1) The Secretary may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that particular low voltage or extra-low voltage fittings or appliances, or particular types or classes of low voltage or extra-low voltage fittings or appliances, are high risk fittings or appliances (in this regulation and regulations 85 and 86 called **declared high risk articles**).

(2) A declared high risk article may not be sold or offered for sale unless—

(a) it is approved for sale by the Secretary under regulation 85 and all conditions of the approval are complied with; or

(b) it is deemed, under regulation 86, to be approved by the Secretary, and all relevant terms and conditions of the deemed approval are complied with.

(3) A person who sells or offers for sale a declared high risk article commits a grade A offence if—

(a) the article is not approved for sale under regulation 85; or

(b) the article is approved for sale under regulation 85, or deemed to be approved under regulation 86, but all relevant terms and conditions of the approval or deemed approval are not complied with.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 101(1), (9)

Regulation 84(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 35 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

85 Approval by Secretary for sale of declared high risk articles

(1) Any person may apply to the Secretary for approval to sell a declared high risk article by applying in a form prescribed by the Secretary and paying the prescribed fee set out in Schedule 5.

(2) The Secretary may refer the application to an experienced person for advice on compliance by the declared high risk article with electrical safety requirements.

(3) The Secretary must notify the applicant in writing of his or her decision and, if the application is approved, must notify the applicant of any conditions of the approval imposed by the Secretary.

(4) The Secretary may, on giving 10 days' notice in writing to the applicant,—

(a) vary or withdraw the approval; or

(b) vary or revoke any condition, or specify any additional conditions, to which the approval is subject.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 101(2)–(8)

86 Deemed approval by Secretary for sale of declared high risk articles

(1) A declared high risk article is deemed to have the Secretary's approval if the article—

(a) is approved or certified by an organisation or agency, or under a programme or regime, recognised by the Secretary under subclause (2); and

(b) complies, as required, with any terms or conditions of the approval or certification.

(2) The Secretary may, by notice in the *Gazette*, recognise an organisation or agency, or a programme or regime of compliance, for the purposes of subclause (1).

(3) The Secretary may, by notice in the *Gazette*, specify conditions to which a deemed approval is subject.

(4) The Secretary may, by notice in the *Gazette*,—

(a) vary or withdraw any deemed approval; or

(b) vary or revoke any conditions, or specify additional conditions, to which the deemed approval is subject.

(5) A notice given under subclause (4) takes effect on the seventh day after the date of notification.

Compare: 1997/60 r 101(6)(b), (7)(b), (8), (9), (10)

87 Prohibitions relating to fittings and appliances

(1) If the Secretary believes on reasonable grounds that a fitting or appliance is, or may be, electrically unsafe, the Secretary may prohibit all or any of the following activities in relation to the fitting or appliance: its manufacture, importation, sale (including an offer to sell), or use (including installation).

(2) If a fitting or appliance is imported into New Zealand in purported compliance with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement but it does not in fact comply with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement, the Secretary may prohibit all or any of the following activities in relation to the fitting or appliance: its importation, sale (including an offer to sell), installation, or use (including installation).

(3) A prohibition under this regulation—

- (a) must be made by notice in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) takes effect on and from the date specified for the purpose in the notice, which must be later than the date of publication of the notice in the *Gazette*; and
- (c) must adequately describe the fitting or appliance, or class of fitting or appliance, being prohibited; and
- (d) must give brief reasons for the belief that the fitting or appliance,—
  - (i) if subclause (1) applies, is or may be electrically unsafe; or
  - (ii) if subclause (2) applies, does not comply with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement.

(4) If the Secretary knows a New Zealand address of the manufacturer, importer, seller, or user concerned, the Secretary must give notice of the prohibition to that person before the date specified in the notice in the *Gazette* as the date on which the prohibition takes effect.

(5) A prohibition made under this regulation may be varied or revoked in the same way that it may be made.

(6) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she manufactures, imports, sells (including offering to sell), or uses (including installs) any fitting or appliance contrary to a prohibition made under this regulation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 102

88 Supply of electricity to hand-held appliances

(1) Hand-held appliances must be connected to a supply of electricity by—

(a) a plug of suitable capacity; or

(b) a cord connector of suitable capacity; or

(c) a permanent connection.

(2) The voltage of electricity supplied to a hand-held appliance must not exceed 250 AC volts to earth.

(3) A person commits a grade A offence if he or she installs or uses a hand-held appliance when either subclause (1) or (2) is not complied with.

Compare: SR 1997/60 rr 77(1), (2)

89 Use of hand-held appliances in damp, etc, conditions

(1) If a hand-held appliance is used by a person who is partly or wholly immersed in a conducting substance, or who is in a substantially conductive situation, the appliance must be—

(a) fixed-wired and connected through a continuous flexible cord to a supply of electricity from a source isolated from earth with a voltage between conductors not exceeding 250 AC volts; or

(b) supplied with electricity from a safety extra-low voltage source; or

(c) double-insulated and supplied with electricity through an RCD that provides protection against electric shock.

(2) If a hand-held appliance is used indoors in a situation that is normally damp, or is used outdoors, or in a building or structure under construction, the appliance must be—

(a) fixed-wired and connected through a continuous flexible cord to a supply of electricity from a source isolated from earth with a voltage between conductors not exceeding 250 AC volts; or

(b) supplied with electricity from a safety extra-low voltage source; or

(c) supplied with electricity from a monitored earth circuit where the supply to the appliance is automatically interrupted if the earth to the appliance is broken or detached; or

(d) supplied with electricity from a source connected to earth so that the voltage to earth will not be greater than 55 AC volts; or

(e) supplied with electricity through an RCD that provides protection against electric shock; or

(f) supplied with electricity from a source isolated from earth with a voltage between conductors not exceeding 250 AC volts; or

(g) double-insulated.

(3) A person commits a grade A offence if the person—

(a) uses a hand-held appliance in breach of subclause (1) or (2); or

(b) allows another person to use a hand-held appliance in a manner that breaches subclause (1) or (2); or

(c) supervises the use of a hand-held appliance and that use breaches the requirements of subclause (1) or (2).

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 77(3), (4)

Regulation 89(2)(c): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 36(1)(a) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 89(2)(c): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 36(1)(b) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 89(3): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 36(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Testing appliances

90 Testing appliances after certain work done on them

(1) A person must comply with subclause (2) before releasing an appliance from his or her control if the person has—

(a) done any prescribed electrical work on the appliance; or

(b) done any work on the appliance that may affect its electrical safety.

(2) The person must test the appliance and either—

(a) confirm that it is electrically safe in accordance with the following:
  (i) in the case of prescribed electrical work done in reliance on section 80 of the Act (exemption for maintenance of domestic appliances): ECP 50:
  (ii) in the case of low or extra-low voltage electrical medical devices: AS/NZS 3551:
  (iii) in the case of all other low or extra-low voltage appliances: AS/NZS 5762; or
(b) if the appliance is electrically unsafe, adequately disable and mark it.

(3) A person is deemed to comply with subclause (2)(b) if he or she disables and marks the appliance in accordance with AS/NZS 4701.

(4) A person who fails to comply with subclause (2) commits a grade A offence.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 38

Regulation 90(2)(a): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 37 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Periodic inspection of electrical medical devices

91 Periodic inspection of electrical medical devices

(1) The owner of an electrical medical device must ensure that it is periodically inspected in accordance with AS/NZS 3551 to determine whether it is electrically safe and complies with that standard.

(2) The results of each periodic inspection must be recorded in accordance with AS/NZS 3551, and the owner must retain the record.

(3) The person who completes the inspection must—
(a) give the record of the inspection to the person requesting the inspection; and
(b) keep a copy of it for at least 3 years, or send a copy to the Secretary.

(4) A person who owns an electrical medical device commits a grade B offence if the device is not inspected in accordance with subclause (1).

(5) A person who owns or operates an electrical medical device commits a grade B offence if the person uses, or allows another person to use, the electrical medical device knowing that it has not been inspected as required by this regulation, unless, because of an emergency, use of the device is justified in the circumstances.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 46(2)(c), (d), (3), (4)

Part 7
Registration, employer licences, and Board provisions

What supervised persons and trainees may do

92 Limits of work that supervised persons may do

(1) For the purposes of section 76(a) of the Act, the prescribed electrical work that a person who is under supervision may do, or assist in doing, is any work that is within the scope of work that the person's supervisor is authorised to do, except that a person under supervision may not—

(a) connect or disconnect a supply of electricity to works or an installation or appliance; or

(b) do any certification or inspection of works, installations, fittings, or appliances.

(2) Despite section 76(c) of the Act, a supervised person may test works, installations, fittings, or appliances that are connected to a power supply provided there is no direct access to live parts at a voltage above extra-low voltage.

93 Limits of work that trainees may do

For the purposes of section 77(1)(a) of the Act, the prescribed electrical work that a trainee may do, or assist in doing, is any work that is within the particular class of work for which the trainee is seeking registration, and that is within the scope of work that the trainee's supervisor is authorised to do.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 23

Employer licences

94 Requirements for system of operation of holders of employer licences

(1) For the purposes of section 115(1)(a) of the Act, the requirements for the system of operation that must be maintained by the holder of an employer licence are that the holder—

(a) identifies the prescribed electrical work (**identified prescribed electrical work**) that will be undertaken under the licence; and

(b) identifies the skills and training required in order to carry out each kind of identified prescribed electrical work; and

(c) has in place procedures for each of the following:

(i) carrying out, supervising, and monitoring the identified prescribed electrical work:

(ii) investigating injuries caused to persons, and damage caused to property, as a result of carrying out any identified prescribed electrical work:

(iii) taking action to prevent, and in response to, injuries to persons or damage to property that results from carrying out the identified prescribed electrical work; and

(d) maintains a manual that sets out the matters listed in subclause (2).

(2) The manual referred to in subclause (1)(d) must set out—

(a) all the matters referred to in subclause (1)(a) to (c); and

(b) the names of every employee of the holder who is to carry out identified prescribed electrical work, along with a description of the identified prescribed electrical work that each employee is trained, and has the skills, to do; and

(c) the location and address of each place of work from which the holder of the licence operates, and that is intended to be covered by the licence; and

(d) a contact person for the licence, who must be an employee of the holder, identified by name or position.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 16

95 Certification of system of operation

(1) For the purposes of section 116(1) of the Act, an approved person may certify a system of operation if the approved person is satisfied that—

(a) the system of operation is sufficient to ensure that the employer's employees who do, or assist in doing, prescribed electrical work—

(i) are competent to carry out the range of work for which they are employed; and

(ii) receive the supervision and training necessary to ensure that the work is carried out safely and competently, and that the work complies with the requirements of the Act and these regulations; and

(b) the employer has and maintains a manual referred to in regulation 94(1)(d) that complies with regulation 94(2); and

(c) the procedures referred to in regulation 94(1)(c) are being followed.

(2) The form of the certificate may be prescribed by the Board.

96 Approved persons

(1) For the purposes of section 116(3) of the Act, the class of persons designated as approved persons is the class of persons whose names appear on a list, maintained by the Board, of persons who—

(a) are accredited auditors; and

(b) satisfy the Board that they are capable of certifying whether a system of operation complies with section 115(1)(a) and (b) of the Act.

(2) The Board may remove from the list the name of any person who the Board is satisfied does not meet the requirements of subclause (1) and must give written notice to the person concerned.

(3) Until the date that is 6 months after the date on which this regulation comes into force, the list must include the name of every person who applies (whether before or after this regulation comes into force) to have his or her name on the list and who satisfies paragraph (a) of subclause (1); but after that date,

the list may contain only the names of people who satisfy both paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) of subclause (1).

Regulation 96(1): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 38(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Regulation 96(1)(a): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 38(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Board provisions

97 Search criteria for register of electrical workers

The register of electrical workers may be searched by reference to any, or any combination, of the following criteria:

(a) the name, or any part of the name, of a person:
(b) the name of a town or city:
(c) a New Zealand post code:
(d) the name of a company or body corporate:
(e) a unique identifier issued to an electrical worker or employer licence holder by the Registrar appointed by the Board:
(f) a licensing class.

98 Form of complaints

Every complaint made to the Board under section 144 of the Act must be made in writing and be addressed to the Registrar appointed by the Board.

99 Fees payable to Board

(1) The fees specified in Schedule 6 are payable to the Board in respect of the matters specified in that schedule.

(2) The fees specified in Schedule 6 are inclusive of goods and services tax.

(3) The Board may waive, refund, or remit the whole or any part of a fee that would otherwise be payable to it in any of the following circumstances:

(a) the application is for a practising licence that is issued for a period of less than 1 year:
(b) a fee is overpaid or paid in error:
(c) a person paying a fee for a particular type of application has, within the previous 12 months, paid a fee for the same type of application:

(d) in the case of an applicant for a practising licence, the cost of carrying out the Board's obligations under section 149(k) of the Act in respect of the class of work (or category of the class of work) for which the applicant is registered does not justify charging the full fee for the application.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 109

Part 8
Working practices

100 Safety responsibilities of person who carries out work

(1) A person who carries out any prescribed electrical work, or any work referred to in clause (2)(e) to (h) of Schedule 1, must take all practicable steps,—

(a) before beginning the work, to check that any associated equipment and personal protective equipment to be used by that person is in good order and condition, and is safe for its intended use; and

(b) to follow the procedures approved by the employer (if any) for the work to be carried out; and

(c) to use the associated equipment and the personal protective equipment provided in a competent manner.

(2) The responsibilities set out in this regulation of a person carrying out work are in addition to, and do not limit, the responsibilities of that person under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 36

101 Responsibility of employers for safety of employees

(1) An employer who employs a person to carry out any prescribed electrical work, or any work referred to in clause (2)(e) to (h) of Schedule 1, must take all practicable steps to ensure the safety of the employee while carrying out the work, and must take the steps described in subclauses (2) and (3) in particular.

(2) The employer must take all practicable steps to—

(a) provide safe working procedures for employees to follow when carrying out the work; and

(b) ensure that any associated equipment and personal protective equipment used by an employee is arranged, designed, made, tested, inspected, and maintained so that it is safe for the employee to use.

(3) The employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the employee who carries out the work—

(a) has adequate knowledge and experience of the type of work being carried out; and

(b) has been adequately trained in the safe use of the associated equipment, the personal protective equipment, and the procedures for carrying out the work; and

(c) immediately before the start of the work, checks that the associated equipment and personal protective equipment is in good order and condition; and

(d) uses the equipment and the procedures that the employer has approved for the work.

(4) Subclause (3)(a) does not apply if the employee is in training and the employer ensures that the employee is adequately supervised to ensure the safety of the employee.

(5) The responsibilities of the employer set out in this regulation are in addition to, and do not limit, the responsibilities of the employer under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 35

102 Work on live high voltage overhead electric lines

Work on live high voltage overhead electric lines must be carried out in accordance with ECP 46.

Compare: 1997/60 r 28

103 Work on live conductors of low voltage overhead electric lines in installations

(1) This regulation applies when a person is working on live conductors of low voltage overhead electric lines in installations—

(a) that have exposed live metal; or

(b) if there is a likelihood of accidental contact with any other conductor or bare earthed metal.

(2) The person may carry out the work only if he or she uses the associated equipment and personal protective equipment that is necesssary to ensure his or her safety and the safety of other persons in the vicinity of the work.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 29

104 Work on isolated high voltage fittings

(1) This regulation applies while a person is working on high voltage fittings that are—

(a) isolated from a supply of electricity; or

(b) disconnected from a supply of electricity, if there is a significant risk that the person may suffer serious harm from an electric shock in the event of the fittings becoming live other than by way of reconnection of the supply of electricity.

(2) The person doing the work must ensure that the fittings are earthed before the work is commenced and that they remain earthed until the work is completed.

(3) The person doing the work need not comply with subclause (2) if—

(a) the person carries out the work using the procedures approved by the person's employer (if any); and

(b) the person uses appropriate associated equipment.

(4) The fittings must be sufficiently earthed to protect any person working on them from exposure to a significant risk of electric shock or other injury.

(5) A temporary earthing device applied to a fitting must be adequate to carry any short circuit current that may flow.

(6) A person may remove an earthing device to test a fitting, but must take all practicable steps to ensure his or her own safety and the safety of others in the vicinity.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 32

Regulation 104: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 39 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

105 Work stringing additional conductors between poles or other supports

(1) This regulation applies to work that consists of stringing additional conductors between poles or other supports where the poles or other supports already hold conductors.

(2) The person carrying out work to which this regulation applies must ensure that—

(a) the existing conductors held by the poles or other supports are isolated and earthed before the work is commenced, and that they remain isolated and earthed until the work is completed; or

(b) the additional conductors are earthed before the work is commenced, and—

(i) they remain earthed until the work is completed; and

(ii) the appropriate associated equipment referred to in regulation 101(2)(b) is used while carrying out the work.

(3) No person may be on any cross-arm, pole, or other support that carries conductors, other than a tower or similar structure, while additional conductors are being pulled up and tensioned.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 31

Regulation 105(3): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 40 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

106 Notices when working on works and installations

(1) A person carrying out work on works or installations that are isolated from a power supply must, if there is a risk of unintentional enlivening of the works or installations, ensure that suitable notices warning against enlivening are fixed at a point where the power supply may be connected or restored.

(2) If works or installations have a locking facility for isolating them from the power supply, then any person isolating the works or installations must use that facility to lock the isolation.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 34(1), (2)

Regulation 106: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 41 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

107 Offences relating to Part 8

A person commits a grade A offence if he or she fails to take all practicable steps to comply with the requirements of any of regulations 100 to 106.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 51(a)

Part 9
Miscellaneous

Secretary's powers and obligations

108 Secretary's power to prescribe forms, etc

(1) The Secretary may prescribe any form referred to in these regulations as a form prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) The Secretary may prescribe the form for warrant of electrical fitness stickers for the purpose of regulation 78(3)(c).

109 Secretary's power to exempt from requirements

(1) The Secretary may exempt specific works, installations, fittings, appliances, associated equipment, persons, or things from any requirement imposed by or under all or any of the following:

- (a) in Part 2, regulation 21:
- (b) in Part 3, regulations 27(2), 28, 29, 31, and 33:
- (c) in Part 4, regulation 44:
- (d) in Part 5, regulations 57, 58, 64, and 68:
- (e) in Part 6, regulations 88, 89, and 91.

(2) An application for exemption must—

- (a) specify the precise exemption sought and the reason; and
- (b) demonstrate how safety, including electrical safety, will be ensured if the exemption is granted; and
- (c) be made on a form prescribed by the Secretary; and
- (d) be accompanied by the fee prescribed in Schedule 5.

(3) Every exemption—

- (a) must be in writing; and
- (b) must specify the period for which it applies; and
- (c) may impose conditions on the exemption.

(4) The Secretary may amend or revoke an exemption—

(a) if the holder of the exemption asks; or

(b) in order to prevent potential serious harm to any person or significant damage to property, but only after giving the holder at least 20 working days' notice of the proposed amendment or revocation; or

(c) if the Secretary is satisfied that the holder is not complying, or has not complied, with any conditions on the exemption, in which case the amendment or revocation has effect on the date of, or any later date specified in, the Secretary's notice.

(5) The Secretary must give notice of an exemption, and any amendment or revocation of an exemption,—

(a) to the applicant; and

(b) if the exemption, amendment, or revocation will affect a wider range of people than just the applicant, by notice in the *Gazette*.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 103

Regulation 109(2)(b): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 42 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

110 Issuing urgent instructions, orders, or requirements

(1) In any case of urgency, the Secretary may issue instructions, orders, or requirements for securing the protection of persons from injury caused, directly or indirectly, by electricity.

(2) Any instruction, order, or requirement must be,—

(a) if the instruction, order, or requirement is specific to a particular person or persons, by notice in writing to that person or persons; or

(b) if the instruction, order, or requirement is of more general application, by notice in the *Gazette*.

(3) No instruction, order, or requirement issued under this regulation may remain in force for more than 6 months from its date of issue, whether or not it is amended after its issue.

(4) The Secretary may amend or revoke any instruction, order, or requirement in the same way in which it was originally issued.

(5) A person who fails to comply with an instruction, order, or requirement issued under this regulation commits a grade A offence.

Compare: 1997/60 r 105

Miscellaneous

111 *Gazette* notices to be published on Internet site

The Secretary must ensure that a copy of every notice that is published or given in the *Gazette* under these regulations—

(a) is published at the same time as, or as soon as practicable after, it is published in the *Gazette* on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Secretary; and

(b) contains a statement that identifies the Internet site on which a copy of the notice may be found.

112 Details that must be provided in reports of accidents

(1) A person who is required to notify the Secretary of an accident, in accordance with section 16 of the Act, must give a full report in writing that sets out the following matters:

(a) the name and contact details of the person giving notice (which should include, if possible, telephone and fax numbers, and an email address):

(b) the place, date, and time of the accident:

(c) a complete description of the accident:

(d) a description of any injuries, damage, or losses resulting from the accident:

(e) where known, the names and contact information of any witness, investigator at the scene, or other person who could provide useful information about the accident:

(f) possible causative factors (if any are known):

(g) any resuscitation applied, including the method, the length of time applied, the reason for discontinuing, and the name of the person who applied the resuscitation:

(h) any associated equipment involved, including the type, whether it operated correctly, and any reasons why it did not operate correctly:

(i) the condition of any associated equipment involved, including its age:

(j) where known, the name, age, sex, occupation, and residential address of the victim.

(2) An accident may initially be notified to the Secretary by telephone, fax, email, or any other electronic means, as long as the full written report is sent to the Secretary within 2 weeks after that initial notification.

(3) The full written report may be sent to the Secretary by post, fax, email, or any other electronic means.

Compare: 1997/60 r 106

Transitional provisions

113 Existing and in-process works, installations, fittings, and appliances

(1) This regulation applies to works, installations, fittings, and appliances that, on 1 April 2010, were—

(a) installed, for sale, or in use in New Zealand; or

(b) under construction or being installed in New Zealand; or

(c) in transit to New Zealand; or

(d) the subject of an irrevocable purchasing order by a person in New Zealand.

(2) Despite anything to the contrary in these regulations, the works, installations, fittings, and appliances—

(a) may continue to be constructed, installed, sold, or used provided that—

(i) they are not electrically unsafe; and

(ii) they complied immediately before 1 April 2010 with the requirements of the Electricity Regulations 1997; and

(iii) they continue to comply, as a minimum, with the requirements of the Electricity Regulations 1997 as in force immediately before their revocation by these regulations; and

(b) may, until 1 April 2012, be tested, certified, or inspected in accordance with—

(i) the Electricity Regulations 1997 as in force immediately before 1 April 2010; or

(ii) these regulations.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 68

Regulation 113: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 43 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

114 Declared articles under previous regulations

(1) Every fitting or appliance that, immediately before these regulations come into force, is a declared article under regulation

101 of the Electricity Regulations 1997 is a declared high risk article for the purpose of regulation 84 of these regulations, and regulation 84 applies accordingly.

(2) Every approval, deemed approval, and notice given under regulation 101 of the Electricity Regulations 1997 continues in force as if it had been given under regulation 85 or 86 (as appropriate) of these regulations.

(3) An application made under regulation 101 of the Electricity Regulations 1997 is, after these regulations come into force, to be treated as if the application were made under regulation 85 of these regulations.

115 Specified fittings and appliances under previous regulations

(1) Every fitting or appliance that, immediately before these regulations come into force, is the subject of a specification by the Secretary under regulation 101A of the Electricity Regulations 1997 (a **specified fitting or appliance**) is a declared medium risk article for the purpose of regulation 83 of these regulations, and regulation 83 applies accordingly.

(2) Every declaration that is made before these regulations come into force in respect of a specified fitting or appliance, and that complies with regulation 101A of the Electricity Regulations 1997, is to be treated as if it is a supplier declaration of conformity that complies with regulation 83 of these regulations.

116 Secretary's exemptions

An exemption given by the Secretary under regulation 103 of the Electricity Regulations 1997, and still in force immediately before these regulations come into force, continues in force after these regulations come into force as if it had been given under regulation 109 of these regulations on the date on which it was given.

117 Warrants of electrical fitness

A warrant of electrical fitness issued under the Electricity Regulations 1997 is to be treated as if the warrant had been

issued, on the date on which it was issued, under regulation 78 of these regulations.

118 Certificates of compliance

The revocation of the Electricity Regulations 1997 does not affect the validity of any certificate of compliance issued under those regulations.

Transitional provision relating to 2011 amendments

Heading: inserted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 44 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

118A Transitional provision relating to Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011

(1) In this regulation, **amendment date** means 10 November 2011 (which is the date on which the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 come into force).

Existing works, installations, fittings, and appliances

(2) Subclause (3) applies to works, installations, fittings, and appliances that, immediately before the amendment date, are—

- (a) installed, for sale, or in use in New Zealand; or
- (b) under construction or being installed in New Zealand; or
- (c) in transit to New Zealand; or
- (d) the subject of an irrevocable purchasing order by a person in New Zealand.

(3) Despite anything to the contrary in these regulations, the works, installations, fittings, and appliances may continue to be constructed, installed, sold, or used provided that—

- (a) they are not electrically unsafe; and
- (b) they complied immediately before the amendment date, and continue to comply, with the requirements of these regulations as in force immediately before the amendment date.

Existing declarations of conformity

(4) Subclause (5) applies to a declaration of conformity that—

- (a) is made before the amendment date; and

(b) complies with regulation 83 as in force immediately before the amendment date.

(5) The declaration of conformity must be treated as if it complies with regulation 83 as amended by the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011.

Six-month transition period for compliance with Amendment A of AS/NZS 3000

(6) Despite regulation 4(4), until the close of the date that is 6 months after the amendment date, any reference in these regulations to AS/NZS 3000 must be treated as if it is a reference to—

(a) AS/NZS 3000:2007: Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules): including Amendment 1; or

(b) AS/NZS 3000:2007: Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules): including Amendment 1 and Amendment A.

Regulation 118A: inserted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 44 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Arbitrators

119 Arbitrators

(1) The Secretary may from time to time, on request, appoint arbitrators for the purpose of providing opinions on disputes over whether the technical requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

(2) The term of appointment of any arbitrator is 2 years, unless otherwise agreed between the appointee and the Secretary.

(3) The procedure to be used by the arbitrator in carrying out the functions referred to in subclause (1) may be determined by the arbitrator.

(4) Arbitrators may be paid remuneration by way of fees or allowances, and travelling allowances and expenses, in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and the provisions of that Act apply accordingly as if an arbitrator were a member of a statutory Board.

(5) The person who requested the arbitration must pay the prescribed fee, as set out in Schedule 5, at the completion of the arbitration.

Compare: SR 1997/60 r 99

Revocation and amendments

120 Revocation of Electricity Regulations 1997

The Electricity Regulations 1997 (SR 1997/60) are revoked.

121 Amendment to Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003

(1) This regulation amends the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

(2) Regulation 39 is revoked.

122 Amendments to Electricity (China Free Trade Agreement) Regulations 2008

(1) This regulation amends the Electricity (China Free Trade Agreement) Regulations 2008.

(2) Regulation 7 is amended by omitting "and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000".

(3) Regulation 7 is amended by adding the following subclause as subclause (2):

"(2) A person who commits an offence against subclause (1) is liable on summary conviction to,—

"(a) in the case of a natural person, a fine not exceeding $10,000; or

"(b) in any other case, a fine not exceeding $50,000."

(4) The Schedule is revoked.

Schedule 1

r 4(1)

Prescribed electrical work

1 The following electrical work is prescribed electrical work, unless it is work described in clause 2:

(a) the installation, connection, or maintenance of conductors used in works or installations:

(b) the installation, connection, or maintenance of fittings where the fittings are connected, or intended to be connected, to conductors used in works or installations:

(c) the connection or disconnection of fittings to or from a power supply, other than by means of a plug or pin inserted into a socket, or an appliance connector inserted into an appliance inlet:

(d) the maintenance of appliances:

(e) the testing of work described in paragraphs (a) to (d) that—

(i) is not work described in clause (2); and

(ii) is required by these regulations; and

(iii) is carried out for the purpose of compliance with these regulations:

(f) the certification of work described in paragraphs (a) to (d) that is not work described in clause 2:

(g) the inspection of work described in paragraphs (a) to (d) that—

(i) is not work described in clause (2); and

(ii) is required by these regulations; and

(iii) is carried out for the purpose of compliance with these regulations:

(h) the supervision of any work described in paragraphs (a) to (d) that is not work described in clause 2.

Schedule 1 clause 1(a): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(1) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 1(b): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(2) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 1(e): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(3) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 1(g): substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(4) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

2 The following work is not prescribed electrical work:

Low voltage fittings

(a) work done on low voltage fittings, but only if the work is done in accordance with ECP 51, and without payment or reward, and the work consists of—

(i) replacing a fuse link with a fuse link or plug-in miniature circuit breaker of an appropriate rating; or

(ii) affixing a plug, adaptor, cord extension socket, or appliance connector of an appropriate rating to a flexible cord designed for that purpose:

Extra-low voltage supply

(b) work done on installations, fittings, or appliances that—

(i) are intended solely for connection to, or are associated solely with, electricity supplies not exceeding extra-low voltage; and

(ii) are not in a hazardous area:

(c) work done on installations or fittings that—

(i) are intended solely for connection to, or are associated solely with, electricity supplies not exceeding extra-low voltage; and

(ii) are not in a medical location:

(d) repairing or adjusting fittings, or replacing fittings with the same or comparable fittings, in installations or appliances, but only if the work can be done without exposure to live parts intended to operate at voltages exceeding extra-low voltage:

Operation

(e) operating works, installations, or appliances, including the loading, removal, or replacement of fuse links:

Isolating and earthing

(f) operating or switching works, installations, or appliances for the purpose of isolating and earthing the works, installations, or appliances, including manually applying or removing temporary earthing or bonding fittings and manually removing and reinserting fuses:

Electric lines

(g) constructing overhead electric lines as part of any works, but only if the lines are being installed on poles

or other supports that do not carry fittings that are already connected to a power supply:

(h) constructing underground electric lines as part of any works, but only if the lines are being connected to fittings or installations that are not already connected to a power supply:

Permanent removal

(i) permanently removing, dismantling, or demolishing works or installations that have been permanently disconnected from a power supply:

Appliances

(j) maintaining appliances, but only if the work is done in accordance with user instructions prepared by the manufacturer and supplied with the appliance to the user:

(k) repairing or reworking an appliance, but only if it is undertaken in accordance with the instructions of the original manufacturer of the appliance:

(l) rewinding coils and armatures:

Testing, teaching, experimenting, etc

(m) installing temporary conductors between fittings (or between appliances, or between fittings and appliances) or repairing fittings and appliances, but only if the fittings or appliances are used for experimental, testing, demonstration, teaching, or research purposes in any electrical engineering workshop, manufacturing facility, electrical test facility, laboratory, hospital, research project, or teaching institution:

(n) experimental work on radio transmitters, receivers, and electronic apparatus, but only if the work is not carried out for payment or reward:

Telecommunications work

(o) work done on or in connection with telecommunications lines or equipment where—

(i) the lines or equipment operate at telecommunications network voltage; or

(ii) the magnitude and duration of any shock currents cannot exceed IEC shock current standards; or

(iii) the work can be done without exposure to voltages that exceed telecommunications network voltage or to shock currents that exceed IEC shock current standards:

Electric cars

(p) any work on electric cars (being road vehicles that use electricity generated within the vehicle, or electricity supplied from a standard low voltage supply, as its motive energy source):

Electric fences

(q) any work relating to the conductors, supports, or insulators of electric fences, and connecting them to, or disconnecting them from, an electric fence controller:

Temporary earthing

(r) applying or removing temporary bonding conductors to or from any metal pipe or tube that forms (whether by design or not) part of an earthing system, but only if the temporary bonding conductor is for the purpose of maintaining a continuous path to earth during work on the pipe or tube:

New Zealand Defence Force apparatus

(s) assembling and repairing radio apparatus, fire control equipment, or searchlights used solely for defence purposes under the control of the New Zealand Defence Force, but only if the officer or non-commissioned officer who has control of the apparatus, equipment, or searchlight has directed the conditions of security that must be observed in the assembly or repair:

Excluded things

(t) work on any of the things identified in regulation 3 as things that these regulations do not apply to.

Schedule 1 clause 2(e): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(5) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 2(f): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(6) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 2(g): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(7) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 2(m): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(8)(a) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 2(m): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(8)(b) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 1 clause 2(r): amended, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 45(9) of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Schedule 2

r 4(4)

Electrical codes of practice and official standards cited in these regulations

Schedule 2: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 46 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Electrical codes of practice referred to in regulations

Abbreviation used in regulations	Full title
ECP 34	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP 34:2001) approved on 21 December 2001
ECP 35	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Power Systems Earthing (NZECP 35:1993) approved on 18 March 1993
ECP 36	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Harmonic Levels (NZECP 36:1993) approved on 18 March 1993
ECP 46	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for High Voltage Live Line Work (NZECP 46.2003) approved on 19 March 2003
ECP 50	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Repair and Maintenance of Domestic Electrical Appliances by the Owner of the Appliance (NZECP 50:2004) approved on 27 July 2004
ECP 51	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Homeowner/Occupier's Electrical Wiring Work in Domestic Installations (NZECP 51:2004) approved on 27 July 2004
ECP 60	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Inspection, Testing and Certification of Low Voltage A.C. Railway Signalling Control Circuits (NZECP 60:1997) approved on 11 March 1998

Official standards referred to in regulations

Abbreviation used in regulations	Full title
AS 4777.1	AS 4777.1:2005: Grid connection of energy systems via inverters—Part 1: Installation requirements
AS/NZS 1677.2	AS/NZS 1677.2:1998: Refrigerating systems—Part 2: Safety requirements for fixed applications: including Amendments 1 and 2

Abbreviation used in regulations	Full title
AS/NZS 2500	AS/NZS 2500:2004: Guide to the safe use of electricity in patient care
AS/NZS 3000	AS/NZS 3000:2007: Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules): including Amendment 1 and Amendment A
AS/NZS 3001	AS/NZS 3001:2008: Electrical installations—Transportable structures and vehicles including their site supplies: including Amendment A
AS/NZS 3002	AS/NZS 3002:2008: Electrical installations—Shows and carnivals, subject to the variation that references to AS/NZS 3439.4 must be read as references to AS/NZS 3439.4:2009
AS/NZS 3003	AS/NZS 3003:2011: Electrical installations—Patient areas
AS/NZS 3004.1	AS/NZS 3004.1:2008: Electrical installations—Marinas and recreational boats—Part 1: Marinas
AS/NZS 3004.2	AS/NZS 3004.2:2008: Electrical installations—Marinas and recreational boats—Part 2: Recreational boats installations
AS/NZS 3009	AS/NZS 3009:1998: Electric installations—Emergency power supplies in hospitals
AS/NZS 3010	AS/NZS 3010:2005: Electrical installations—Generating sets
AS/NZS 3012	AS/NZS 3012:2010: Electrical installations—Construction and demolition sites
AS/NZS 3014	AS/NZS 3014:2003: Electrical installations—Electric fences: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 3016	AS/NZS 3016:2002: Electrical installations—Electric security fences: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 3019	AS/NZS 3019:2007: Electrical installations—Periodic verification
AS/NZS 3112	AS/NZS 3112:2011: Approval and test specification—Plugs and socket-outlets
AS/NZS 3190	AS/NZS 3190:2011: Approval and test specification—Residual current devices (current-operated earth-leakage devices)
AS/NZS 3439	AS/NZS 3439.4.2009: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies—Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)
AS/NZS 3551	AS/NZS 3551:2004: Technical management programs for medical devices: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 3760	AS/NZS 3760:2010: In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment: including Amendment 1

Abbreviation used in regulations	Full title
AS/NZS 3820	AS/NZS 3820:2009: Essential safety requirements for electrical equipment
AS/NZS 3832	AS/NZS 3832:1998: Electrical installations—Cold-cathode illumination systems
AS/NZS 4249	AS/NZS 4249:1994: Electrical safety practices—Film, video and television sites
AS/NZS 4509.1	AS/NZS 4509.1:2009: Stand-alone power systems—Part 1: Safety and installation
AS/NZS 4701	AS/NZS 4701:2000: Requirements for domestic electrical appliances and equipment for reconditioning or parts recycling
AS/NZS 5033	AS/NZS 5033:2005: Installation of photovoltaic (PV) arrays: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 5761	AS/NZS 5761:2011: In-service safety inspection and testing—Second-hand electrical equipment prior to sale
AS/NZS 5762	AS/NZS 5762:2011: In-service safety inspection and testing—Repaired electrical equipment
AS/NZ 7000	AS/NZS 7000:2010 Overhead line design—Detailed procedures
AS/NZS 60079.14	AS/NZS 60079.14:2009: Explosive atmospheres—Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 60079.17	AS/NZS 60079.17:2009: Explosive atmospheres—Part 17: Electrical installations inspection and maintenance: including Amendment 1
AS/NZS 60950.1	AS/NZS 60950.1:2011: Information technology equipment—Safety—Part 1: General requirements
AS/NZS 61000.3.2	AS/NZS 61000.3.2:2007: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3.2: Limits—Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16A per phase): including Amendment 1
BS EN 50119	BS EN 50119:2009: Railway applications—Fixed installations—Electric traction overhead contact lines
IEC 60050	IEC 60050-826 Ed 2: International electrotechnical vocabulary—Part 826: Electrical installations
IEC/TS 60479-1	IEC/TS 60479-1 Ed 4.0:2005: Effects of current on human beings and livestock—Part 1: General aspects
IEC 61000-3-2	IEC 61000-3-2 Ed 3.2:2009: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-2: Limits—Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase): as amended by the deviation in AS/NZS 61000.3.2:2007: including Amendment 1

Abbreviation used in regulations	Full title
IEC 61000-3-3	IEC 61000-3-3 Ed 2.0:2008: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-3: Limits—Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection
IEC 61000-3-4	IEC 61000-3-4 Ed 1.0:1998: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-4: Limits—Limitation of emission of harmonic currents in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 16 A
IEC/TS 61000-3-5	IEC/TS 61000-3-5 Ed 2.0:2009: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-5: Limits—Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage power supply systems for equipment with rated current greater than 75 A
IEC 61000-3-11	IEC 61000-3-11 Ed 1.0:2000: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-11: Limits—Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems—Equipment with rated current ≤75 A and subject to conditional connection
IEC 61000-3-12	IEC 61000-3-12 Ed 2.0:2011: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)—Part 3-12: Limits—Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤75 A per phase
IEC 62128-1	IEC 62128-1 Ed 1.0:2003: Railway applications—Fixed installations—Part 1: Protective provisions relating to electrical safety and earthing
IEEE 1222	IEEE 1222-2011: IEEE standard for testing and performance for all-dielectric self-supporting (ADSS) fiber optic cable for use on electric utility power lines
ISO/IEC 17050-1	ISO/IEC 17050-1 Ed 1.0:2004: Conformity assessment—Supplier's declaration of conformity—Part 1: General requirements
NZS 6115	NZS 6115:2006: Electrical installations—Mobile medical facilities: including Amendment 1
NZS 6116	NZS 6116:2006: Safe application of electricity in the meat processing industry
NZS 7901	NZS 7901:2008: Electricity and gas industries—Safety management systems for public safety

Schedule 3

r 12

Infringement notice and reminder notice

Form 1

Infringement notice

Section 165B, Electricity Act 1992

Infringement notice number:

This infringement notice is sent under section 165B of the Electricity Act 1992—

- to you (*see* details below):
- in respect of an alleged infringement offence (the offence—*see* details below):
- by a person authorised to issue an infringement notice (the informant—*see* details below).

This notice is served on you on [*date*] by [*specify post or personal service*].

Your details

Full name:

Full address:

Telephone number(s):

Date of birth:

Gender:

Occupation:

Details of offence

Nature of offence:

Where it occurred:

When it occurred:

Offence against [*specify provision of Electricity Act 1992 or Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010*]

Details of informant

Secretary/Registrar*

*Select one.

Form 1—*continued*

Full address:

Payment of infringement fee

The amount of the infringement fee for the offence is $[*amount*].

The infringement fee is payable on or before [*date*], which is 28 days after the date of service.

The fee must be paid to the informant at the informant's address (*see* above) by delivering or posting it so that it arrives on or before the due date.

If paying by cheque, the cheque must be made out to [*specify*] and be crossed not negotiable. When paying, include the following information with the payment:

- the infringement notice number (given at the top of this notice):
- your full name:
- your address for contact, but only if it is different from your address as shown on this notice.

Paying infringement fee by due date

If you pay the infringement fee on or before the due date, no further action will be taken against you.

General inquiries

You may contact the informant at any time. Contacting the informant does not stop the infringement fee being payable by the due date, unless you request a hearing.

If you want further information, or if you want to raise any other matter, write to the informant at the informant's address (*see* above). When writing, please give the infringement notice number (given at the top of this notice), your full name, and your address for contact (if different from your address as shown on this notice).

Form 1—*continued*

Right to request a hearing

Grounds for request

You should write to the informant if you want to request a hearing on the grounds that—

- you deny liability for the offence; or
- you admit liability for the offence, but you want a court to consider written submissions by you about any matter, such as the amount of the penalty.

How to make request

If you write to request a hearing, the request must be signed by you and be received by the informant on or before the due date, or by any later time allowed by the informant. When writing, give the infringement notice number (given at the top of this notice), your full name, and your address for contact (if different from your address as shown on this notice).

Denying liability

If you write to request a hearing and deny liability, and if the informant decides to commence court proceedings against you, you will be served with a notice of hearing. The notice will set out the place, date, and time of the hearing before the court.

If the court finds you guilty of the offence, court costs will be imposed on you in addition to any penalty.

If you write to request a hearing but you admit liability, your letter should clearly—

- admit liability; and
- set out the written submissions that you wish the court to consider.

The informant will file the letter containing your submissions in court. There is no provision for you to make oral submissions at the hearing, or for anyone else to do so on your behalf.

The court will impose court costs on you in addition to any penalty.

In any proceedings, it is a defence if you prove that the infringement fee was paid in full to the informant, at the informant's address, on

Form 1—*continued*

or before the due date. Late payment, or payment to an address other than the informant's address, is not a defence, but late payments may be applied towards any fine and costs you become liable to pay.

If you do nothing

If you have not paid the infringement fee by the due date, and have not requested a hearing on or before that date (or within any further time that the informant allows), the informant may send you a reminder notice. The reminder notice will set out a **final due date**, which will be the date that is 28 days after the date on which the reminder notice is served on you.

If you do not pay the infringement fee on or before that final due date, and you do not request a hearing on or before that date (or within any further time the informant allows), you will be liable to pay court costs in addition to a fine of the same amount as the infringement fee (less any amount already paid).

Further information

Further information about infringement offences and fees is contained in sections 21 and 78A of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957. If there is anything in this notice that you do not understand, contact a lawyer.

Form 2
Infringement reminder notice
Section 165B, Electricity Act 1992

Infringement notice number:

An infringement notice was sent under section 165B of the Electricity Act 1992—

- to you (*see* details below):
- in respect of an alleged infringement offence (the offence—*see* details below):
- by a person authorised to issue an infringement notice (the informant—*see* details below).

The infringement notice was served on you on [*date*] by [*specify post or personal service*].

This reminder notice is served on you on [*date*] by [*specify post or personal service*] at [*full address at which reminder notice served*].

Your details

Full name:

Full address:

Telephone number(s):

Date of birth:

Gender:

Occupation:

Details of offence

Nature of offence:

Where it occurred:

When it occurred:

Offence against [*specify provision of Electricity Act 1992 or Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010*]

Details of informant

Secretary/Registrar*

*Select one.

Form 2—*continued*

Full address:

Payment of infringement fee

The amount of the infringement fee for the offence is $[*amount*].

Final due date

The due date for payment of the infringement fee was [*date*]. By that date, payment had not been received and you had not requested a hearing.

The **final due date** is now [*date*], which is 28 days after the date on which this notice is served on you.

The infringement fee must be paid to the informant at the informant's address (*see* above) by delivering or posting it so that it arrives on or before the final due date.

If paying by cheque, the cheque must be made out to [*specify*] and be crossed not negotiable. When paying, include the following information with the payment:

- the infringement notice number (given at the top of this notice):
- your full name:
- your address for contact, but only if it is different from your address as shown on this notice.

Paying infringement fee by final due date

You can pay the infringement fee to the informant now, at the informant's address. If you pay it on or before the final due date, no further action will be taken against you.

General inquiries

You may contact the informant at any time. Contacting the informant does not stop the infringement fee being payable by the final due date, unless you request a hearing.

If you want further information, or if you want to raise any other matter, write to the informant at the informant's address (*see* above). When writing, please give the infringement notice number (given at

Form 2—*continued*

the top of this notice), your full name, and your address for contact (if different from your address as shown on this notice).

Right to request a hearing

Grounds for request

You should write to the informant if you want to request a hearing on the grounds that—

- you deny liability for the offence; or
- you admit liability for the offence, but you want a court to consider written submissions by you about any matter, such as the amount of the penalty.

How to make request

If you write to request a hearing, the request must be signed by you and be received by the informant on or before the final due date, or by any later time allowed by the informant. When writing, give the infringement notice number (given at the top of this notice), your full name, and your address for contact (if different from your address as shown on this notice).

Denying liability

If you write to request a hearing and deny liability, and if the informant decides to commence court proceedings against you, you will be served with a notice of hearing. The notice will set out the place, date, and time of the hearing before the court.

If the court finds you guilty of the offence, court costs will be imposed on you in addition to any penalty.

Admitting liability

If you write to request a hearing but you admit liability, your letter should clearly—

- admit liability; and
- set out the written submissions that you wish the court to consider.

Form 2—*continued*

The informant will file the letter containing your submissions in court. There is no provision for you to make oral submissions at the hearing, or for anyone else to do so on your behalf.

The court will impose court costs on you in addition to any fine.

Defences

In any proceedings, it is a defence if you prove that the infringement fee was paid in full to the informant, at the informant's address, on or before the final due date. Late payment, or payment to an address other than the informant's address, is not a defence, but late payments may be applied towards any fine and costs you become liable to pay.

If you do nothing

If you do not pay the infringement fee on or before the final due date, and you do not request a hearing on or before that date (or within any further time that the informant allows), you will be liable to pay court costs in addition to a fine of the same amount as the infringement fee (less any amount already paid).

Further information

Further information about infringement offences and fees is contained in sections 21 and 78A of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957. If there is anything in this notice that you do not understand, contact a lawyer.

Schedule 4

rr 23(1), 80, 81, 83

Standards applicable to fittings and appliances

Schedule 4: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by regulation 47 of the Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370).

Contents

1 Household and similar electrical appliances

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard A means IEC 60335-1 Ed 4.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.1:2002, including Amendments 1 to 4

standard B means IEC 60335-1 Ed 5.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60335.1:2011

standard C means AS/NZS 60335.1:2002, including Amendments 1 to 4

standard D means AS/NZS 3350.1:2002, including Amendments 1 to 4.

(2) Standards apply to household and similar electrical appliances as set out in the following table:

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Air-cleaning appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-65 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.65:1997, including Amendments 1 to 3
Amusement machines and personal service machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-82 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.82:2006, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Until 20/10/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.82:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2
Appliances for heating liquids	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-15 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.15:2002, including Amendments 1 to 4
Appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 5.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60335.2.27:2010 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-27 Ed 4.2
Appliances for skin or hair care	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-23 Ed 5.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.23:2004, including Amendment 1
Appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-104 Ed 1.0
Automatic machines for floor treatment for commercial and industrial use	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-72 Ed 2.0
Battery chargers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-29 Ed 4.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.29:2004, including Amendments 1 and 2
Blankets, pads, clothing, and similar flexible heating appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-17 Ed 2.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.17:2004, including Amendments 1 and 2

Household and similar electrical appliances	Applicable standard
Clocks	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-26 Ed 4.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.26:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Clothes dryers and towel rails	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-43 Ed 3.2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.43:2001, including Amendments 1 and 2
Commercial dispensing appliances and vending machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-75 Ed 2.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.75:2005, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Until 22/11/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.75:2001, including Amendment 1
Commercial electric appliances for keeping food and crockery warm	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-49 Ed 4.1
Commercial electric bains-marie	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-50 Ed 4.1
Commercial electric boiling pans	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-47 Ed 4.1
Commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs, and hob elements	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-36 Ed 5.2
Commercial electric deep fat fryers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-37 Ed 5.1, including Amendment 2
Commercial electric dish-washing machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-58 Ed 3.1
Commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers, and steam-convection ovens	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-42 Ed 5.1
Commercial electric griddles and griddle grills	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-38 Ed 5.1
Commercial electric grillers and toasters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-48 Ed 4.1

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Commercial electric hoods	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-99 Ed 1.0
Commercial electric kitchen machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-64 Ed 3.1
Commercial electric multi-purpose cooking pans	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-39 Ed 5.2
Commercial electric rinsing sinks	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-62 Ed 3.1
Commercial microwave ovens	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-90 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-90 Ed 3.0
Commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant condensing unit or compressor	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-89 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60335.2.89:2010 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-89 Ed 1.2
Deep fat fryers, frying pans, and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-13 Ed 6.0 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-13 Ed 5.2
Dishwashers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-5 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.5:2002, including Amendments 1 to 3
Drives for gates, doors, and windows	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-103 Ed 2.1
Drives for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds, and similar equipment	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-97 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 20/05/2014, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.97:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2
Drives for vertically moving garage doors for residential use	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-95 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 25/11/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.95:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2

Household and similar electrical appliances	Applicable standard
Electric fence energisers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-76 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.76:2003, including Amendments 1 and 2
Electric fishing machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-86 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.86:2002, including Amendments 1 to 3
Electric irons	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-3 Ed 5.2
Electrical animal-stunning equipment	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-87 Ed 2.1
Electrical appliances for use with aquariums and garden ponds	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-55 Ed 3.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.55:2011 ***or*** Until 06/07/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-55 Ed 3.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.55:2004, including Amendments 1 to 3
Electrical heat pumps, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-40 Ed 4.2 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.40:2001, including Amendment 1
Electrolysers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-108 Ed 1.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.108:2008
Fabric steamers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-85 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.85:1998, including Amendments 1 and 2
Fans	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-80 Ed 2.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.80:2004, including Amendment 1

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Fixed immersion heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-73 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.73:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Flexible sheet heating elements for room heating	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-96 Ed 1.2
Floor treatment and floor cleaning machines, for industrial and commercial use	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-67 Ed 3.1
Floor treatment machines and wet scrubbing machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-10 Ed 5.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.10:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Food waste disposers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-16 Ed 5.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.16:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Foot warmers and heating mats	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-81 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 20/10/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.81:1998, including Amendments 1 and 2
Gas, oil, and solid-fuel burning appliances with electrical connections	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-102 Ed 1.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.102:2004, including Amendments 1 and 2
Grills, toasters, and similar portable cooking appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-9 Ed 6.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.9:2009
Hand-held mains-operated garden blowers, vacuums, and blower vacuums	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-100 Ed 1.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.100:2003
Heated carpets and underfloor heating appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-106 Ed 1.0
Heated gullies for roof drainage	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-83 Ed 1.1

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-71 Ed 2.1
High pressure cleaners and steam cleaners	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-79 Ed 2.2
Humidifiers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-98 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.98:1998, including Amendments 1 and 2
Humidifiers intended for use with heating, ventilation, or air-conditioning systems	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-88 Ed 2.0
Insect killers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-59 Ed 3.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.59:2005, including Amendments 1 to 3 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.59:1999, including Amendments 1 to 3
Instantaneous water heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-35 Ed 4.2
Ironers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-44 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.44:1999, including Amendment 1
Kitchen machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-14 Ed 5.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.14:2007, including Amendment 1
Massage appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-32 Ed 4.1
Microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-25 Ed 6.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2014, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-25 Ed 5.2
Milking machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-70 Ed 2.1
Motor-compressors	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-34 Ed 4.2

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Multifunctional shower cabinets	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-105 Ed 1.1
Oral hygiene appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-52 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.52:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Outdoor barbecues	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-78 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.78:2005, including Amendments 1 and 2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.78:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Pedestrian-controlled mains-operated lawn scarifiers and aerators	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-92 Ed 2.0
Pedestrian-controlled mains-operated lawnmowers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-77 Ed 2.0
Portable heating tools and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-45 Ed 3.1
Portable immersion heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-74 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.74:2001, including Amendment 1
Projectors and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-56 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.56:1998, including Amendments 1 to 3
Pumps	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-41 Ed 3.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.41:2004, including Amendment 1
Range hoods and other cooking fume extractors	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-31 Ed 4.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.31:2004, including Amendments 1 to 4

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances, and ice-makers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-24 Ed 7.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60335.2.24:2010 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-24 Ed 6.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.24:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3
Room heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-30 Ed 4.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.30:2009, including Amendment 1
Sauna heating appliances and infrared cabins	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-53 Ed 4.0 ***or*** Until 28/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-53 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 20/10/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.53:1998, including Amendments 1 and 2
Scissors type grass shears	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-94 Ed 3.0
Sewing machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-28 Ed 4.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.28:1996, including Amendments 1 to 3
Shavers, hair clippers, and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-8 Ed 5.2
Spin extractors	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-4 Ed 6.0 ***or*** Until 28/05/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-4 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.4:2002, including Amendments 1 and 2
Spray extraction appliances, for industrial and commercial use	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-68 Ed 3.2

Household and similar electrical appliances	**Applicable standard**
Stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-51 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.51:1998, including Amendments 1 to 3
Stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens, and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-6 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.6:2008, including Amendments 1 and 3
Storage water heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-21 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.21:2002, including Amendments 1 to 3
Surface-cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-54 Ed 4.0 ***or*** Until 28/05/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-54 Ed 3.2
Thermal storage room heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-61 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 17/06/2012, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.61:2001, including Amendment 1
Toilets	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-84 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 20/10/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.84:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2
Tumble dryers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-11 Ed 7.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.11:2009, including Amendment 1
UV radiation water treatment appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-109 Ed 1.0
Vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning devices	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-2 Ed 6.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60335.2.2:2010 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, standard C in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-2 Ed 5.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.2:2002, including Amendments 1 and 2

Household and similar electrical appliances	Applicable standard
Vaporisers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-101 Ed 1.1
Walk-behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn edge trimmers	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-91 Ed 3.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.91:2008, including Amendment 1
Warming plates and similar appliances	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-12 Ed 5.1
Washing machines	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-7 Ed 7.0
Water-bed heaters	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-66 Ed 2.1
Wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for industrial and commercial use	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-69 Ed 3.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.69:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3
Whirlpool baths and whirlpool spas	Standard A, or standard B, in conjunction with IEC 60335-2-60 Ed 3.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60335.2.60:2006, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Until 23/06/2013, standard D in conjunction with AS/NZS 3350.2.60:2000, including Amendments 1 to 4

2 Other electrical appliances

Standards apply to other electrical appliances as set out in the following table:

Other electrical appliances	Applicable standard
Electric duct heaters	AS/NZS 3102:2002, including Amendments 1 and 2
Electric toys	IEC 62115 Ed 1.2
Portable inverters	AS/NZS 4763:2011
Smoke detectors	AS/NZS 3100:2009, including Amendment 1

3 Low voltage electrical apparatus

Standards apply to low voltage electrical apparatus as set out in the following table:

Low voltage electrical apparatus	**Applicable standard**
Air-break switches	AS/NZS 3133:2008, including Amendment 1
Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes	AS/NZS 60320.1:2004 ***or*** IEC 60320-1 Ed 2.1
Bayonet lampholder adaptors	AS 3119:1994
Bayonet lampholders	AS/NZS 61184:2007 ***or*** IEC 61184 Ed 3.0, including Amendment 1, as modified by AS/NZS 61184:2007 ***or*** Until 30/12/2016, AS/NZS 3117:2007
Ceiling roses	AS/NZS 3113:2005
Cord extension sets	AS/NZS 3199:2007
Cord extension sockets	AS/NZS 3120:1999
Cord-line switches	AS/NZS 3127:2005 ***or*** IEC 61058-2-1 Ed 2.0
Edison screw lampholders	AS/NZS 60238:2007 ***or*** IEC 60238 Ed 8.2 as modified by AS/NZS 60238:2007 ***or*** Until 30/12/2016, AS/NZS 3140:2007
Electric shaver supply units	AS/NZS 3194:1993, including Amendment 1
Electrical equipment for spa and swimming pools	AS/NZS 3136:2001, including Amendments 1 and 2
Electrical equipment of machines	IEC 60204-1 Ed 5.1
Electrical portable outlet devices	AS/NZS 3105:2007, including Amendment 1
Interconnection couplers for household and similar equipment	AS/NZS 60320.2.2:2004 ***or*** IEC 60320-2-2 Ed 2.0
Plugs and socket-outlets	AS/NZS 3112:2011
Plugs and socket-outlets for stationary appliances	AS/NZS 3131:2001
Plugs, socket-outlets, and couplers for general industrial application	AS/NZS 3123:2005

Low voltage electrical apparatus	Applicable standard
Plugs, socket-outlets, and couplers for industrial purposes—general requirements	IEC 60309-1 Ed 4.1
Plugs, socket-outlets, and couplers for industrial purposes—dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories	IEC 60309-2 Ed 4.1
Plugs, socket-outlets, and couplers for industrial purposes—switched socket-outlets and connectors with or without interlock	IEC 60309-4 Ed 1.0
Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle couplers, and vehicle inlets—conductive charging of electric vehicles	IEC 62196-1 Ed 1.0
Portable electrical control or conditioning devices	AS/NZS 3197:2005, including Amendment 1
Sewing machine couplers	AS/NZS 60320.2.1:2004 ***or*** IEC 60320-2-1 Ed 2.0
Socket-outlet adaptors	AS/NZS 3122:2005
Temperature sensing controls	IEC 60730-2-9 Ed 3.1

4 Electric wires and cables

Standards apply to electric wires and cables as set out in the following table:

Electric wires and cables	Applicable standard
Cables for high voltage luminous discharge tube installations	AS/NZS 3166:1993
Electric cables—polymeric insulated—for distribution and service applications	AS/NZS 4961:2003
Electric cables—polymeric insulated—for working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 (1.2) kV	AS/NZS 5000.1:2005, including Amendment 1

Electric wires and cables	Applicable standard
Electric cables—polymeric insulated—for working voltages up to and including 450/750 V	AS/NZS 5000.2:2006
Electric cables—polymeric insulated—multicore control cables	AS/NZS 5000.3:2003
Electric flexible cords	AS/NZS 3191:2008 ***or*** IEC 60227 and IEC 60245 series
Heating cables with a rated voltage of 300/500 V for comfort heating and prevention of ice formation	IEC 60800 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Until 29/10/2013, IEC 60800 Ed 2.0
Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V—flexible cables (cords)	AS/NZS 60227.5:2003, including Amendment 1 ***or*** IEC 60227-5 Ed 2.2
Rubber insulated cables—rated voltage up to and including 450/750 V—cords and flexible cables	AS/NZS 60245.4:2003, including Amendment 1 ***or*** IEC 60245-4 Ed 2.2
Rubber insulated cables—rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V—cords for applications requiring high flexibility	IEC 60245-8 Ed 1.1
Rubber insulated cables—rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V—heat resistant silicone insulated cables	IEC 60245-3 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1

5 Switches for circuits, installation protective devices, and connection devices

Standards apply to switches for circuits, installation protective devices, and connection devices as set out in the following table:

Switches for circuits, installation protective devices, and connection devices	**Applicable standard**
Assemblies for power distribution in public networks	AS/NZS 3439.5:2001 ***or*** IEC 61439-5 Ed 1.0
Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations—circuit-breakers for AC operation	AS/NZS 60898.1:2004 ***or*** IEC 60898-1 Ed 1.2 as modified by AS/NZS 60898.1:2004 ***or*** AS/NZS 3111:2009
Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations—circuit-breakers for AC and DC operation	AS/NZS 60898.2:2004 ***or*** IEC 60898-2 Ed 1.1 as modified by AS/NZS 60898.2:2004
Contactors and motor-starters—AC semiconductor controllers and contactors for non-motor loads	AS/NZS 3947.4.3:2000 ***or*** IEC 60947-4-3 Ed 1.2
Control circuit devices and switching elements—DC interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)	AS/NZS 3947.5.6:2000 ***or*** IEC 60947-5-6 Ed 1.0
Control circuit devices and switching elements—electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function	AS/NZS 3947.5.5:2000 ***or*** IEC 60947-5-5 Ed 1.1
Control circuit devices and switching elements—proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions	AS/NZS 3947.5.3:2000 ***or*** IEC 60947-5-3 Ed 1.1
Electromagnetic remote-control switches (RCS)	IEC 60669-1 Ed 3.2 in conjunction with IEC 60669-2-2 Ed 3.0
Electronic switches	IEC 60669-1 Ed 3.2 in conjunction with IEC 60669-2-1 Ed 4.1
Installation couplers intended for permanent connection in fixed installations	IEC 61535 Ed 1.0
Isolating switches	IEC 60669-1 Ed 3.2 in conjunction with IEC 60669-2-4, Ed 1.0

Switches for circuits, installation protective devices, and connection devices	**Applicable standard**
Low-voltage assemblies intended to be installed in places where unskilled persons have access for their use	AS/NZS 3439.3:2002 ***or*** IEC 60439-3 Ed 1.2 as modified by AS/NZS 3439.3:2002
Low-voltage fuses for use by authorised persons	IEC 60269-1 Ed 4.1 in conjunction with IEC 60269-2 Ed 4.0
Low-voltage fuses for use by unskilled persons	IEC 60269-1 Ed 4.1 in conjunction with IEC 60269-3 Ed 4.0
Low-voltage switchgear and controlgears assemblies for construction sites (ACS)	AS/NZS 3439.4:2009 ***or*** IEC 60439-4 Ed 2.0
Multiple function equipment—automatic transfer switching equipment	AS/NZS 3947.6.1:2001 ***or*** IEC 60947-6-1 Ed 2.0
Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs)	AS/NZS 61009.1:2004, including Amendment 1 ***or*** IEC 61009-1 Ed 3.0 as modified by AS/NZS 61009.1:2004, including Amendment 1 ***or*** AS/NZS 3190:2011
Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs)	AS/NZS 61008.1:2004 ***or*** IEC 61008-1 Ed 3.0 as modified by AS/NZS 61008.1:2004 ***or*** AS/NZS 3190:2011
Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors, and fuse-combination units	AS/NZS 3947.3:2001 ***or*** IEC 60947-3 Ed 3.0
Time-delay switches (TDS)	IEC 60669-1 Ed 3.2 in conjunction with IEC 60669-2-3 Ed 3.0
Type F and type B residual current operated circuit-breakers with and without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses	IEC 62423 Ed 2.0
Type-tested and partially type-tested assemblies	AS/NZS 3439.1:2002 ***or*** IEC 61439-1 Ed 2.0

6 Hand-held motor-operated electric tools

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard E means IEC 60745-1 Ed 4.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60745.1:2009

standard F means AS/NZS 60745.1:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3.

(2) Standards apply to hand-held motor-operated electric tools as set out in the following table:

Hand-held motor-operated electric tools	Applicable standard
Band saws	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-20 Ed 1.1
Chain saws	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-13 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 28/05/2012, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.13:2006
Circular saws	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-5 Ed 5.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.5:2007, including Amendment 1
Concrete vibrators	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-12 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60745.2.12:2009
Cut-off machines	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-22 Ed 1.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60745.2.22:2011
Drain cleaners	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-21 Ed 1.1
Drills and impact drills	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-1 Ed 2.1
Grinders, polishers, and disc-type sanders	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-3 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60745.2.3:2011 ***or*** Until 20/04/2012, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.3:2006
Hammers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-6 Ed 2.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60745.2.6:2009

Hand-held motor-operated electric tools	**Applicable standard**
Hedge trimmers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-15 Ed 2.1 ***or*** Until 28/05/2012, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.15:2006
Jointers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-19 Ed 1.1 ***or*** Until 29/04/2014, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.19:2005
Other hand-held motor-operated electric tools	AS/NZS 3160:2009
Planers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-14 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.14:2003, including Amendment 1
Reciprocating saws (jig and sabre saws)	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-11 Ed 2.1
Routers and trimmers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-17 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2014, standard F in conjunction with AS/NZS 60745.2.17:2003
Sanders and polishers other than disc type	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-4 Ed 2.1
Screwdrivers and impact wrenches	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-2 Ed 2.1
Shears and nibblers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-8 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60745.2.8:2009
Spray guns for non-flammable liquids	AS/NZS 3160:2009
Strapping tools	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-18 Ed 1.1
Tackers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-16 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/05/2012, AS/NZS 3160:2009
Tappers	Standard E in conjunction with IEC 60745-2-9 Ed 2.1

7 Electric welding machines

Standards apply to electric welding machines as set out in the following table:

Electric welding machines	Applicable standard
Limited duty, portable AC arc welding machines	IEC 60974-6 Ed 2.0 ***or*** IEC 60974-6 Ed 1.0 as modified by AS 60974.6:2006

8 Audio and video products

Standards apply to audio and video products as set out in the following table:

Audio and video products	Applicable standard
Audio, video, and similar electronic apparatus	AS/NZS 60065:2003, including Amendment 1 ***or*** IEC 60065 Ed 7.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60065:2003, including Amendment 1
Power supplies for AV equipment	AS/NZS 60065:2003, including Amendment 1 ***or*** IEC 60065 Ed 7.2 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60065:2003, including Amendment 1

9 Information technology equipment

Standards apply to information technology equipment as set out in the following table:

Information technology equipment	Applicable standard
Information technology equipment	AS/NZS 60950.1:2011 ***or*** IEC 60950-1 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1, as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60950.1:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3 ***or*** Until 08/02/2013, AS/NZS 60950.1:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3
Power supplies for IT equipment	AS/NZS 60950.1:2011 ***or*** IEC 60950-1 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1, as modified by Annex ZZ of

Information technology equipment	Applicable standard
	AS/NZS 60950.1:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3 ***or*** Until 08/02/2013, AS/NZS 60950.1:2003, including Amendments 1 to 3

10 Electrical medical devices

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard G means IEC 60601-1 Ed 2.0, including Amendments 1 and 2, as modified by AS/NZS 3200.1.0:1998

standard H means AS/NZS 3200.1.0:1998 and AS/NZS 3200.1.1:1995, including Amendment 1.

(2) Standards apply to electrical medical devices as set out in the following table:

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Alarm systems in medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-8 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.1.8:2005
Ambulatory electrocardiographic systems	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-47 Ed 1.0
Anaesthetic systems	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-13 Ed 3.1 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.13:2005
Associated equipment of X-ray equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-32 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.32:1994
Automatic cycling non-invasive blood pressure monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-30 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.30:2001 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.30:2001

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Blankets, pads, and mattresses intended for heating in medical use	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-35 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.35:1999
Capacitor discharge X-ray generators	Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.15:1994
Cardiac defibrillators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-4 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.4:2006
Clinical thermometers for body temperature measurement	ISO 80601-2-56
Collateral standard—usability	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-6 Ed 3.0
Critical care ventilators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-12 Ed 2.0
Dento-maxillofacial X-ray equipment	Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.201:2000, including Amendment 1
Diagnostic and therapeutic laser equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-22 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.22:1997
Direct blood-pressure monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-34 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.34:1996
Electrically operated hospital beds	Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.38:2007
Electrocardiographic monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-27 Ed 1.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.27:1996 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.27:1996
Electrocardiographs	IEC 60601-2-25 Ed 1.0, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.25:1993

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Electroencephalographs	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-26 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.26:2005
Electromyographs and evoked response equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-40 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.40:1999
Electron accelerators in the range of 1 MeV to 50 MeV	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-1 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.1:1999
Endoscopic equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-18 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.18:1997
External cardiac pacemakers with internal power source	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-31 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.31:1996, including Amendment 1
Extracorporeally induced lithotripsy	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-36 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.36:1998
Gamma beam therapy equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-11 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.11:1999
Haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration, and haemofiltration equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-16 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.16:1999
High frequency surgical equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-2 Ed 3.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.2:1999 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.2:1999

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
High voltage generators of diagnostic X-ray generators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-7 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.7:1999 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.7:1999
Infant apnoea monitors for domestic use	Standard G in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.202:1996
Infant incubators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-19 Ed 2.0
Infant phototherapy equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-50 Ed 2.0
Infant radiant warmers	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-21 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.21:1994, including Amendment 1
Infant transport incubators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-20 Ed 2.0
Infusion pumps and controllers	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-24 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.24:1999
Lens removal devices and vitrectomy devices for ophthalmic surgery	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 80601-2-58 Ed 1.0
Magnetic resonance equipment for medical diagnosis	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-33 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.33:2005
Mammographic X-ray equipment and mammographic stereotactic devices	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-45 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.45:1999
Medical beds	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-52 Ed 1.0
Medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems used in the home healthcare environment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-11 Ed 1.0

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Medical electrical systems	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-1 Ed 1.0, including Amendment 1, as modified by AS/NZS 3200.1.1:1995 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.1.1:1995
Microwave therapy equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-6 Ed 1.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.6:2005 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.6:2005
Multifunction patient monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-49 Ed 2.0
Nerve and muscle stimulators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-10 Ed 1.0, including Amendment 1
Non-laser light source equipment intended for therapeutic, diagnostic, monitoring and cosmetic/aesthetic use	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-57 Ed 1.0
Operating tables	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-46 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.46:2003
Oxygen concentrators for individual patient use	Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.200:2005 ***or*** ISO 8359:1996
Patient contact dosemeters used in radiotherapy with electrically connected detectors	Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.9:1997
Peritoneal dialysis equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-39 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.39:2001
Physiologic closed-loop controllers	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-10 Ed 1.0
Programmable electrical medical systems	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-4 Ed 1.1 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.1.4:1997

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Radiotherapy simulators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-29 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.29:2000
Radiation protection in diagnostic X-ray equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-3 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.1.3:1996
Recording and analysing single channel and multichannel electrocardiographs	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-51 Ed 1.0
Remote-controlled automatically driven gamma-ray afterloading equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-17 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.17:1994, including Amendment 1
Requirements and tests for electromagnetic compatibility	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-1-2 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.1.2:2005
Screening thermographs for human febrile temperature screening	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 80601-2-59 Ed 1.0
Short-wave therapy equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-3 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1
Surgical luminaires and luminaires for diagnosis	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-41 Ed 1.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.41:2002 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.41:2002
Therapeutic X-ray generators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-8 Ed 1.1 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.8:1994, including Amendment 1
Transcutaneous oxygen and carbon dioxide partial pressure monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-3-1 Ed 1.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.3.1:1998

Electrical medical devices	Applicable standard
Transcutaneous partial pressure monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-23 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.23:2001
Ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-37 Ed 2.0
Ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-5 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 3200.2.5:2002 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.5:2002
X-ray equipment for interventional procedures	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-43 Ed 1.0 as modified by 3200.2.43:2002 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.43:2002
X-ray equipment for computed tomography	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-44 Ed 3.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.44:2005
X-ray equipment for radiography and radioscopy	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-54 Ed 1.0
X-ray source assemblies and X-ray tube assemblies for medical diagnosis generators	Standard G in conjunction with IEC 60601-2-28 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Standard H in conjunction with AS/NZS 3200.2.28:1994

11 Lighting fittings

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard J means IEC 60598-1 Ed 7.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60598.1:2003

standard K means AS/NZS 60598.1:2003.

(2) Standards apply to lighting fittings as set out in the following table:

Lighting fittings	Applicable standard
Air handling luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-19 Ed 1.0, including Amendments 1 and 2 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.19:2001
Aquarium luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-11 Ed 1.0
Extra low voltage lighting systems for filament lamps	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-23 Ed 1.1 as modified by AS/NZS 60598.2.23:2002 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.23:2002
Fixed general purpose luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-1 Ed 1.0, including Amendment 1 (Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60598.1:2003 is not applicable) ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.1:1998
Floodlights	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-5 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60598.2.5:2002 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.5:2002
Ground recessed luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-13 Ed 1.0
Handlamps	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-8 Ed 2.2 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.8:2002
Lighting chains	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-20 Ed 3.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60598.2.20:2002 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.20:2002
Luminaires for cold cathode tubular discharge lamps (neon tubes) and similar equipment	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-14 Ed 1.0

Lighting fittings	Applicable standard
Luminaires for emergency lighting	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-22 Ed 3.2 as modified by Compliance Document for New Zealand Building Code Clause F6 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.22:2005 as modified by Compliance Document for New Zealand Building Code Clause F6
Luminaires for stage lighting, television, film, and photographic studios (outdoor and indoor)	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-17 Ed 1.2 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.17:2006
Luminaires for swimming pools and similar applications	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-18 Ed 2.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60598.2.18:1998 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.18:1998
Luminaires for road and street lighting	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-3 Ed 3.0
Luminaires for use in clinical areas of hospitals and health care buildings	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-25 Ed 1.0, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.25:2001
Luminaires with built-in transformers or convertors for filament lamps	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-6 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.6:1998
Luminaires with limited surface temperatures	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-24 Ed 1.0
Mains socket-outlet mounted nightlights	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-12 Ed 1.0 in conjunction with Annex J of AS/NZS 3112:2011
Photo and film luminaires (non-professional)	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-9 Ed 2.0, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.9:2006

Lighting fittings	Applicable standard
Portable general purpose luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-4 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 60598.2.4:2005, including Amendment 1 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.4:2005, including Amendment 1
Portable luminaires for children	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-10 Ed 2.0 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 60598.2.10:1998
Portable luminaires for garden use	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-7 Ed 1.0, including Amendments 1 and 2 ***or*** Standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.7:2005
Recessed luminaires	Standard J in conjunction with IEC 60598-2-2 Ed 2.1 as modified by AS/NZS 60598.2.2:2001, including Amendment A ***or*** Until 28/07/2012, standard K in conjunction with AS/NZS 60598.2.2:2001

12 Lamp control gear

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard L means AS/NZS 61347.1:2002

standard M means IEC 61347-1 Ed 2.1 as modified by AS/NZS 61347.1:2002.

(2) Standards apply to lamp control gear as set out in the following table:

Lamp control gear	Applicable standard
AC supplied electronic ballasts for fluorescent lamps	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.3:2004 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-3 Ed 1.1, including Amendment 2 ***or*** IEC 61347-2-3 Ed 2.0
Ballasts for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps)	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.9:2004 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-9 Ed 1.2

Lamp control gear	Applicable standard
Ballasts for fluorescent lamps	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.8:2003 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-8 Ed 1.1
DC or AC supplied electronic ballasts for discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps)	Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-12 Ed 1.1
DC or AC supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules	Standard L in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-13 Ed 1.0
DC or AC supplied electronic step-down convertors for filament lamps	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.2:2007 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-2 Ed 1.2 as modified by AS/NZS 61347.2.2:2007
DC supplied electronic ballasts for aircraft lighting	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.6:2002 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-6 Ed 1.0 ***or*** IEC 61347-2-3 Ed 2.0
DC supplied electronic ballasts for emergency lighting	Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-7 Ed 2.0
DC supplied electronic ballasts for general lighting	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.4:2002 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-4 Ed 1.0 ***or*** IEC 61347-2-3 Ed 2.0
DC supplied electronic ballasts for public transport	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.5:2002 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-5 Ed 1.0 ***or*** IEC 61347-2-3 Ed 2.0
Electronic inverters and convertors for high-frequency operation of cold start tubular discharge lamps (neon tubes)	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.10:2004 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-10 Ed 1.1

Lamp control gear	Applicable standard
Glow-starters for fluorescent lamps	AS/NZS 60155:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2 ***or*** IEC 60155 Ed 4.0, including Amendments 1 and 2, as modified by AS/NZS 60155:2000, including Amendments 1 and 2
Miscellaneous electronic circuits used with luminaires	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.11:2003 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-11 Ed 1.0
Starting devices (other than glow starters)	Standard L in conjunction with AS/NZS 61347.2.1:2002 ***or*** Standard M in conjunction with IEC 61347-2-1 Ed 1.1

13 Lamps

Standards apply to lamps as set out in the following table:

Lamps	Applicable standard
Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes	AS/NZS 60432.1:2007 ***or*** IEC 60432-1 Ed 2.1
Tungsten-halogen lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes	AS/NZS 60432.2:2007 ***or*** IEC 60432-2 Ed 2.1
Tungsten-halogen lamps (non-vehicle)	AS/NZS 60432.3:2007 ***or*** IEC 60432-3 Ed 1.2
Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services	AS/NZS 60968:2001 ***or*** IEC 60968 Ed 1.2

14 Power transformers, power supplies, reactors, and similar products

(1) In subclause (2),—

standard N means IEC 61558-1 Ed 2.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 61558.1:2008, including Amendment 1

standard O means AS/NZS 61558.1:2000, including Amendments 1 to 8

standard P means IEC 61558-1 Ed 1.1 as modified by Annex ZZ of AS/NZS 61558.1:2000, including Amendments 1 to 8.

(2) Standards apply to power transformers, power supplies, reactors, and similar products as set out in the following table:

Power transformers, power supplies, reactors, and similar products	**Applicable standard**
Auto transformers and power supply units incorporating auto transformers	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-13 Ed 2.0
Bell and chime transformers and power supply units	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-8 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.8:2001
Constant voltage transformers and power supply units	Standard P in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-12 Ed 2.0
Control transformers and power supplies incorporating control transformers	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-2 Ed 2.0
Ignition transformers for gas and oil burners	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-3 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/05/2014, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.3:2001
Isolating transformers and power supply units for isolating transformers for general use	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-4 Ed 2.0
Isolating transformers for the supply of medical locations	Standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.15:2001
Safety isolating transformers and power supply units for isolating transformers for general use	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-6 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 61558.2.6:2009 ***or*** Until 30/10/2012, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.6:2001, including Amendment 1
Separating transformers and power supplies incorporating separating transformers for general applications	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-1 Ed 2.0

Power transformers, power supplies, reactors, and similar products	**Applicable standard**
Shaver transformers	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-5 Ed 2.0 as modified by AS/NZS 61558.2.5:2011 ***or*** Until 28/10/2014, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.5:2003
Small reactors	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-20 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2014, standard P in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-20 Ed 1.0
Switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-16 Ed 1.0
Transformers and power supplies for toys	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-7 Ed 2.0
Transformers and power supply units for construction sites	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-23 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.23:2001
Transformers for class III handlamps for tungsten filament lamps	Standard N in conjunction with IEC 61558-2-9 Ed 2.0 ***or*** Until 29/04/2013, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.9:2003
Transformers for switch mode power supplies	Until 28/05/2012, standard O in conjunction with AS/NZS 61558.2.17:2001

Schedule 5

rr 78, 85, 109, 119

Prescribed fees payable to Secretary

Matter in respect of which fees payable	Fee ($) (GST incl)
Warrant of electrical fitness under regulation 78	1
Application for approval under regulation 85 to sell declared high risk electrical article	400
Application under regulation 109 for exemption from requirements	400

The fee for arbitration (as referred to in regulation 119) is $80 per hour.

Schedule 6

rr 69, 99

Prescribed fees payable to Board

Matter in respect of which fees payable	Fee ($) (GST incl)
Certificates of compliance for—	
(a) domestic work and commercial or industrial work	6
(b) ongoing commercial or industrial work	50
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Rebecca Kitteridge,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 4 March 2010.

Contents

Notes

1 General

This is a reprint of the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the regulations as at 10 November 2011, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, *see* http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/.

2 Status of reprints

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 How reprints are prepared

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked

are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, *see* http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/ or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted.

A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as "of this section" and "of this Act")
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
  - indentation
  - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as "the 1st day of January 1999" is now expressed as "1 January 1999")

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
  - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
  - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)

Electricity (Safety) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/370)

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