



Government Gazette

OF THE STATE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

Number 11
Friday, 19 January 2007

Published under authority by Government Advertising

LEGISLATION

Proclamations



New South Wales

Proclamation

under the

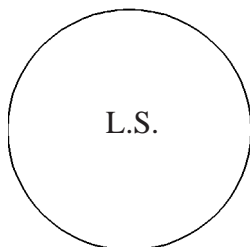
Industrial Relations Further Amendment Act 2006 No 97

MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in pursuance of section 2 of the *Industrial Relations Further Amendment Act 2006*, do, by this my Proclamation, appoint 2 February 2007 as the day on which the uncommenced provisions of that Act commence.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 17th day of January 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command,



L.S.

JOHN DELLA BOSCA, M.L.C.,
Minister for Industrial Relations

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Explanatory note

The object of this Proclamation is to commence the uncommenced provisions of the *Industrial Relations Further Amendment Act 2006*. The provisions concerned relate to the NSW industrial relations website.



New South Wales

Proclamation

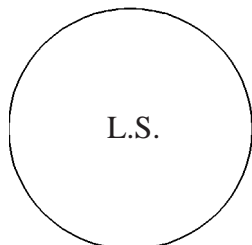
under the

Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006 No 126

MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in pursuance of section 2 of the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*, do, by this my Proclamation, appoint 2 February 2007 as the day on which that Act commences.
Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 17th day of January 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command,



BOB DEBUS, M.P.,
Attorney General

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Regulations



New South Wales

Land and Environment Court Amendment (Court Fees) Regulation 2007

under the

Land and Environment Court Act 1979

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979*.

BOB DEBUS, M.P.,
Attorney General

Explanatory note

The object of this Regulation is to prescribe the fee payable for filing an originating process in Class 2 of the Court's jurisdiction where the matter relates to an application under the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*.

This Regulation is made under the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979*, including section 78 (the general regulation-making power).

Clause 1 Land and Environment Court Amendment (Court Fees) Regulation 2007

Land and Environment Court Amendment (Court Fees) Regulation 2007

under the

Land and Environment Court Act 1979

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Land and Environment Court Amendment (Court Fees) Regulation 2007*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 2 February 2007.

3 Amendment of Land and Environment Court Regulation 2005

The *Land and Environment Court Regulation 2005* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Land and Environment Court Amendment (Court Fees) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 3)

[1] Schedule 1 Court fees

Insert “(other than an originating process referred to in item 3A)” after “Court’s jurisdiction” in column 1 of item 3.

[2] Schedule 1, item 3A

Insert after item 3:

3A	Filing an originating process in Class 2 of the Court’s jurisdiction where the matter relates to an application under the <i>Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006</i>	\$173	\$346
----	---	-------	-------



New South Wales

Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Amendment (Bush Fire Hazard Reduction) Regulation 2007

under the

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

BOB DEBUS, M.P.,
Minister for the Environment

Explanatory note

At present under the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002*, the carrying out of bush fire hazard reduction work is exempt from the provisions relating to the control of burning. The object of this Regulation is to provide instead that:

- (a) the carrying out of emergency bush fire hazard reduction work under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* is exempt from the provisions relating to the control of burning, and
- (b) burning anything under the authority of, and in accordance with, a bush fire hazard reduction certificate issued under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* is exempt from the offence provisions relating to burning in the open or in incinerators.

This Regulation is made under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, including section 323 and Schedule 2 (the general regulation-making power).

Clause 1 Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Amendment (Bush
Fire Hazard Reduction) Regulation 2007

Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Amendment (Bush Fire Hazard Reduction) Regulation 2007

under the

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Amendment (Bush Fire Hazard Reduction) Regulation 2007*.

2 Amendment of Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Amendment (Bush Fire Hazard Reduction) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 2)

[1] Clause 6B Application of Part

Omit clause 6B (a). Insert instead:

- (a) the carrying out of emergency bush fire hazard reduction work (within the meaning of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*),

[2] Clause 6F Exemptions

Insert at the end of clause 6F (1) (c):

, or

- (d) to burn anything under the authority of, and in accordance with, a bush fire hazard reduction certificate issued under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.



New South Wales

Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections) Regulation 2007

under the

Rural Lands Protection Act 1998

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

Explanatory note

The object of this Regulation is to provide for a minimum of 40 days (instead of 60 days) between the closing of nominations for the general election of the members of the State Council of Rural Lands Protection Boards and the day on which the relevant election meeting is held.

This Regulation is made under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*, including sections 21 and 243 (the general regulation-making power).

Clause 1 Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections)
Regulation 2007

Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections) Regulation 2007

under the

Rural Lands Protection Act 1998

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections) Regulation 2007*.

2 Amendment of Rural Lands Protection (General) Regulation 2001

The *Rural Lands Protection (General) Regulation 2001* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections)
Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 2)

[1] Schedule 2, clause 4 Notice of State Council and directors elections

Omit “60 days” from clause 4 (6) (a). Insert instead “40 days”.

[2] Schedule 2, clause 4 (8)

Insert after clause 4 (7):

- (8) The amendment made to subclause (6) by the *Rural Lands Protection (General) Amendment (State Council Elections) Regulation 2007* extends to and in respect of the general State Council election pending as at the commencement of that Regulation (including any notice issued in relation to that election).



New South Wales

Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Regulation 2007

under the

Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*.

BOB DEBUS, M.P.,
Attorney General

Explanatory note

The object of this Regulation is to prescribe bamboo as a *tree* within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*.

This Regulation is made under the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*, including sections 3 (1) and 20 (the general regulation-making power).

This Regulation relates to matters of a machinery nature.

Clause 1 Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Regulation 2007

Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Regulation 2007

under the

Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Regulation 2007*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 2 February 2007.

3 Definition

- (1) In this Regulation:
the Act means the *Trees (Disputes Between Neighbours) Act 2006*.
- (2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

4 Prescribed plants

For the purposes of the definition of *tree* in section 3 (1) of the Act, bamboo is prescribed.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Appointments

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION AND PRINCIPLES OF MULTICULTURALISM ACT 2000

Appointment of Part-Time Commissioners

HER Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council and pursuant to section 7 of the Community Relations Commission and Principles of Multiculturalism Act 2000, has appointed the following persons as a part-time Commissioner of the Community Relations Commission for a term as shown:

Ms Lydia MUHIEDDINE for a term of three years from 6 December 2006;

Ms Angelique VONGSAYA for a term of three years from 6 December 2006;

Mr Gambhir WATTS for a term of three years from 6 December 2006;

Ms Katrina BANH for a term of two years from 6 December 2006.

MORRIS IEMMA, M.P.,
Premier,
Minister for State Development
and Minister for Citizenship

RURAL FIRES ACT 1997

Appointment of Member

Rural Fire Service Advisory Council

I, TONY KELLY, MLC, Minister for Emergency Services, in pursuance of section 123(1) (b) of the Rural Fires Act 1997, appoint the following person as a Member of the Rural Fire Service Advisory Council:

Karl Kanib Sullivan

for the remainder of the five-year period expiring on 1 March 2008.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Emergency Services

CO-OPERATIVES ACT 1992

Co-operatives Council

Appointment of Members

IN accordance with section 414 of the Co-operatives Act 1992 and Schedule 5 thereto, I hereby appoint the following persons as members of the Co-operatives Council:

- Ronald HAILE;
- Paul HART;
- Suzanne HENDERSON;
- Helen McCALL;
- Alison PETERS;
- Peter POWER;
- Barry RUDDY;
- Marie WINTER; and,
- Talal YASSINE.

These appointments will expire on 30 September 2009.

Dated this 18th day of December 2006.

DIANE BEAMER, M.P.,
Minister for Fair Trading

Department of Lands

ARMIDALE OFFICE

108 Faulkner Street (PO Box 199A), Armidale NSW 2350

Phone: (02) 6770 3100 Fax (02) 6771 5348

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

PURSUANT to section 93 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, are appointed for the terms of office specified thereunder, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Column 1

John Charles
BENNETT
(new member),
Garry James
LAVENDER
(re-appointment),
David Edward
THOMPSON
(re-appointment),
Margaret Jane MELL
(re-appointment),
Gilbert Bruce
FITZHANNIM
(re-appointment),
Robert Andrew
WATTERS
(re-appointment),
William Claude WATTS
(new member).

Column 2

Ashford
Showground
Trust.

Column 3

Reserve No.: 110015.
Public Purpose: Public
recreation and
showground.
Notified: 5 February 1988.
File No.: AE83 R 41.

Term of Office

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring
31 December 2011.

GOULBURN OFFICE

159 Auburn Street (PO Box 748), Goulburn NSW 2580

Phone: (02) 4824 3700 Fax: (02) 4822 4287

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder, is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

Column 1

Land District: Bombala.
Local Government Area:
Bombala Shire Council.
Locality: Bibbenluke.
Lot 67, DP No. 756822,
Parish Burnima,
County Wellesley.
Area: About 2.668 hectares.
File No.: GB80 H 3012.

Column 2

Reserve No.: 1012989.
Public Purpose: Future
public requirements.

SCHEDULE 2

Column 1

Land District: Goulburn.
Local Government Area:
Goulburn Mulwaree
Council.
Locality: Tirrannaville.
Lot 34, DP No. 750015,
Parish Goulburn,
County Argyle.
Area: About 6.766 hectares.
File No.: GB98 H 43.

Column 2

Reserve No.: 1012990.
Public Purpose: Future
public requirements.

SCHEDULE 3

Column 1

Land District: Cooma.
Local Government Area:
Cooma-Monaro Shire
Council.
Locality: Jerangle.
Lot 69, DP No. 257333,
Parish Hill,
County Beresford.
Area: About 2.9 hectares.
File No.: GB95 H 292.

Column 2

Reserve No.: 1012991.
Public Purpose: Future
public requirements.

GRIFFITH OFFICE
2nd Floor, Griffith City Plaza,
120–130 Banna Avenue (PO Box 1030), Griffith NSW 2680
Phone: (02) 6962 7522 Fax: (02) 6962 5670

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
 Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Lake Cargelligo.	Reserve No. 1012948.
Local Government Area: Lachlan Shire Council.	Public Purpose: Urban services.
Locality: Lake Cargelligo.	
Lot 173, DP No. 752329,	
Parish Gurangully,	
County Dowling.	
Area: About 165.9 hectares.	
File No.: GH06 R 9.	

MAITLAND OFFICE

Corner Newcastle Road and Banks Street (PO Box 6), East Maitland NSW 2323
Phone: (02) 4937 9300 Fax: (02) 4934 2252

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

PURSUANT to section 93 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, are appointed for the terms of office specified thereunder, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
 Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Alan Edwin EARLE (new member).	Glen Oak Recreation Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 34733. Public Purpose: Public recreation. Notified: 12 July 1902. File No.: MD83 R 15.

Term of Office

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 14 September 2011.

NOWRA OFFICE
5 O'Keefe Avenue (PO Box 309), Nowra NSW 2541
Phone: (02) 4428 6900 Fax: (02) 4428 6988

**REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN
LAND**

PURSUANT to section 90 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservation of Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Nowra.	The whole being Lot 1, DP
Local Government Area: Shoalhaven City Council.	No. 1102004, Parish Illaroo, County Camden, of an area
Locality: North Nowra.	of 2940 square metres.
Reserve No.: 89740.	
Public Purpose: Future public requirements.	
Notified: 27 February 1976.	
File No.: NA99 H 88.	

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Maitland.	The part being within
Local Government Area: Maitland.	Lot 470, DP 1002766, Parish Maitland, County
Locality: East Maitland.	Northumberland.
Reserve No.: 9705.	Area: 1538 square metres.
Public Purpose: Police purposes.	
Notified: 21 September 1889.	
File No.: MD95 H 131.	

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Moruya.	Reserve No.: 1013048.
Local Government Area: Eurobodalla Shire Council.	Public Purpose: Rural Services.
Locality: Long Beach.	
Lot 195, DP No. 832872, Parish Benandarah, County St Vincent.	
Area: About 5510 square metres.	
File No.: NA07 R 3.	

Note: This notice automatically revokes part of the General Reservation, R.1011448 for future public requirements, notified 31 March 2006, in so far as it affect this parcel.

**APPOINTMENT OF RESERVE TRUST AS TRUSTEE
OF A RESERVE**

PURSUANT to section 92(1) of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reserve trust specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is appointed as trustee of the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Eurobodalla (North) Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 1013048. Public Purpose: Rural services. Notified: This day. File No.: NA07 R 3.

ORANGE OFFICE
92 Kite Street (PO Box 2146), Orange NSW 2800
Phone: (02) 6391 4300 Fax: (02) 6362 3896

**REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN
 LAND**

PURSUANT to section 90 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservation of Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
 Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Lithgow. L.G.A.: Lithgow. Parish: Gindantherie. County: Cook. Village: Glen Davis. Reserve No.: 1011448. Purpose: Future public requirements. Date of Notification: 31 March 2006. File No.: OE03 H 242.	Parts being allotments 19, 20, 22 and 23, section 4; allotments 3 and 6, section 6 and allotment 8, section 10, DP 758446. Area: 3,522 square metres.

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Lithgow. L.G.A.: Lithgow. Parish: Gindantherie. County: Cook. Village: Glen Davis. Reserve No.: 1011448. Purpose: Future public requirements. Date of Notification: 31 March 2006. File No.: OE03 H 241 and Ors.	Parts being allotment 6, section 3; allotments 8, 12, 13 and 21 to 24, section 21 and allotments 16, 17, 18 and 20, 21 and 22, section 23, DP 758446. Area: 7,991 square metres.

SYDNEY METROPOLITAN OFFICE
Level 12, Macquarie Tower, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta 2150
(PO Box 3935, Parramatta NSW 2124)
Phone: (02) 8836 5300 Fax: (02) 8836 5365

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to Section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, MLC.,
 Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE*Column 1*

Land District: Metropolitan
 Local Government Areas:
 Bankstown, Canterbury,
 Hurstville, Kogarah,
 Liverpool, Sutherland and
 unincorporated lands
 Parishes: Bankstown, Bulgo,
 Eckersley, Heathcote,
 Holsworthy, St George,
 Sutherland and Wattamolla
 County: Cumberland
 Localities: Including Bundeena,
 Caringbah, Cronulla, Heathcote,
 Illawong, Moorebank, Oatley,
 Revesby, Sutherland and
 Sylvania, being the Crown land
 depicted on the plan of
 R1012708 held by the
 Department of Lands
 Area: About 21250 hectares
 File No.: MN06R58
 Note: Existing reservations
 under the Crown Lands Act
 are not revoked.

Column 2

Reserve No. 1012708 for the
 public purpose of access and
 public requirements, rural
 services, tourism purposes
 and environmental and
 heritage conservation.

SCHEDULE*Column 1*

Land Districts: Metropolitan
 and Windsor
 Local Government Area:
 Hornsby
 Parishes; Berowra, Broken
 Bay, Cornelia, Cowan,
 Frederick, Marramorra and
 North Colah
 County: Cumberland
 Localities: Including Brooklyn,
 Dangar Island, Great Mackerel
 Beach, Laughtondale, Marlow,
 Milsons Passage, Mooney
 Mooney and Wisemans Ferry,
 being the Crown land depicted
 on the plan of R1013008 held
 by the Department of Lands
 Area: About 3900 hectares
 File No.: MN06R69
 Note: Existing reservations
 under the Crown Lands Act are
 not revoked.

Column 2

Reserve No. 1013008 for the
 public purpose of access
 and public requirements,
 rural services, tourism
 purposes and environmental
 and heritage conservation.

WAGGA WAGGA OFFICE**Corner Johnston and Tarcutta Streets (PO Box 60), Wagga Wagga NSW 2650****Phone: (02) 6937 2700 Fax: (02) 6921 1851****NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD**

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder specified is closed, the road ceases to be a public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road are extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Description

*Parish – Cootamundra; County – Harden;
Land District – Cootamundra; Shire – Cootamundra.*

Road Closed: Lot 1 in DP 1094756 at Cootamundra.

File No.: WA04 H 493.

Note: On closing, the land within Lot 1 in DP 1094756 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

PURSUANT to section 93 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, are appointed for the terms of office specified thereunder, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Patricia Lynne PRATT (new member), Michael PRATT (new member).	Union Jack Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 88542. Public Purpose: Public recreation and public hall. Notified: 30 March 1972. File No.: WA81 R 29.

Term of Office

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 26 October 2011.

Department of Natural Resources

WATER MANAGEMENT ACT 2000

Order under Section 323

Temporary Water Restrictions
Basic Landholder Rights

Barwon/Darling River system upstream of Bourke Weir

PURSUANT to section 323 of the Water Management Act 2000, I, Steve DUNN, acting Director General, Department of Natural Resources, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to do so because of water shortage, do by this Order direct that the taking of water from the water source listed in Schedule 1 of this Order is restricted as set out in Schedule 2 to this Order.

This Order takes effect on first broadcasting and will cease to have effect on 13 April 2007.

Dated at Sydney this 11th day of January 2007.

STEVE DUNN,
Acting Director General,
Department of Natural Resources
(under delegated authority from)

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Natural Resources

SCHEDULE 1 – Water Source

The Boomi River, unregulated Barwon River and unregulated Darling River upstream of Bourke Weir.

SCHEDULE 2 – Restriction

The taking of water pursuant to basic landholder rights under section 52 of the Water Management Act restricted to a maximum of nineteen (19) litres per second per landholding.

GA2:494481.

WATER ACT 1912

AN application for a licence under Part 5 of the Water Act 1912, as amended, has been received as follows:

Murrumbidgee Valley

GUNDAGAI RACECOURSE & SHOWGROUND TRUST for a bore on Lot 401, DP 751421, Parish of North Gundagai, County of Clarendon, for a water supply for recreation purposes (irrigation of showground) (new licence) (Reference: 40BL191239).

Written submissions of support or objections with grounds stating how your interest may be affected must be lodged before 22 December 2006, as prescribed by the Act.

S. F. WEBB,
Resource Access Manager,
Murrumbidgee Region

Department of Natural Resources,
PO Box 156, Leeton NSW 2705.

WATER ACT 1912

Notice under Section 22B of the Water Act 1912

Pumping Suspensions

Macintyre River and its Tributaries

THE Department of Natural Resources pursuant to section 22B of the Water Act 1912, is satisfied that the quantity of water available or likely to be available in the Macintyre River and its tributaries, upstream of the Macintyre Rivers confluence with the Severn River is insufficient to meet all requirements, hereby gives notice to all holders of permits, authorities and licences issued under Part 2 of the Water Act 1912, that from Saturday 20 January 2007 and until further notice, the right to extract water is SUSPENDED.

This suspension excludes water supply for town water supply, stock, domestic and farming (crop washing and dairy washdown) purposes.

Any person who contravenes the restrictions imposed by this notice is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding:

- (a) where the offence was committed by a Corporation – 200 penalty units.
- (b) where the offence was committed by any other person – 100 penalty units.

One penalty unit = \$110.00.

DATED this sixteenth day of January 2007.

DENNIS MILLING,
Manager Licensing

Department of Natural Resources
GA2: 494482.

Department of Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 8 Notification – Fishing Closure

Sea Urchin and Turban Shell

I, RENATA BROOKS, Deputy Director-General Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations, hereby prohibit the taking of sea urchins and turban shells as described in Column 1 of the Schedule to this notification by licensed commercial fishers, from the commercial abalone fishing sub zones specified in Column 2 of the Schedule being the waters described in Column 3 of the Schedule.

This notification is effective until 31 December 2007, unless sooner varied or revoked by the Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations.

Note: The word 'Regulation', where appearing in this notification, refers to the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002.

Dated this 17th day of January 2007.

RENATA BROOKS,
Deputy Director-General,
Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations,
NSW Department of Primary Industries

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i> Species	<i>Column 2</i> Zones	<i>Column 3</i> Waters
Sea urchin and turban shell	B2: Sandon to Red Rock	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 153° 19' 57.9648" east, 29° 40' 25.8456" south, and a line drawn east from the point 153° 14' 03.4764" east, 29° 58' 52.014" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	B3: Red Rock to Coffs Harbour	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 153° 14' 03.4764" east, 29° 58' 52.014" south, and a line drawn east from the point 153° 09' 11.6064" east, 30° 18' 31.8888" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	E3: Seal Rocks to Hawks Nest Beach	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 152° 32' 09.9384" east, 32° 26' 02.3964" south, and a line drawn east from the point 152° 11' 14.118" east, 32° 40' 07.0356" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	H1: Broken Bay to Sydney Harbour	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 151° 19' 43.8888" east, 33° 34' 40.7532" south, and a line drawn east from the point 151° 16' 51.2508" east, 33° 49' 58.152" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	H2: Sydney Harbour to Bondi Beach	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 151° 16' 51.2508" east, 33° 49' 58.152" south, and a line drawn east from the point 151° 16' 37.146" east, 33° 53' 30.9696" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	H3: Bondi Beach to Botany Bay	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 151° 16' 37.146" east, 33° 53' 30.9696" south, and a line drawn east from the point 151° 13' 19.992" east, 34° 00' 05.364" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	K3: Bombo Beach to Werri Beach	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east of the point 151° 51' 23.0616" east, 34° 39' 26.8029" south and a line drawn east of the point 151° 50' 06.7020" east, 34° 44' 04.1820" south
Sea urchin and turban shell	L2: Currarong to Point Perpendicular	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the points 150° 49' 20.4636" east, 34° 58' 58.6668" south, and 150° 49' 20.4636" east 35° 00' 49.5396" south and a line drawn east from the point 150° 48' 16.236" east, 35° 05' 39.9084" south.

<i>Column 1</i> Species	<i>Column 2</i> Zones	<i>Column 3</i> Waters
Sea urchin and turban shell	L3: Inside Jarvis Bay	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 48' 16.236" east, 35° 05' 39.9084" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 46' 06.0456" east, 35° 06' 43.992" south.
Red sea urchin	N2: Termeil Point to Murramarang Point (excl. Brush Island)	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 23' 44.3148" east, 35° 27' 37.6272" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 24' 27.1728" east, 35° 31' 45.7356" south.
Red sea urchin	N3: Brush Island	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 24' 37.2060" east, 35° 31' 18.6672" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 24' 37.2060" east, 35° 32' 19.4604" south,
Red sea urchin	P1: Murramarang Point (excl. Brush Island) to Pretty Beach	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 24' 27.1728" east, 35° 31' 45.7356" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 21' 55.9548" east, 35° 34' 12.9864" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	Q4: Malua Bay to Burrewarra Point	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 13' 51.1356" east, 35° 47' 34.5696" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 14' 07.7244" east, 35° 50' 06.0324" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	U2: Cuttagee Point to Thibbul Inlet (Murrrah)	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 03' 18.2196" east, 36° 29' 16.6056" south and a line drawn east from the point 150° 03' 27.1296" east, 36° 31' 32.7576" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	V2: Bithry Inlet to Barounda Inlet	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 01' 12.2052" east, 36° 37' 46.8768" south, and a line drawn east from the point 149° 59' 41.7444" east, 36° 41' 09.3264" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	Y21: Mowarry Point to Saltwater Beach	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 150° 00' 16.5996" east, 37° 08' 29.1552" south, and a line drawn east from the point 150° 00' 11.484" east, 37° 10' 10.8336" south.
Sea urchin and turban shell	Z3: Black Head Anchorage to Nadgee Lake	The whole of the waters between a line drawn east from the point 149° 58' 21.5148" east, 37° 26' 26.358" south, and a line drawn east from the point 149° 58' 21.1764" east, 37° 27' 54.9648" south.

Note:

References to sea urchins in the Schedule refer to all species in Class Echinodea.

References to red sea urchins in the Schedule refer to the species *Heliocidaris tuberculata*.

References to turban shells in the Schedule refer to the following species in the Family Turbinidae: *Turbo undulatus* (also know as green turban shell), *Turbo militaris* (also know as military turban shell) and *Turbo torquatus* (also know as Sydney turban shell).

This closure replaces SUTS fishing closure notification in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 52, dated 24 December 2007.

**FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (GENERAL)
REGULATION 2002**

Appointment of Peak Oyster Advisory Group Nominee on the Seafood Advisory Council

I, IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C., Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to section 349(1)(e) of the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002, appoint Mr Kelvin (Kel) Keith HENRY as the Peak Oyster Advisory Group Nominee on the Seafood Advisory Council from date of appointment to 29 April 2008.

Dated this 6th day of December 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

BANANA INDUSTRY ACT 1987

Election of Members to Banana Industry Committee

I, IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C., Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to section 3(3)(b) of the Banana Industry Act 1987, appoint the persons named in Schedule 1 as elected regional representatives on the Banana Industry Committee.

SCHEDULE 1

Stephen Neville SPEAR – Nambucca Region

Graeme William DISNEY – Tweed Region

from date of appointment until 10 October 2009.

Dated this 4th day of December 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Proposal to Declare *Sclerolaena birchii* to be a Class 4 Noxious Weed

IT is proposed to declare Galvanised burr (*Sclerolaena birchii*) to be a class 4 noxious weed under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

A copy of the full text of draft Weed Control Order No. 22 and an explanatory note is available from your local NSW DPI district office or the NSW DPI website on www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture and go to "Spotlight".

Written submissions can be sent to:

Weeds Branch Support Officer
NSW Department of Primary Industries
Locked Bag 21
Orange NSW 2800

Submissions must reach NSW DPI by C.O.B. 14 February 2007.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Proposal to Declare the Aquatic Weed *Egeria densa* to be a Class 5 Noxious Weed

IT is proposed to declare the aquatic weed *Egeria densa* to be a class 5 noxious weed under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

A copy of the full text of draft Weed Control Order No. 21 and an explanatory note is available from your local NSW DPI district office or the NSW DPI website on www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture and go to "Spotlight".

Written submissions can be sent to:

Weeds Branch Support Officer
NSW Department of Primary Industries
Locked Bag 21
Orange NSW 2800

Submissions must reach NSW Department of Primary Industries by C.O.B. 9 February 2007.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Appointment of Members to
Noxious Weeds Advisory Committee

I, IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C., Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to section 58 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993, appoint Alexander Jock LAURIE to the Noxious Weeds Advisory Committee for a term commencing on the date hereof and expiring on 31 October 2008.

Dated this 4th day of December 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

PLANT DISEASES ACT 1924

Proclamation P178

Proclamation to regulate the bringing into a specified portion of the State, of certain fruit and packaging on account of the pest Fruit Fly (Family *Tephritidae*)

Her Excellency Professor MARIE BASHIR, AC, CVO,
Governor

I, Professor MARIE BASHIR, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council:

- Pursuant to section 3 (2) of the Plant Diseases Act 1924, hereby revoke Proclamation P36 published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 13 of 31 January 1997 at page 321 and Proclamation P89 published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 32 of 3 March 2000 at page 1597 and any proclamation revived as a result of these revocations;
- Pursuant to section 4 (1) of the Plant Diseases Act 1924, being of the opinion that the importation, introduction or bringing in of fruit into the portion of the State specified in Schedule 2 (known as the "New South Wales Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone"), is likely to introduce the pest fruit fly (Family *Tephritidae*), hereby regulate the importation, introduction or bringing into the New South Wales Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone of:

- fruit susceptible to fruit fly, including fruit listed in Schedule 1, unless the importation, introduction or bringing in:
 - complies with an Order given under the Plant Diseases Act 1924; or

- ii. complies with written conditions of movement, as approved from time to time, by the Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance and Mine Safety, the Director, Animal and Plant Biosecurity, or the Director, Compliance Operations; or
 - iii. is the subject of the prior specific written approval of the Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance and Mine Safety, the Director, Animal and Plant Biosecurity, or the Director, Compliance Operations, and is made in compliance with any condition specified in that approval.
- B. any packaging which has contained fruit susceptible to fruit fly, including fruit listed in Schedule 1, unless it is imported, introduced or brought into the Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone in a manner approved from time to time by the Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance and Mine Safety, the Director, Animal and Plant Biosecurity, or the Director, Compliance Operations.

SCHEDULE 1

All citrus fruits including citron, grapefruit, kumquat (japonica) (margarita), lemon (Meyer) (Tanaka), lime (all species, including Rangpur, Tahitian, West Indian), mandarin (blanco), orange (all varieties including Seville or sour and sweet), pummelo, shaddock, tangelo, tangor.

All pome fruit including apple, nashi, pear, quince.

All stone fruit including apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, peacharine, plum, plumcot.

All tropical fruits including avocado, banana, black sapote, breadfruit, caimito (star apple), carambola (starfruit), casimiroa (white sapote), custard apple, durian, guava (of all types) (myrtaceae) (strawberry) (yellow cattley), jabotica, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mango, mangosteen, papaya, passionfruit, pawpaw, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, sweetsop (sugar apple).

The following berry fruit: blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cape gooseberry, loganberry, mulberry, raspberry, strawberry, youngberry.

The following fruit: abiu, babaco, Brazilian cherry, capsicum, cashew apple, cherimoya, chilli (cherry peppers) (chillies) (tabasco), dates (fresh), feijoa, fig, granadilla, grumichama, (Brazilian) (Costa Rican); jujubes, kiwifruit or Chinese gooseberries, loquat, medlars, pepino, persimmon, pomegranate, prickly pear, rollinia, santol, tamarillo, tomato, walnuts (green), Waz jambu.

SCHEDULE 2

New South Wales Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone

All land in the local government areas of: Balranald, Berrigan, Broken Hill, Carrathool, Conargo, Deniliquin, Griffith, Hay, Jerilderie, Leeton, Murray, Murrumbidgee, Narrandera, Urana, Wakool, Wentworth and, that part of Central Darling Local Government Area, being the area south and west of Balaka Lake, and all of Corowa Local Government Area EXCLUDING that part of Corowa Local Government Area east of a line which commences at the intersection of Lavis Road, County of Hume, Parish of

Quat Quatta, Local Government Area of Greater Hume and Carroll Lane, County of Hume, Parish of Quat Quatta, Local Government Area of Corowa, and proceeds in a generally southerly direction along Carroll Lane to where Carroll Lane intersects with the Riverina Highway and then continues along the same bearing as Carroll Lane until the line intersects with the Murray River, and all land in that part of the western Unincorporated area of the State south of Stephens Creek.

Definitions

In this Proclamation:

Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance and Mine Safety means the Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance and Mine Safety of the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Director, Animal and Plant Biosecurity means the Director, Animal and Plant Biosecurity of the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Director, Compliance Operations means the Director, Compliance Operations of the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

New South Wales Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone means the area specified in Schedule 2.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 17th day of January 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command,

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

REAPPOINTMENT OF CHAIR OF THE NSW NATIONAL LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (SHEEP AND GOATS) IMPLEMENTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

I, IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C., Minister for Primary Industries, having consulted with representative bodies that will be affected by NLIS (Sheep and Goats) hereby reappoint Mr Howard CROZIER as Chairperson of the NLIS (Sheep and Goats) Implementation Advisory Committee for a term commencing on the date hereof and expiring on 30 June 2009.

Dated this 4th day of December 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 2002

Types of Electrical Plant used in Hazardous Zone

I, ROBERT REGAN, Chief Inspector, pursuant to Clause 19(1)(c) of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Regulation 2006, by this notice, specify the types of electrical plant that may be used in a hazardous zone as those described in the Schedule below.

Dated this 12th day of January 2007.

ROBERT REGAN,
Chief Inspector

SCHEDULE

1. Generally

The types of electrical plant that may be used in a hazardous zone are as follows:

1.1. Electrical apparatus—

- for which a valid certificate of conformity exists, which accords with clause 2 of this Schedule, and
- for which the applicable information listed in clause 3 is maintained as required by that clause, and
- which the manager of electrical engineering of the coal operation has determined is suitable for its intended environment.

1.2. Electrical apparatus—

- of a type detailed on the list Explosion Protected Electrical Apparatus Approvals List, as amended from time to time, and
- for which the applicable information listed in clause 3 of this Schedule is maintained as required by that clause, and
- which the manager of electrical engineering of the coal operation has determined is suitable for its intended environment.

(Note: The above list is available from <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/minerals/safety/resources/electrical-engineering/DPI-Ex-approval-list.pdf>).

- 1.3. Electric cables conforming to AS/NZS 1802, Electric cables - Reeling and trailing - For underground coal mining purposes.
- 1.4. Electric cables conforming to AS/NZS 1972, Electric cables - Underground coal mines - Other than reeling and trailing.
- 1.5. Any electric cable determined as suitable by the operator (in consultation with the manager of electrical engineering for the coal operation), that is used solely as part of an intrinsically safe circuit or is integral to a caplamp.
- 1.6. In a hazardous zone where the flammable gas concentration is greater than 1.25% by volume in the general body of air, only the following types of electrical plant:

1.6.1. Electrical apparatus for which a valid certificate of conformity exists, which accords with section 2 of this Schedule, or electrical apparatus of a kind detailed on the list "Explosion Protected Electrical Apparatus Approvals List" and in relation to which the information section 3 of this schedule, and the certificate of conformity has been issued for one or more of the explosion protection techniques and associated levels of protection (or protection category) and types of plant listed in sections 1.6.1.1, 1.6.1.2, 1.6.1.3, or 1.6.1.4.

1.6.1.1. Any type of plant certified as intrinsically safe, category "ia", as defined in AS/NZS 60079.11:2000 Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 11: Intrinsic safety 'i'.

1.6.1.2. Any type of plant certified as encapsulated, level of protection "ma", as defined in AS/NZS 60079.18:2005 Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 18: Construction, test and marking of type of protection encapsulation "m" electrical apparatus.

1.6.1.3. Gas detectors / monitors certified as special protection "s" as defined in AS/NZS 1826(Int):2006 Electrical equipment for explosive gas atmospheres—Special protection—Type of protection 's'.

1.6.1.4. Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp, protection type "1" as defined in AS/NZS 62013.1:2001 Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp parts 1 and 2, or protection type "s". (This type of apparatus must be withdrawn to a safe area when the flammable gas concentration exceeds 2% in the general body of air by volume).

1.6.2. Cables with energised conductors connected to the type of plant described in 1.6.1.1, 1.6.1.2, or 1.6.1.3 must contain only circuits that are intrinsically safe, category "ia".

1.7. In a hazardous zone where the flammable gas concentration is not greater than 0.5% by volume in the general body of air, the following type of portable non-explosion protected plant may be used:

1.7.1. portable apparatus:

1.7.1.1. which is only powered by internal batteries,

1.7.1.2. with batteries which are securely fastened within the apparatus and can not inadvertently detach from the apparatus,

1.7.1.3. with circuits which do not produce incendive arcs in normal operation,

1.7.1.4. which does not have any components or parts exposed to coal dust, that can exceed a surface temperature of 150°C in normal operation. (Where coal dust is prevented from entering the internal parts by an appropriate Ingress Protection (IP) rating, maximum surface temperature of any component must not exceed 450°C),

1.7.1.5. which is suitable for its duty,

1.7.1.6. which is suitable for the work environment,

1.7.1.7. in relation to which any accumulation of static charge has insufficient discharge energy to ignite methane, and

1.7.1.8. and in relation to which any radiated energy has insufficient energy to ignite methane and/or explosives.

2. Valid certificate of conformity

The certificate of conformity:

- 2.1. for Group I (mines susceptible to firedamp) as defined in section 4 of AS/NZS 60079.0:2005 Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 0: General requirements, or, for plant that is intrinsically safe, Group II associated apparatus, as defined in AS/NZS 60079.0:2005 Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 0: General requirements, and
- 2.2. must be an AUS Ex certificate of conformity, or, an ANZ Ex certificate of conformity, or, an IEC Ex certificate of conformity, and
- 2.3. in the case of restrained plugs and receptacles, must also attest to compliance with AS1299 "Electrical equipment for coal mines – Flameproof restrained plugs and receptacles"

3. Information

- 3.1. The following information supplied by the manufacturer or supplier of the plant:
 - 3.1.1. where the plant is certified, a copy of the certificate of conformity,
 - 3.1.2. where the plant only has an approval, a copy of the approval.
 - 3.1.3. where the plant is certified and approved, a copy of the certificate of conformity and a copy of the approval.
 - 3.1.4. information in accordance with section 30 of AS/NZS 60079.0 Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 0: General requirements.
 - 3.1.5. information in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001, and
 - 3.1.6. plant drawings that:
 - 3.1.6.1. identify all features of the plant that form part of the explosion protected properties,
 - 3.1.6.2. give sufficient detail so that the plant can be verified as complying to the drawing,
 - 3.1.6.3. Give sufficient detail so that the plant can be verified as complying with the certificate of conformity,
 - 3.1.6.4. are traceable to the drawings used in testing and assessment for certification purposes, and
 - 3.1.6.5. meet the requirements of any relevant code of practice or notice by the Chief Inspector published in the Government Gazette.
- 3.2. Information supplied as referred to in Clause 3.1 must be maintained at the coal operation, or, where the owner of the plant is not the operator of the coal operation, at a location, determined as acceptable by the manager of electrical engineering for the coal operation, to enable the plant to be verified as conforming to the certificate of conformity, installed, used, maintained, overhauled, and repaired. This information must also comply with the requirements

of AS2290.1 "Electrical equipment for coal mines – Introduction and maintenance. Part 1 For hazardous areas."

Definitions:

ANZ Ex certificate of conformity	A certificate of conformity issued under the Australian/New Zealand Certification Scheme for explosion- protected electrical equipment
AUS Ex certificate of conformity	A certificate of conformity issued under the Australian Certification Scheme for explosion - protected electrical equipment
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEC Ex certificate of conformity	A certificate of conformity issued under the International Electrotechnical Commission Certification Scheme for explosion- protected electrical equipment

COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 2002

Appointment pursuant to Section 145 (1)

I, ALAN COUTTS, Deputy Director-General, Mineral Resources of the NSW Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to section 145 (1)(b) of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (the Act), and pursuant to the power delegated to me by the Director General on 28 December 2006, appoint, Paul William DRAIN, as an inspector under the Act, for the period from 15 January 2007 to 25 January 2007.

Dated this 12th day of January 2007.

ALAN COUTTS,
Deputy Director-General,
Mineral Resources,
NSW Department of Primary Industries

COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 2002

Order under Section 217

Documents required to be supplied to Chief Inspector

I, ROBERT REGAN, Chief Inspector, pursuant to section 217 of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (the Act), by this order, specify that, if the Act or the regulations require something to be sent or given to the Chief Inspector, it is enough that it is sent or given to any officer of the Department of Primary Industries:

- (a) at any office of the Department or using any postal address, or
- (b) by electronic or fax transmission to any of the email addresses or fax numbers, listed in the Schedule below.

SCHEDULE

Maitland

516 High Street, Maitland NSW 2320
 PO Box 344, Hunter Region Mail Centre NSW 2310
 Email: minesafety@minerals.nsw.gov.au
 Fax: (02) 4931 6790

Lithgow

Suite 1, 1st Floor, 184 Mort Street
 PO Box 69, Lithgow NSW 2790
 Email: southeastminesafety@minerals.nsw.gov.au
 Fax: (02) 6352 3876

Singleton

Level 1, 1 Civic Avenue
 PO Box 51, Singleton NSW 2330
 Email: northeastminesafety@minerals.nsw.gov.au
 Fax: (02) 6572 1201

Wollongong

Level 3, Block F, 84 Crown Street
 PO Box 674, Wollongong NSW 2500
 Email: southeastminesafety@minerals.nsw.gov.au
 Fax: (02) 4226 3851

Dated this 17th day of January 2007.

ROBERT REGAN,
 Chief Inspector,
 NSW Department of Primary Industries

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 2000

Instrument of Delegation by Director-General

I, ALAN COUTTS, Acting Director-General NSW Department of Primary Industries (the Director-General), pursuant to section 137A(2) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000, hereby revoke all previous delegations under that subsection and delegate any function under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 (the Regulation) listed in Column 1 of the Schedule below to the person listed in Column 2 of the Schedule opposite that function.

In this instrument, the description of "Subject" in Column 1 of the Schedule below is only for general explanation and does not limit any function delegated.

In relation to the registration of plant (Conveyor belts used in underground mines at a coal workplace) referred to in Clause 9(3) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation, the delegation under the second item in the Schedule below of functions under Clauses 107-110 of the Regulation takes effect on 8 June 2007.

SCHEDULE

Column 1 - Function	Column 2 - Person
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 8(2) of Schedule 4 to the Regulation) on the Director-General under any provision of the following Parts of the Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4 (Subject: Exemptions) • 12.5 (Subject: Review of decisions) 	The Chief Inspector of Mines under the Mines Inspection Act 1901 (that is, the person who holds or is for the time being acting in that position)

Column 1 - Function	Column 2 - Person
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 9(3)-(5) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation) on the Director-General under any of the following clauses of the Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 (Subject: Application for registration of plant design) • 108 (Subject: Request for further information) • 109 (Subject: Processing of application) • 110 (Subject: Cancellation of design registration) 	The Chief Inspector under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (including any person appointed from time to time under section 148 of that Act to exercise the Chief Inspector's functions)
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 9(6) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation) on the Director-General under clause 112A (Subject: Requirements for registration) of the Regulation	The Chief Inspector under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (including any person appointed from time to time under section 148 of that Act to exercise the Chief Inspector's functions)
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 9(7)-(9) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation) on the Director-General under any of the following clauses of the Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 113 (Subject: Application for registration of plant) • 114 (Subject: Additional requirements in certain cases) • 115 (Subject: Processing of application) • 116 (Subject: Cancellation of plant registration) • 117 (Subject: Automatic cancellation) • 118 (Subject: Renewal of registration) 	The Chief Inspector under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (including any person appointed from time to time under section 148 of that Act to exercise the Chief Inspector's functions)
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 9(10) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation) on the Director-General under any provision of clause 119A (Subject: Notice of requirements for registration) of the Regulation	The Chief Inspector under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (including any person appointed from time to time under section 148 of that Act to exercise the Chief Inspector's functions)
Any function conferred or imposed (as a result of clause 13(2) of Schedule 4A to the Regulation) on the Director-General under any provision of the following Parts of the Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4 (Subject: Exemptions) • 12.5 (Subject: Review of decisions) 	The Chief Inspector under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 (including any person appointed from time to time under section 148 of that Act to exercise the Chief Inspector's functions)

Dated this 12th day of January 2007.

ALAN COUTTS,
Acting Director-General,
NSW Department of Primary Industries

MINERAL RESOURCES

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been received:

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION LEASE APPLICATION

(06-7014)

No. 7, AGL GAS PRODUCTION (CAMDEN) PTY LTD (ACN 115 063 744) and SYDNEY GAS (CAMDEN) OPERATIONS PTY LIMITED (ACN 100 684 419), area of 10265 hectares, dated 30 October 2006. (Sydney Mining Division).

PETROLEUM SPECIAL PROSPECTING AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS

(06-6645)

No. 22, DIAPRO PTY LTD (ACN 063 428 688), area of 126 blocks, dated 6 October 2006. (Broken Hill Mining Division).

(06-7622)

No. 23, PLATIGRAF PTY LTD (ACN 001 210 073), area of 20 blocks, dated 28 November 2006. (Armidale Mining Division).

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been granted:

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION LICENCE

(05-5354)

No. 451, RED SKY ENERGY PTY LTD (ACN 099 116 275), area of 140 blocks, dated 4 July 2006, for a term until 3 July 2008.

(05-5354)

No. 452, GUNNEDAH GAS PTY LTD (ACN 115 880 772), area of 19 blocks, dated 10 January 2007, for a term until 9 January 2013.

PETROLEUM SPECIAL PROSPECTING AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS

(05-5712)

No. 12, HARDIE INFRASTRUCTURE PTY LTD (ACN 105 959 804), area of 2388 blocks, dated 4 October 2006, for a term until 3 October 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been refused:

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION LICENCE

(05-0144)

No. 75, DIAPRO PTY LTD (ACN 063 428 688), area of 140 blocks. Refusal took effect 21 August 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications for renewal have been received:

(06-4646)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 419, RED SKY ENERGY PTY LTD (ACN 099 116 275), area of 70 blocks. Application for renewal received 20 November 2006.

(06-4645)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 420, RED SKY ENERGY PTY LTD (ACN 099 116 275), area of 61 blocks. Application for renewal received 20 November 2006.

(06-0415)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 432, BOW ENERGY LTD (ACN 111 019 857) and CONSTELLATION ENERGY PTY LTD (ACN 111 085 360), area of 6 blocks. Application for renewal received 15 November 2006.

(04-2315)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 446, SANTELLE PTY LTD (ACN 099 110 675), area of 2 blocks. Application for renewal received 30 November 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES

NOTICE is given that the following authorities have been renewed:

(06-7227)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 4 AGL GAS DEVELOPMENTS (HUNTER) PTY LTD (ACN 073 928 631) and SYDNEY GAS OPERATIONS PTY LIMITED (ACN 079 838 136), area of 72 blocks, for a further term until 10 November 2009. Renewal effective on and from 3 November 2006.

(06-4220)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 13, MOLOPO AUSTRALIA LIMITED (ACN 003 152 154), area of 16 blocks, for a further term until 19 May 2009. Renewal effective on and from 15 September 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

CANCELLATION OF AUTHORITIES AT REQUEST OF HOLDERS

NOTICE is given that the following authorities have been cancelled:

(C00-0008)

Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 435, AUSTRALIAN COALBED METHANE PTY LTD (ACN 002 606 288), area of 83 blocks. Cancellation took effect 10 October 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been received:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(07-76)

No. 2976, MORELLO EARTHMOVING PTY LTD (ACN 055 015 051), area of 17 units, for Group 2, dated 10 January 2007. (Broken Hill Mining Division).

(07-77)

No. 2977, David Charles PRENDERGAST and Trevor PRENDERGAST, area of 4 units, for Group 1, dated 11 January 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-78)

No. 2978, OVERLAND RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 114 187 978), area of 33 units, for Group 1, dated 11 January 2007. (Armidale Mining Division).

(07-79)

No. 2979, CHALLENGER MINES LTD (ACN 090 166 528), area of 4 units, for Group 1, dated 12 January 2007. (Wagga Wagga Mining Division).

(07-80)

No. 2980, ELEPHANT MINES PTY LIMITED (ACN 097 799 025), area of 48 units, for Group 1, dated 15 January 2007. (Sydney Mining Division).

(07-82)

No. 2981, IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED (ACN 118 751 027), area of 40 units, for Group 1, dated 16 January 2007. (Sydney Mining Division).

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been granted:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(06-0144)

No. 2720, now Exploration Licence No. 6691, MONARO MINING NL (ACN 073 155 781), Counties of Argyle and Murray, Map Sheet (8827), area of 112 units, for Group 1, dated 22 December 2006, for a term until 21 December 2008.

(06-4101)

No. 2808, now Exploration Licence No. 6693, BARFUSS CORPORATION PTY LTD (ACN 006 917 666), County of Parry, Map Sheet (9135), area of 37 units, for Group 2 and Group 3, dated 4 January 2007, for a term until 3 January 2009.

(06-4105)

No. 2811, now Exploration Licence No. 6687, ACCESS TRADING COMPANY PTY LTD (ACN 070 161 394), County of Manara, Map Sheet (7632), area of 34 units, for Group 2, dated 22 December 2006, for a term until 21 December 2008.

(06-4106)

No. 2812, now Exploration Licence No. 6684, MALACHITE RESOURCES NL (ACN 075 613 268), County of Hardinge, Map Sheets (9137, 9138), area of 24 units, for Group 1, dated 20 December 2006, for a term until 19 December 2008.

(06-4154)

No. 2857, now Exploration Licence No. 6689, PERILYA BROKEN HILL LIMITED (ACN 099 761 289), County of Yancowinna, Map Sheets (7133, 7134, 7234), area of 33 units, for Group 1, dated 2 January 2007, for a term until 1 January 2009.

(06-4157)

No. 2860, now Exploration Licence No. 6688, RED METAL LIMITED (ACN 103 367 684), Counties of Tandora and Yancowinna, Map Sheets (7233, 7234), area of 23 units, for Group 1, dated 2 January 2007, for a term until 1 January 2009.

PETROLEUM APPLICATION

(06-4647)

No. 80, now Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 452, GUNNEDAH GAS PTY LTD (ACN 115 880 772), area of 19 blocks, for petroleum, dated 10 January 2007, for a term until 9 January 2013. (Armidale Mining Division). For exact location details refer to the Department's NSW State Map of Petroleum Titles.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications for renewal have been received:

(T96-1247)

Exploration Licence No. 5238, GOLDEN CROSS OPERATIONS PTY LTD (ACN 050 212 827), area of 21 units. Application for renewal received 11 January 2007.

(T02-0363)

Exploration Licence No. 6040, THE AUSTRALIAN LAND COMPANY PTY LTD (ACN 009 617 350), area of 29 units. Application for renewal received 10 January 2007.

(Z04-0544)

Exploration Licence No. 6372, GOLDEN CROSS OPERATIONS PTY LTD (ACN 050 212 827), area of 41 units. Application for renewal received 16 January 2007.

(T04-0021)

Exploration Licence No. 6381, MONARO MINING NL (ACN 073 155 781), area of 91 units. Application for renewal received 16 January 2007.

(T04-0053)

Exploration Licence No. 6390, MOLY MINES LIMITED (ACN 103 295 521), area of 69 units. Application for renewal received 15 January 2007.

(T91-0669)

Mining Purposes Lease No. 130 (Act 1973), Nils Ernest TAPE, area of 8040 square metres. Application for renewal received 15 January 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES

NOTICE is given that the following authorities have been renewed:

(T99-0016)

Exploration Licence No. 5671, MILLENNIUM MINERALS (OPERATIONS) PTY LIMITED (ACN 077 507 521), County of Wellesley, Map Sheets (8624, 8724), area of 5 units, for a further term until 9 January 2008. Renewal effective on and from 29 November 2006.

(T99-0135)

Exploration Licence No. 5692, DOWMILL PTY LIMITED (ACN 002 329 615), NOSEBI MINING & MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (ACN 002 516 109) and UNIVERSAL RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 090 468 018), County of Murray, Map Sheet (8726), area of 16 units, for a further term until 6 February 2008. Renewal effective on and from 14 November 2006.

(T99-0133)

Exploration Licence No. 5707, LIMESTONE MINING LIMITED (ACN 089 190 198), County of Lincoln, Map Sheet (8633), area of 3 units, for a further term until 22 March 2008. Renewal effective on and from 12 January 2007.

(Z05-3727)

Exploration Licence No. 5869, GOLDRAP PTY LTD (ACN 059 731 636), County of Inghis, Map Sheet (9036), area of 8 units, for a further term until 11 June 2007. Renewal effective on and from 10 January 2007.

(T02-0034)

Exploration Licence No. 5973, STRAITS (HILLGROVE) GOLD PTY LTD (ACN 102 660 506), County of Sandon, Map Sheet (9236), area of 29 units, for a further term until 18 August 2008. Renewal effective on and from 12 January 2007.

(T03-0844)

Exploration Licence No. 6269, AUSTRALIA ORIENTAL MINERALS NL (ACN 010 126 708), County of King, Map Sheets (8628, 8629, 8728, 8729), area of 19 units, for a further term until 12 July 2008. Renewal effective on and from 20 December 2006.

(T04-0030)

Exploration Licence No. 6274, SHERWOOD VENTURES PTY LTD (ACN 107 201 687), Counties of Harden and King, Map Sheets (8628, 8629), area of 39 units, for a further term until 14 July 2008. Renewal effective on and from 3 January 2006.

(T04-0051)

Exploration Licence No. 6321, COMET RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 060 628 202), County of Dowling, Map Sheet (8131), area of 20 units, for a further term until 18 October 2008. Renewal effective on and from 22 December 2006.

(T02-0537)

Mining Lease No. 1092 (Act 1973), M.N.I. MINING PTY LIMITED (ACN 073 694 710), Parish of Cargo, County of Ashburnham, Map Sheet (8631-2-S), area of 3.726 hectares, for a further term until 8 December 2022. Renewal effective on and from 14 December 2006.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

REFUSAL OF APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL

NOTICE is given that the application for renewal in respect of the following authority has been refused:

(T04-0041)

Exploration Licence No. 6340, RIMFIRE PACIFIC MINING NL (ACN 006 911 744), County of Murchison, Map Sheet (9037, 9038), area of 18 units. The authority ceased to have effect on 10 January 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

PART CANCELLATION

NOTICE is given that the following authority has been cancelled in part:

(T04-0043)

Exploration Licence No. 6306, KINSHA EXPLORATION PTY LTD (ACN 112 851 000).

Description of area cancelled:

An area of 6 units has been cancelled. For further information contact Titles Branch.

Part cancellation took effect on 16 January 2007.

The authority now embraces an area of 49 units.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Mineral Resources

Roads and Traffic Authority

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Kangaroo Valley in the Shoalhaven City Council area

THE Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

K J Durie
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales

SCHEDULE

ALL that piece or parcel of land situated in the Shoalhaven City Council area, Parish of Cambewarra and County of Camden, shown as Lot 11 Deposited Plan 1068310.

(RTA Papers: 404.1269)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Naremburn and Willoughby in the Willoughby City Council area

THE Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

K J Durie
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales

SCHEDULE

ALL those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Willoughby City Council area, Parish of Willoughby and County of Cumberland, shown as:

Lot 6 Deposited Plan 236575;

Lot 2 Deposited Plan 802135; and

Lots 1 to 5 inclusive and Lot 7 Deposited Plan 236353.

(RTA Papers: 329.11055)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Penrith in the Penrith City Council area

THE Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

K J Durie
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales

SCHEDULE

ALL those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Penrith City Council area, Parishes of Castlereagh and Mulgoa, County of Cumberland, shown as Lots 12, 14 to 17 inclusive and 24 to 32 inclusive Deposited Plan 242314.

(RTA Papers: 5/358.1194)

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

WARRINGAH COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which B-Doubles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

KAMORU ADETUNMBI,
Traffic Engineer,
Warringah Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)
3 August 2006

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Warringah Council 25 Metre B-Double Route Notice No. 1/2006.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2010, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those B-Double vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
25.	Allambie Road, Frenchs Forest.	Warringah Road.	Rodborough Road.
25.	Rodborough Road, Frenchs Forest.	Entire length.	Warringah Road.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

COOTAMUNDRA SHIRE COUNCIL in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which B-Doubles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

SHANE T. GODBEE,
General Manager,
Cootamundra Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)
8 December 2006

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Cootamundra Shire Council B-Doubles Notice No. 1 2006.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on 19 December 2006.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 20 December 2006, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to B-Doubles vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

Temporary B-Double route within the township of Stockinbingal in Cootamundra Shire Council.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
Town.	Dudauman Road.	Burley Griffin Way.	Troy Street.	Temporary route only.
Town.	Troy Street.	Dudauman Road.	Burley Griffin Way.	Temporary route only.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

COWRA SHIRE COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which B-Doubles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

JAMES RONCON,
General Manager,
Cowra Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)
20 December 2006

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited Cowra Shire Council, 25 Metre B-Double Vehicle Route Notice No. 1/2007.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2010, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those B-Doubles vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
25.	Campbell Street, Cowra.	Mid Western Highway (H6).	Day Street.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under the Roads Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, make the amendment in the Schedule to the routes and areas previously specified on or in which B-Doubles may be used.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as the Roads and Traffic Authority 25 Metre B-Double Route Notice No. 14/2006.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2010, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those B-Doubles vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

B-Double routes within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
25.	Ducks Lane, Goulburn.	MR676 Hume Street.	Carr Street.
25.	Lillkar Road.	Ducks Lane, Goulburn.	Entire length.
25.	Cowrang Place.	Lillkar Road, Goulburn.	Entire length.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, makes the amendment in the Schedule to the routes and areas previously specified on or in which 4.6m High Vehicles may be used.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as the Roads and Traffic Authority 4.6m High Vehicle Route Notice No. 6/2006.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This notice remains in force until 31 December 2007, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to the vehicle classes specified in Part 2 of this Schedule.

5. Limitations

The conditions or requirements set out in Clauses 3.3 and 3.4 of Part 3 ('Vehicle Access'), Part 4 ('General Requirements') and Part 5 ('Special Requirements') of the Schedule to the '4.6 Metre High Vehicle Route Notice 1999' published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 22 of 19 February 1999, as amended by the Notice published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 32 of 3 March 2000, must be duly complied with.

PART 2 – VEHICLE CLASSES**2.1 Class 1 vehicles**

- a special purpose vehicle that exceeds 4.3 metres, but does not exceed 4.6 metres, in height;
- a vehicle or combination (including a low loader or load platform combination) that is specially designed for the carriage of a large indivisible item, or is carrying a large indivisible item, that together with any load, exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height;

2.2 Class 2 vehicles

- a combination carrying vehicles on more than one deck that together with any load, exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height;
- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is built to carry cattle, sheep, pigs or horses.

2.3 Class 3 vehicles

- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that, together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is carrying wool, hay bales or other primary produce;
- a single motor vehicle carrying vehicles on more than one deck that, together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height.
- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that is constructed to exceed 4.3 metres in height, but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is carrying freight, other than cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, wool, hay bales, or other primary produce.
- a single motor vehicle or combination carrying a freight container that together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres in height, but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height

4. Routes

4.6m high vehicle routes within the Palerang Council.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
4.6m.	MR270.	Wallace Street.	MR51 Lascelles Street.	Coghill Street.	Travel not permitted on school days between the hours of 7:30 – 9:00am and 3:00 - 4:30pm.
4.6m.	MR270.	Coghill Street.	Wallace Street.	Bombay Road.	Travel not permitted on school days between the hours of 7:30 – 9:00am and 3:00 - 4:30pm.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, makes the amendment in the Schedule to the routes and areas previously specified on or in which 4.6m High Vehicles may be used.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

SCHEDULE

1. Citation

This Notice may be cited as the Roads and Traffic Authority 4.6m High Vehicle Route Notice No. 5/2006.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This notice remains in force until 31 December 2007, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to the vehicle classes specified in Part 2 of this Schedule.

5. Limitations

The conditions or requirements set out in Clauses 3.3 and 3.4 of Part 3 ('Vehicle Access'), Part 4 ('General Requirements') and Part 5 ('Special Requirements') of the Schedule to the '4.6 Metre High Vehicle Route Notice 1999' published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 22 of 19 February 1999, as amended by the Notice published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 32 of 3 March 2000, must be duly complied with.

PART 2 — VEHICLE CLASSES

2.1 Class 1 vehicles

- a special purpose vehicle that exceeds 4.3 metres, but does not exceed 4.6 metres, in height;
- a vehicle or combination (including a low loader or load platform combination) that is specially designed for the carriage of a large indivisible item, or is carrying a large indivisible item, that together with any load, exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height.

2.2 Class 2 vehicles

- a combination carrying vehicles on more than one deck that together with any load, exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height;
- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is built to carry cattle, sheep, pigs or horses.

2.3 Class 3 vehicles

- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that, together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is carrying wool, hay bales or other primary produce;
- a single motor vehicle carrying vehicles on more than one deck that, together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height;
- a single motor vehicle, or a combination, that is constructed to exceed 4.3 metres in height, but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height and is carrying freight, other than cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, wool, hay bales, or other primary produce;
- a single motor vehicle or combination carrying a freight container that together with its load exceeds 4.3 metres in height, but does not exceed 4.6 metres in height.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
4.6m.	Ducks Lane, Goulburn.	MR676 Hume Street.	Carr Street.
4.6m.	Lillkar Road.	Ducks Lane, Goulburn.	Entire length.
4.6m.	Cowrang Place.	Lillkar Road, Goulburn.	Entire length.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

CESSNOCK CITY COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which B-Doubles may be used, subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

B. R. MORTOMORE,
General Manager,
Cessnock City Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)
8 January 2007

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as the Cessnock City Council B-Double Route Notice No.1/2007.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2010, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those B-Double vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

Type	Road No.	Road Name	Starting Point	Finishing Point
19.		Lovedale Road, Lovedale to Allandale.	Wine Country Drive (MR220).	Cessnock/Maitland LGA Boundary.
19.	7766.	Majors Lane, Sawyers Gully to Keinbah.	Old Maitland Road.	Lovedale Road.
19.		Old Maitland Road, Sawyers Gully to Bishops Bridge.	Sawyers Gully Road Sawyers Gully.	Cessnock/Maitland LGA Boundary.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Division 3 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance to the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, make the Notice set forth hereunder.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

AMENDMENTS

The General Class 1 Oversize Notice 2002, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 122 of 26 July 2002, at pages 5630 - 5674, is amended:

- (a) Omit the following from 7.1 Restricted Roads:
31. George Booth Drive (MR223) from the intersection of Carrington St to MR588 John Renshaw Drive.
- (b) Add the following to 7.1 Restricted Roads:
31. George Booth Drive (MR527) from the intersection of the F3 Freeway to the entrance to the Tasman Mine.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority pursuant to Clause 12 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, do, by this Notice, exempt from the single steer axle mass limit for a motor vehicle other than a complying bus set out in Table 1 of Schedule 1 to the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, the vehicles described in Part 2 of the Schedule subject to any condition or requirement set out in that Schedule.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

AMENDMENT

The Class 3 Single Steer Axle Mass Limit Exemption Notice 2006, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 189 of 22 December 2006, at pages 11843 to 11846, is amended:

Delete

- 3.3.1 The vehicle, if manufactured after 31 December 2005, must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

Insert

- 3.3.1 The vehicle must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority pursuant to Clause 12 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, do, by this Notice, exempt from the single steer axle mass limit for a motor vehicle other than a complying bus set out in Table 1 of Schedule 1 to the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, the vehicles described in Part 2 of the Schedule subject to any condition or requirement set out in that Schedule.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

AMENDMENT

The Class 1 Single Steer Axle Mass Limit Exemption Notice 2006, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 189 of 22 December 2006, at pages 11846 to 11848, is amended:

Delete

- 3.3.1 The vehicle, if manufactured after 31 December 2005, must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

Insert

- 3.3.1 The vehicle must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

ROAD TRANSPORT (MASS, LOADING AND ACCESS) REGULATION 2005

I, LES WIELINGA, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, pursuant to Clause 36 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005, do set conditions for the operation eligible vehicles, as defined by Clause 7 of Schedule 1 to the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005.

LES WIELINGA,
Chief Executive,
Roads and Traffic Authority

AMENDMENTS

The Higher Mass Limits (Eligible Vehicles) Notice 2006, published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 167 of 30 December 2005, at page 11979 and No. 189 of 22 December 2006, at pages 11849 to 11851, is amended:

Delete

- 7.3.1 The vehicle, if manufactured after 31 December 2005, must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

Insert

- 7.3.1 The vehicle must comply with Regulation No. 29 made under the UN ECE Agreement (UN ECE R29) for cabin strength.

Other Notices

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Transfer of Incorporation pursuant to Section 48(4)

TAKE notice that the co-operative "Northern Rivers Woodcraft Group Co-operative Ltd" formerly registered under the provisions of the Co-operatives Act 1992, is now incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act 1984 as "NORTHERN RIVERS WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED" effective 15 January 2007.

KERRI GRANT,
Manager, Legal,
Delegate of Commissioner,
Office of Fair Trading

DUST DISEASES TRIBUNAL REGULATION 2007

Review of the Dust Diseases Claims Resolution Process

Call for Submissions

THE Government initiated a review of the Claims Resolution Process for dust diseases claims in August 2006 and an Issues Paper was released in October 2006.

A Report has been prepared to outline the Current Review's conclusions in relation to the matters raised in the Issues Paper.

The Dust Diseases Tribunal Regulation 2001 is due for Staged Repeal on 1 September 2007 in accordance with the Subordinate Legislation Act. The objectives of the Regulation are:

- to ensure that dust diseases claims are resolved effectively and efficiently;
- to encourage early settlement and reduce legal and administrative costs; and
- to ensure that users of the Tribunal system contribute equitably to the costs of operating the Tribunal.

Accordingly, the Government is releasing the proposed Dust Diseases Tribunal Regulation 2007, incorporating the minor changes recommended by the Report of the Current Review to the Claims Resolution Process, and a Regulatory Impact Statement.

Copies of the Report, the draft Regulation and the Regulatory Impact Statement can be obtained from www.cabinet.nsw.gov.au or www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lpd (see publications link).

Submissions are invited on the proposed Dust Diseases Tribunal Regulation 2007 and the associated Regulatory Impact Statement. Details on making submissions are contained in the Report.

For further enquiries, contact Legal Branch, The Cabinet Office on (02) 9228 5599.

The closing date for submissions is 12 February 2007.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT 1989

Order under Section 5 (2)

I, Professor MARIE BASHIR, AC, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council and in pursuance of section 5 (2) of the Fire Brigades Act 1989, do, by this my Order, vary the Orders published in *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 55 of 5 May 2000 (Batlow), No. 148 of 17 November 2000 (Blue Mountains), No. 88 of 13 July 1990 (Tumut), and reconstitute the Fire Districts in the following Schedule and declare that the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act shall apply to the areas described in the Schedule.

Signed at Sydney, this 20th day of December 2006.

By Her Excellency's Command,

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Emergency Services

SCHEDULE

In this Schedule, a reference to a local government area is a reference to that area with boundaries as at the date of publication of the Order in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Batlow Fire District

Comprising the existing Fire District in Batlow Shire Council, with additions and deletions as delineated on Map No. 218/06/1 kept in the office of the NSW Fire Brigades.

Blue Mountains Fire District

Comprising the existing Fire District in Blue Mountains City Council, with additions as delineated on Maps No. 343/06/1.1, 343/06/1.2, 343/06/1.3, 343/06/1.4, 343/06/1.5, 343/06/1.6 kept in the office of the NSW Fire Brigades.

Tumut Fire District

Comprising the existing Fire District in Tumut Shire Council, with additions as delineated on Map No. 467/06/1 kept in the office of the NSW Fire Brigades.

FORESTRY ACT 1916

Proclamation

(L.S.) MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor MARIE BASHIR, AC, Governor of the State of New South Wales, in pursuance of the provisions of the Forestry Act 1916 and with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that the land described in the Schedule hereto is dedicated as a State Forest.

SCHEDULE

Central Division

*Land District of Narrandera;
Murrumbidgee Shire Council Area;
Riverina Forestry Region.*

Willbriggie State Forest No. 371 No. 4 Extension. An area of about 13.99 hectares in the Parish of Colaragang, County of Cooper, being the land within Portion 9 delineated

on plan catalogued 7174-1804 in the Department of Lands, Sydney, EXCLUSIVE OF the reserved road 20.115 metres wide and variable width traversing that portion, and portion 6. (06/0514)

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 13th day of December 2006.

By Her Excellency's Command,

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Amendment to Address Locality Name within the Port Macquarie Hastings Local Government Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended the address locality name Kings Creek to King Creek in the Port Macquarie Hastings Local Government Area.

The position and extent for this feature is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's Web Site at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

WARWICK WATKINS,
Chairperson

Geographical Names Board,
PO Box 143, Bathurst NSW 2795.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Determination of a new Address Locality in The Bega Valley Local Government Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended address locality boundaries to enable the creation of a new Address Locality called "Mirador" in the Bega Valley Local Government Area as shown on map GNB3735-1.

The position and extent of these features is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's web site at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

WARWICK WATKINS,
Chairperson

Geographical Names Board,
PO Box 143, Bathurst NSW 2795.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Determination of a new Address Locality within the Blacktown City Council Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended address locality boundaries in the Blacktown City Local Government Area to create a new address locality called The Ponds as shown on map GNB3725-1.

A new address locality called The Ponds is located adjacent to the suburbs of Schofields, Rouse Hill, Kellyville Ridge, Stanhope Gardens, Parklea and Quakers Hill.

The position and extent of these features is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's web site at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

WARWICK WATKINS,
Chairperson

Geographical Names Board,
PO Box 143, Bathurst NSW 2795.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Amendment to Address Locality Boundaries within the Burwood Local Government Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended address locality boundaries in the Burwood Local Government Area as shown on map GNB3651-1.

The proposed amendments include adjustments to the boundaries between Croydon, Croydon Park and Burwood Heights address localities.

The position and extent of these features is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's web site at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

WARWICK WATKINS,
Chairperson

Geographical Names Board,
PO Box 143, Bathurst NSW 2795.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

Notice of Proposal to Re-define Address Locality Names and Boundaries

Within Parramatta City Council Area

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names Board hereby notifies that it has this day amended address locality boundaries within the Parramatta Local Government Area as shown on map GNB3483-1-B.

The position and extent of these features is recorded and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New South Wales. This information can be accessed through the Board's web site at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

WARWICK WATKINS,
Chairperson

Geographical Names Board
PO Box 143
BATHURST NSW 2795

HEALTH INSURANCE LEVIES ACT 1982

Notice of Prescribed Rate

PURSUANT to the Health Insurance Levies Act 1982, the prescribed rate for the purposes of the Act for the period commencing 1 February 2007 will be 112 cents.

Dated: 15 January 2007.

T. NEWBURY,
Chief Commissioner of State Revenue

HERITAGE ACT 1977

Erratum

THE two Heritage Act 1977 notices which appeared in the *Government Gazette* No 5 on 12 January 2007 folio 133 contained an incorrect date. The date shown on the two notices appeared as

"Sydney, 19th day of January 2006"

the date should be

"Sydney, 19th day of December 2006"

This erratum now amends that error with the gazettal date remaining 12 January 2007.

HISTORIC HOUSES TRUST

Notice of finalisation of a Pesticide Use Notification Plan for Historic Houses Trust of NSW

THE Historic Houses Trust (the HHT) has prepared a Pesticide Use Notification Plan in accordance with the requirements of Part 4B of the Pesticides Regulation 1995.

The Plan outlines how the HHT will notify the community of pesticide applications it makes on the HHT properties and other specified sites.

The Plan is available on the HHT website at <blocked::http://www.> www.<http://www.hht.net.au/> hht.net.au or can be obtained from the HHT's Head Office at The Mint, 10 Macquarie Street, Sydney.

PETER WATTS,
Director the Historic Houses Trust

THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT 1995

Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW)
Exhibition of the draft Lord Howe Island Biodiversity Management Plan

THE Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) (DEC) hereby gives notice of the exhibition of the draft Lord Howe Island Biodiversity Management Plan. This Plan meets recovery planning requirements required under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, for thirty threatened species, for all or part of their range.

Exhibition details will be published on 21 December 2006 in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, on the 22 December 2006 in the *Coffs Harbour Advocate and Port News* and on the 15 December 2006 in the *Lord Howe Island Signal*. The DEC web site <www.environment.nsw.gov.au> will also have exhibition information including a copy of the Plan.

GARY DAVEY,
Director,
North East

WINE GRAPES MARKETING BOARD (RECONSTITUTION) ACT 2003

THE Wine Grapes Marketing Board, for the City of Griffith and the local government areas of Leeton, Carrathool and Murrumbidgee in pursuance of Part 2, section 5 of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003, make the following Order.

Dated, the 15th day of January 2007.

Wine Grapes Marketing Board
(Terms and Conditions of Payment) Order 2007
under the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution)
Act 2003

1. Name of Order

Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Terms and Conditions of Payment) Order 2007.

2. Commencement

This Order commences on 15 January 2007, by motion of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board.

3. Duration

This Order has effect for the 2007 calendar year only.

4. Validity of Order

(1) The making of this Order by the Wine Grapes Marketing Board under section 5 of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003, is specifically authorised for the purposes of section 51 of the Trade Practices Act 1974, of the Commonwealth and the Competition Code of New South Wales.

(2) The making of this Order does not limit or remove any obligations parties to this Order may have under the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003.

5. Definitions

In this Order:

Act means the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003.

Board means the Wine Grapes Marketing Board established by the regulation set out in Schedule 1 of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003.

Board's area of operations means the City of Griffith and the local government areas of Carrathool, Leeton and Murrumbidgee

complying contract means:

(a) a contract that fixes:

- (i) the prices to be paid for consignments of MIA wine grapes delivered during the current calendar year only, or the manner in which those prices are to be calculated, and
- (ii) the date or dates by which those prices, or the various instalments of those prices, will be paid,

being a contract entered into before the first Monday in December of the previous calendar year, or

(b) a contract that fixes:

- (i) the prices to be paid for consignments of MIA wine grapes delivered during both the current calendar year and one or more future calendar years, or the manner in which those prices are to be calculated, and
- (ii) the date or dates by which those prices, or the various instalments of those prices, will be paid,

being a contract entered into at any time before the first delivery of winegrapes under the contract, or

- (c) a contract the subject of an approval in force under section 13 of the Act.

consignee means a person to or for whom a consignment of MIA wine grapes is delivered.

consignor means a person by or from whom a consignment of MIA wine grapes is delivered.

constituted grower means for any calendar year, the class of primary producers for which the Board is constituted includes all growers within the Board's area of operation who, during the previous calendar year, harvested more than 20 tonnes of MIA wine grapes, but does not include:

- (a) in the case of a corporation:
- (i) a grower that is also a winery, or
 - (ii) a grower in which a winery has a controlling interest, or
- (b) in the case of an individual:
- (i) a grower who is also a winery, or
 - (ii) a grower who is a director of a corporation that is a winery and who (as a grower) supplies the winery with all of the MIA wine grapes that he or she harvests.

duly contracted delivery means a consignment of MIA wine grapes that is delivered pursuant to a complying contract.

EFT means electronic funds transfer.

MIA wine grapes means any variety of grapes grown in the Board's area of operations for use for processing into wine, must, juice or wine spirit.

6. Application of sections

- (1) Section 7, 8 and 9 of this Order applies to the Terms and Conditions of Payment for all MIA wine grapes delivered to consignees by consignors that are not a duly contracted delivery.
- (2) Section 10 of this Order applies to the Terms and Conditions of Payment for the rates levied by the Wine Grapes Marketing Board under the Agricultural Industry Services Act 1998, in relation to deliveries of all MIA winegrapes from constituted growers within the Board's area of operations.

7. Terms and Conditions of Payment for the year 2007

- (1) The purchase price for MIA wine grapes purchased prior to 5th May 2007 shall be paid by consignees to the Board or as directed by the Board on the dates as noted in the timetables in this section and in accordance with the Manner and Timing specified in Section 9 of this order.
 - (i) For all deliveries of MIA wine grapes to consignees made after 4th May 2007 the payment of 66.66% of the purchase price is to be paid to the Board on 21st June 2007 or as directed by the Board to consignors on or before 25th June 2007.
- (2) Payments made by consignees directly to the Board pertaining to deliveries of MIA wine grapes delivered to consignees by consignors.

Table 1: Payments made to the Board by Consignees

<i>Timetable</i>	<i>Structure</i>
10th May 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.33%)
21st June 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.33%)
11th October 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.34%) including all bonus payments

- (3) The Board may direct payments for MIA wine grapes to be made directly to consignors by consignees only upon completion in full of an "Application to Make Payment Directly to Growers" made and received by the Board on or prior to 24th February 2007.
 - (i) Applications are available from the Board.
 - a. No fees or charges for processing of applications will apply.
 - b. Notification of Board direction will be made 23rd March 2007.
 - (ii) Failure to comply with any or all conditions of the application made in accordance with this Order may result in the revocation of any direction made by the Board pursuant to the application.
- (4) Payments made directly to consignors by consignees excluding all applicable levies for MIA wine grapes delivered to consignees by consignors under direction by the Board.
 - (i) All payments made to the Board by consignees on MIA wine grapes delivered by consignors will be paid to growers in accordance with Table 2 of this Section.
 - (ii) Payments made to growers by consignees upon the direction of the Board are to be made on or before the dates set in Table 2 of this Section.

Table 2: Payments Made to Consignors by Consignees and the Board

<i>Timetable</i>	<i>Structure</i>
14th May 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.33%)
25th June 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.33%)
15th October 2007	1/3 total delivery value (33.34%) including all bonus payments

8. Default payments for deliveries of MIA wine grapes

- (1) Interest shall apply on all late payments made for purchased MIA winegrapes whether the consignee has been directed by the Board to make payments directly to consignors or not at the rate prescribed under section 95 (1) of the Supreme Court Act 1970 for payment of interest on a judgement debt, plus 5 per cent.
- (2) Payments made in accordance with this section shall occur in accordance with instruction of the Board.
- (3) Any money due to the Board, including any money that becomes payable as a consequence of the revocation of a direction under section 10 of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Reconstitution) Act 2003 may be recovered as a debt.

9. Manner and timing in which payments are to be made

- (1) Notwithstanding any previous section in this Order this clause applies to payment by all consignees accepting deliveries of MIA wine grapes from consignors otherwise than pursuant to a direction by the Board. Payments are to be:
 - (i) Paid as a valid bank cheque made out to the Wine Grapes Marketing Board and receipted by the Board by 12 midday of the due date, or
 - (ii) Transferred to the Board's nominated banking account by EFT so as to cause all funds to be cleared by the due date. A confirmation of the transaction must be forwarded by facsimile to the Board on the same day.
- (2) Notwithstanding any previous section in this Order this clause applies to all payments made to consignors by consignees accepting deliveries of MIA wine grapes from consignors pursuant to a direction under the Act by the Board:
 - (i) Made available as a cheque made out to the consignor for pickup by consignors by 12 midday on the due dates, or
 - (ii) Transferred by EFT to consignor's nominated banking account so that funds are cleared by the due dates. A confirmation of the transaction must be forwarded to the grower on the same day, or
 - (iii) Sent as a cheque made out of the consignor via Australia Post to consignors post marked on the date directed.
- (2) No payments made available for consignor pickup are to be retained by the consignee for greater than 24 hours, these shall be posted to the consignor.
- (3) Revocation of a Board direction may result from non-compliance of the manner within this Order.

10. Calculation and payment of Wine Grapes Marketing Board fees and charges

- (1) Fees and Charges are applicable on deliveries of MIA wine grapes on all constituted growers.
- (2) The rate for 2007 is \$3.90 per tonne (fresh weight) of winegrapes.
- (3) In the case of a consignee receiving Board direction to make payments to consignors directly the Fees and Charges amount shall be deducted by the consignee from the payment for deliveries of MIA wine grapes and then remitted to the Board in the following timetables and structure.

Table 3: Payments of Fees and Charges to the Board

<i>Timetable</i>	<i>Structure</i>
14th May 2007	\$1.30 per tonne delivered
25th June 2007	\$1.30 per tonne delivered
15th October 2007	\$1.30 per tonne delivered

Table 4: Alternate Payments of Fees and Charges to the Board

<i>Timetable</i>	<i>Structure</i>
29th June 2007	\$3.90 per tonne delivered

- (4) Payments of Fees and Charges by consignees in accordance with Table 4: Alternate Payments of Levies to the Board are required to advise the Board in writing by 19th April 2007. No penalty or discount will be provided to the consignee for payments made in this manner.
- (5) Failure to remit Fees and Charges to the Board within the timetable, structure and the approved manner may cause a revocation of a Board direction made in accordance with this Order.
- (6) All Fees and Charges payable to the Board in accordance with the timetables in Subsection 3 of this Section are to be paid to the Board in the following manner:
 - (i) To the Board's nominated banking account by EFT on the due dates, including a confirmation of the transaction sent by facsimile to the Board on the same day, or
 - (ii) Sent as a business cheque made out to the Wine Grapes Marketing Board via Australia Post postmarked on the due dates.
 - (iii) Delivered to the registered offices of the Board on the due dates.

All enquiries in relation to this Order should be directed to:

Mr Brian Simpson
 Chief Executive Officer
 Riverina - Wine Grapes Marketing Board
 182 Yambil Street, Griffith NSW 2680
 PO Box 385, Griffith NSW 2680
 Phone: (02) 6962 3944. Fax: (02) 6962 6103
 Mobile: 0438 388 828.
 Email: bsimpson@wgmb.net.au.

Copies of this Order can be downloaded from the Board's website in PDF format: <http://www.wgmb.net.au>.

CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 225(4) of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, do, by this proclamation, revoke the proclamations published in the Government Gazette of 19 October 2001 and 16 February 1996 and varied on 8 November 2002 which declared Mulawa Correctional Centre to be a correctional centre.

This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 17th day of January 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice
Minister for Juvenile Justice
Minister for Emergency Services
Minister for Lands
Minister for Rural Affairs
Minister for Volunteering

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 225(1) and 225(3) of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, do, by this proclamation, declare the area comprised within the boundaries hereunder (together with buildings or premises which are now or may hereafter be erected thereon) to be a correctional centre within the meaning of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* and I further declare that the correctional centre shall be known as the Silverwater Women's Correctional Centre, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Local Government area of Auburn, Parish of St John and County of Cumberland, being part of lot 22 Deposited Plan 876995, shown by shading on Plan Catalogue Number 54302 in the Department of Public Works and Services (now known as the Department of Commerce) Plan Room and having an area of 6.048 hectares or thereabouts.

This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 17TH day of January 2007.

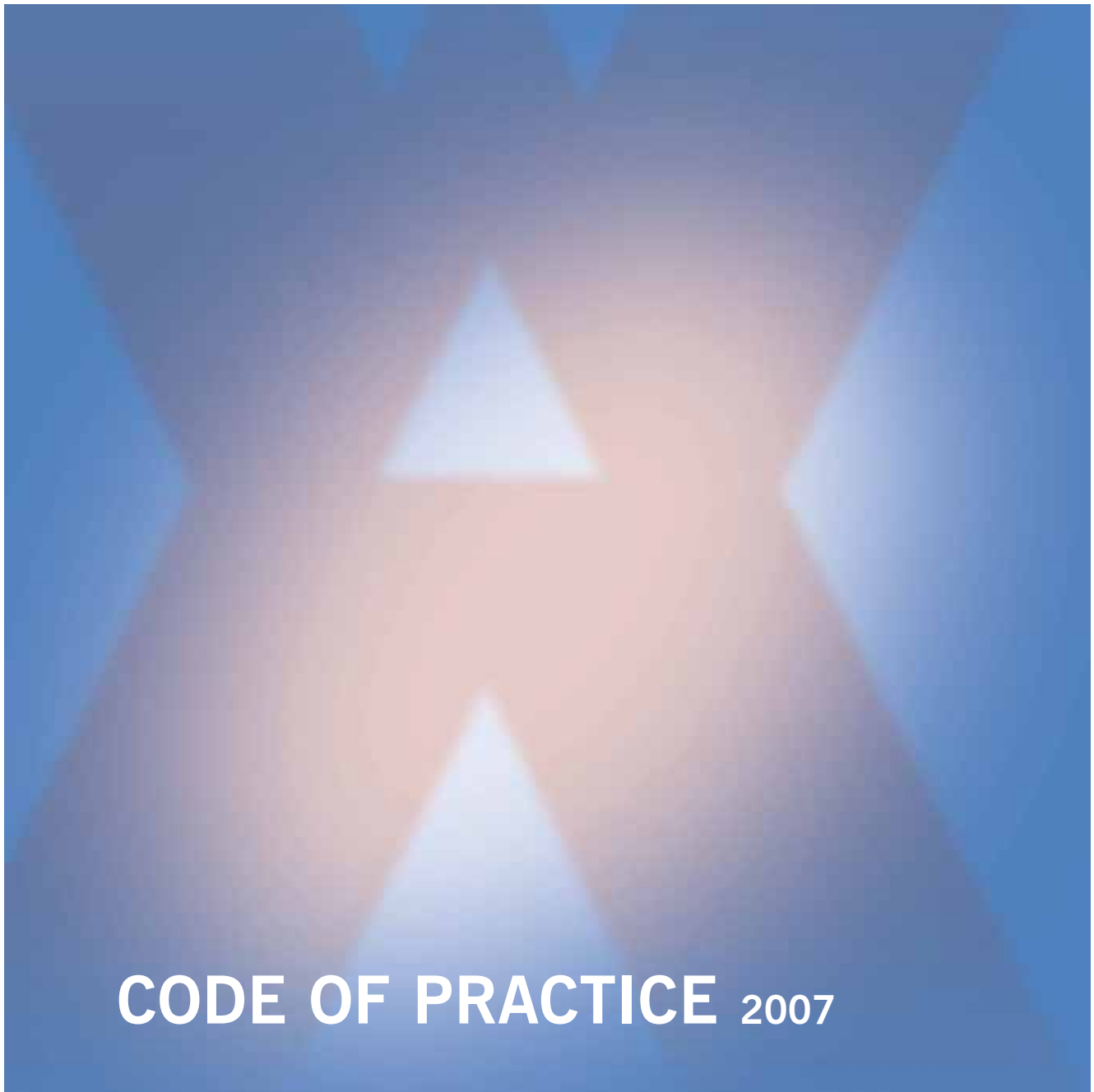
By Her Excellency's Command.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice
Minister for Juvenile Justice
Minister for Emergency Services
Minister for Lands
Minister for Rural Affairs
Minister for Volunteering

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL WORK



CODE OF PRACTICE 2007

WorkCover. **Watching out for you.**



New South Wales Government

Revised 2nd Edition 2007

Disclaimer

This publication contains information regarding occupational health, safety, injury management or workers compensation. It includes some of your obligations under the various workers compensation and occupational health and safety legislation that WorkCover NSW administers. To ensure you comply with your legal obligations you must refer to the appropriate Acts.

This publication may refer to WorkCover NSW administered legislation that has been amended or repealed. When reading this publication you should always refer to the latest laws. Information on the latest laws can be checked at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au or contact 1300 656 986.

© WorkCover NSW

CONTENTS	PAGE
WHAT IS AN INDUSTRY CODE OF PRACTICE?	4
PREFACE	5
WHAT ARE LOW VOLTAGE INSTALLATIONS?	5
HOW CAN ELECTRICITY AT LOW VOLTAGE AFFECT HEALTH AND SAFETY?	6
WHAT DO THE SYMBOLS IN THE CODE OF PRACTICE MEAN?	6
CHAPTER 1 ESTABLISHMENT	7
1.1 Title	7
1.2 Purpose	7
1.3 Scope	7
1.4 Authority	8
1.5 Commencement	8
1.6 Revocation	8
1.7 Interpretation	8
1.8 Definitions	8
CHAPTER 2 CONSULTATION AT WORK	14
2.1 Consultation at the workplace	14
2.1.1 Consultation arrangements	14
2.1.2 Consultation procedures	15
2.1.3 When should consultation be undertaken?	15
2.1.4 How should consultation be undertaken?	15
CHAPTER 3 RISK MANAGEMENT	16
3.1 Managing risks in the workplace	16
3.2 Step 1 – Identifying the hazards	17
3.3 Step 2 – Assessing the risks	18
3.4 Step 3 – Eliminate or control the risk	19
3.4.1 Hierarchy of control	19
3.5 Safe work method statement (SWMS)	20
3.6 Instruction, training, information and supervision	21
3.6.1 Instruction and training	22
3.6.2 Provision of information	22
3.6.3 Supervision	22
3.6.4 Incident reporting	23
3.6.5 Notification of incidents	23
3.7 Step 4 – Monitor and review	24

CHAPTER 4 IDENTIFYING HAZARDS	25
4.1 Common hazards of testing, fault finding or working on or near low voltage installations	25
4.2 Common non-electrical hazards which may be encountered in electrical work	26
CHAPTER 5 ASSESSING THE RISKS	28
5.1 Identifying individual needs	28
5.2 Risk factors when modifying or repairing existing electrical installations	29
5.3 Risk factors when testing and fault finding	29
5.4 Risk factors of high fault currents – Working, testing or fault finding energised	30
5.5 Recording the risk assessment	30
CHAPTER 6 CONTROLLING RISKS	31
6.1 Control measures for all electrical work – General principles	31
6.1.1 Elimination	31
6.1.2 Substitution	32
6.1.3 Separation	32
6.1.4 Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)	32
6.2 Working de-energised or near energised parts	33
6.2.1 General	33
6.2.2 Identification	33
6.2.3 Isolation	33
6.2.4 Securing the isolation – Locking off	34
6.2.5 Tagging	35
6.2.6 Testing	36
6.2.7 Bonding of conductors	36
6.3 Cutting of cables	36
6.4 Removing out of service electrical equipment	36
6.5 Working on energised (live) circuits	39
6.5.1 Planning and preparation before working on energised circuits	39
6.5.2 Control measures to be taken while working on energised circuits	41
6.6 Testing and fault finding	43
6.7 Control measures to be taken when leaving unfinished work	44
CHAPTER 7 TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, PPE AND EQUIPMENT USED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK	45
7.1 General	45
7.2 Insulated tools and equipment	45
7.3 Portable electric tools	45
7.4 Ladders and step ladders	45
7.5 Safety harnesses	46
7.6 PPE	46
7.7 Insulating barriers and insulating mats	46
7.8 Instruments and test devices	46
7.9 Use of instruments and test devices	47

CHAPTER 8	LEGAL OBLIGATIONS	48
8.1	Duties of Employers	48
8.1.1	Overview	48
8.1.2	Other electrical safety recommendations	50
8.1.3	Supervision	50
8.1.4	Home Building Act – Licensing and supervision	51
8.1.5	Emergencies and first aid	51
8.1.6	Notification of electrical incidents	51
8.2	Duties of self-employed persons	52
8.3	Duties of persons in control of workplaces, plant or substances	52
8.4	Duties of employees	53
8.5	Duties of designers, manufacturers and suppliers of plant for use at work	53
8.6	Enforcement	54
8.7	Other significant legislation	54
Appendix 1	Tool 1: Sample risk control plan – distribution board	55
Appendix 2	Tool 2: Preventative actions checklist	57
Appendix 3	Example safe work method statement	61
Appendix 4	Safety observers	64
Appendix 5	Guide for safe work practices on extra low voltage electrical installations	65
Appendix 6	High voltage electrical installations	68
Appendix 7	Useful publications	70
Appendix 8	Case studies of electrical incidents	72

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRY CODE OF PRACTICE?

An approved industry code of practice is a practical guide to employers and others who have duties under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* (OHS Act) and the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* (OHS Regulation) with respect to occupational health, safety and welfare.

An industry code of practice is approved by the Minister administering the OHS Act. It comes into force on the day specified in the code or, if no day is specified, on the day it is published in the NSW Government Gazette. An approved industry code of practice may be amended from time to time (or it may be revoked) by publication in the Gazette.

An approved industry code of practice should be observed unless an alternative course of action that achieves the same or a better level of health, safety and welfare at work is being followed.

An approved industry code of practice is intended to be used in conjunction with the requirements of the OHS Act and the OHS Regulation but does not have the same legal force. An approved industry code of practice is advisory rather than mandatory. However, in legal proceedings under the OHS Act or OHS Regulation, failure to observe a relevant approved industry code of practice is admissible in evidence to establish an offence under the OHS Act or OHS Regulation.

A WorkCover Authority inspector can draw attention to an approved industry code of practice in an improvement or prohibition notice as a way of indicating the measures that could be taken to remedy an alleged contravention or non compliance with the OHS Act or OHS regulation. Failure to comply with an improvement or prohibition notice without reasonable excuse is an offence.

In summary, an approved Industry Code of Practice:

- ✓ gives practical guidance on how health, safety and welfare at work can be achieved;
- ✓ should be observed unless an alternative course of action that achieves the same or a better level of health, safety and welfare in the workplace is being followed;
- ✓ can be used in support of the preventive enforcement provisions of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*;
- ✓ can be used to support prosecutions for failing to comply with or contravening the OHS Act or OHS Regulation.

PREFACE

The aim of this code of practice is to protect the health and safety of electrical workers. It will help employers and self-employed persons decide on appropriate measures to eliminate or control the risks to employees and other workers who perform electrical work on or near low voltage installations. It provides practical guidance on implementing the requirements of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* and *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* (OHS Regulation) as amended by the *Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Electrical Work) Regulation 2004*, which amended clauses 207 and 208 of the OHS Regulation.

Some activities are excluded, such as electrical work on extra low voltage installations, work on high voltage installations, automotive work and the manufacture of electrical appliances and apparatus.

WARNING



In accordance with the statutory risk control requirements of the OHS Regulation, the practice of working on an energised (live) low voltage installation cannot usually be justified. It is the responsibility of the employer, and the controller of the premises, to ensure that this is not done other than in situations where 'it is necessary in the interests of safety and the risk of harm would be greater' if that part of the installation's circuits or apparatus were to be de-energised.

Note: The Australian Standard AS/NZS 4836: *Safe working on low voltage electrical installations* also provides guidance for safe work practices on or near low voltage electrical installations. The guidance relating to energised (live) work is inconsistent with the statutory provisions of the OHS Regulation and the requirements of this code. Observance only of the requirements of AS/NZS 4836 does not meet the provisions of the OHS Act and OHS Regulation and therefore this code prevails.

This code was developed in consultation with members of the electrical industry including relevant unions, employer bodies and government agencies and replaces the first edition of the *Code of practice for low voltage electrical work*, which commenced on 1 January 2002.

WHAT ARE LOW VOLTAGE INSTALLATIONS?

In this code of practice, low voltage installations include any and all electrically operated circuits, apparatus, components in which the electrical voltage exceeds extra low voltage (ELV) and is at or below 1000 Volts a.c. or 1500 Volts d.c.

Many electrical occupations and tasks may place electrical workers at risk to low voltage electricity, such as:

- new electrical installations and their connection to supply
- existing installations and their maintenance and modification
- temporary wiring arrangements
- testing and fault finding on circuits or equipment
- switching operations
- inspections.

HOW CAN ELECTRICITY AT LOW VOLTAGE AFFECT HEALTH AND SAFETY?

Contact with energised electrical conductors is a serious risk because a proportion of the current passing through the human body may also pass through the heart. The current through the heart can disrupt the heart's operation by forcing it into fibrillation, which then stops blood being pumped around the body. When the body or the brain no longer receives oxygen from the blood, it begins to die. This means that contact with energised parts at any voltage that causes sufficient current to pass through the heart is potentially injurious or even fatal.

Contact with energised electrical components can also cause serious burns arising from the discharge of electrical energy. Health effects can include muscle spasm, shock, burns, palpitations, nausea and vomiting, collapse, fibrillation, unconsciousness, or death. Other risks include fires and explosions.

WHAT DO THE SYMBOLS IN THE CODE OF PRACTICE MEAN?

To help you work out what you require, a number of symbols are used to highlight things you need to take into account and tools to help you do the job.



Consult and communicate with employers



Legal obligations that must be followed



The process of finding things that cause harm, working out how big a problem they are and fixing them



Assess the risks in your workplace



Tools that can help you work out your plan

CHAPTER 1 – ESTABLISHMENT

1.1 Title

This is the *Code of practice for low voltage electrical work*.

1.2 Purpose

This code of practice provides practical guidance in order to protect the health and safety of persons working, testing or fault finding on or near low voltage electrical installations.

This code explains the requirements for managing risks associated with electricity, to ensure the health, safety and welfare of electrical workers, appropriate for the particular circumstances of each workplace.

1.3 Scope

This code of practice applies to all electrical work, testing or fault finding in places of work in NSW, except as listed below.

Electrical work is work on or near a low voltage electrical installation, for the purpose of installing, repairing, altering, removing or adding to an electrical installation or the supervision of that work.

Note: For the purposes of this code this includes electrical work, testing or fault finding on a low voltage electrical installation under the control of an electricity network operator, which does not form part of the electricity distribution network.

This code does not apply to electrical work, testing or fault finding relating to:

- (a) extra low voltage electrical installations – refer to Appendix 5
- (b) high voltage electrical installations – refer to Appendix 6
- (c) work by or for an electricity network operator, which is carried out in accordance with a safety plan required by the *Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2002*
- (d) the manufacture or supply of electrical appliances, apparatus, articles or plant, for sale or hire when unplugged from any electrical outlet socket
- (e) automotive electrical work
- (f) telephone, communication and data systems
- (g) repair of consumer appliances, plant, luminaries or equipment when unplugged from any electrical outlet socket
- (h) work on a mine site.

If the requirements of this code are inconsistent with requirements of the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2006* then that regulation prevails.

On construction sites, this code applies in addition to the requirements of the *Code of practice: Electrical practices for construction work*, which applies to temporary installations and electrical appliances used during construction work.

1.4 Authority

This is an industry code of practice approved by the Minister for Commerce under section 43 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*, on the recommendation of the WorkCover Authority of New South Wales ('WorkCover NSW').

1.5 Commencement

This code of practice takes effect on (*Gazetta/date*).

1.6 Revocation

This code of practice replaces the first edition of the *Code of practice for low voltage electrical work*, published in the *Government Gazette* on 14 December 2001, which is hereby revoked as provided by section 45 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*.

1.7 Interpretation

1.7.1 Recommended practices

Words such as 'should' indicate recommended courses of action. 'May' or 'consider' indicate a possible course of action the duty holder should consider. However, you may choose an alternative method of achieving a safe system of work. For a further explanation, see 'What is an industry code of practice?'.

1.7.2 Legal obligations

Words such as 'must', 'requires' and 'mandatory' indicate obligations that, pursuant to the OHS Regulation, must be complied with. These obligations are included in this code as appropriate background material against which the guidance afforded by the code should be assessed. In addition to the obligations imposed by the OHS Regulation, failure to comply with the code can be used as evidence in proceedings for an offence against the OHS Act or OHS Regulation where the code is relevant to an element of particular prosecution.

1.8 Definitions

The following definitions are used for the purposes of this code of practice:

approved	means any, or a combination, of the following:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• agreed to for a purpose in writing by the employer or the controller of the premises, subject to the consultation process• certified for a function by a recognised testing authority• meeting an Australian Standard (or other standard recognised by regulatory authorities).

authorised	<p>means to give authority in writing or by other means to perform a particular task. This can be achieved by any, or a combination, of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing a paper document• sending a facsimile• discussing the matter over the telephone, with details recorded on paper at each end, or• other equivalent means (eg email). <p>Note: Being authorised also carries with it responsibilities for employers and employees – see Sections 8.1 and 8.4.</p>
competent person	<p>for any task means a person who has acquired through training, qualification, experience, or a combination of these, the knowledge and skill to carry out the task.</p> <p>Note: See definition of ‘safety observer’.</p>
control measures	<p>measures taken to minimise a risk to the lowest level reasonably practicable.</p>
controller of premises	<p>means a person who has control of the premises used by people (who are not their employees) as a place of work, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) a person who has only limited control of the premises(b) a person who has, under any contract or lease, an obligation to maintain or repair the premises, but(c) does not include an occupier of a private dwelling. <p>Note: In some cases the controller is the owner who can also be the occupier. The obligations of employers to their employees in relation to premises are covered under specific employer obligations, and not under controller obligations.</p>
de-energised (dead)	<p>means separated from all sources of supply but not necessarily isolated, earthed, discharged or out of commission.</p>
electrical article	<p>means any appliance, wire, fitting, cable, conduit, meter, insulator, apparatus, material or other electrical equipment intended or designed for use in, or for the purposes of, or for connection to, any electrical installation.</p> <p>Note: Electrical article has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004</i>.</p>

electrical installation	<p>means any fixed appliance, wires, fittings, apparatus or other electrical equipment used for (or for the purposes incidental to) the conveyance, control and use of electricity in a particular place, but does not include any of the following:</p> <p>(a) any electrical equipment used, or intended for use, in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity that is:</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">(i) owned or used by an electricity supply authority, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">(ii) located in a place that is owned or occupied by such an authority</p> <p>(b) any electrical article connected to, and extending or situated beyond any electrical outlet socket</p> <p>(c) any electrical equipment in or about a mine</p> <p>(d) any electricity installation operating at not more than 50 volts alternating current or 120 volts ripple free direct current</p> <p>(e) any other electrical equipment, or class of electrical equipment, prescribed by the Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulations 2006.</p> <p>Note: Electrical installation has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004</i>.</p>
electrical supply authority (electricity network operator)	<p>has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004</i>.</p>
electrical wiring work (electrical work)	<p>means the actual physical work of installing, repairing, altering, removing or adding to an electrical installation or the supervising of that work.</p> <p>Note: Electrical wiring work has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004</i>. For the purposes of this code this includes electrical wiring work carried out on a low voltage electrical installation under the control of an electricity network operator, which does not form part of the electricity distribution network.</p>
electrical worker	<p>means an employee, apprentice, self employed or other person carrying out electrical work, including the supervision of such work.</p>
ELV – extra low voltage	<p>means an operating voltage not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple free d.c., as defined in AS/NZS 3000 <i>Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules</i>.</p>
employee	<p>means an individual who works under a contract of employment or apprenticeship.</p>
employer	<p>means a person who employs persons under contracts of employment, or apprenticeship.</p> <p>Note: In some chapters of the Regulation, the term ‘employer’ includes a self employed person in relation to duties to other persons.</p>
energised (live)	<p>means connected to a source of electrical supply or subject to hazardous induced or capacitive voltages.</p>

exposed conductor	means an electrical conductor that is hazardous because it has not been protected by a barrier of rigid material or by insulation that is adequate for the voltage concerned, under a relevant Australian Standard specification.
exposure	means the contact of a person with a hazard.
fault finding	means the process of making measurements or carrying out tests on the electrical installation in order to prove operability or locate faults.
hazard	means anything (including work practices or procedures) that has the potential to harm the health and safety of a person.
high voltage	means an operating voltage of more than 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. between phase conductors or between a phase conductor and an earth as defined in AS/NZS 3000 <i>Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules</i> .
in the interests of safety	means a situation where a properly performed and documented risk assessment shows that the risk of harm would be greater if the circuits and apparatus were de-energised than could be the case with the circuits and apparatus remaining energised for the duration of the work. Note: This definition applies to situations where there is a significant potential for the loss of life or serious injury to persons, destruction of or significant damage to property, destruction of or significant damage to the environment or the loss of the provision of essential community services that would, if the circuits and apparatus were de-energised, result in greater harm.
inspection	means a visual observation of a low voltage electrical installation, electrical circuits, apparatus, associated equipment and other workplace hazards.
inspector	means an inspector appointed under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000</i> .
isolated	(specific electrical usage) means disconnected from all possible sources of electrical energy by opening of switches, opening or withdrawal of circuit-breakers, removal of fuses, links, connections and the like and rendered incapable of being energised unintentionally.
low voltage	means an operating voltage that exceeds extra-low voltage (ELV), but not exceeding 1000V a.c. or 1500V d.c. as defined in AS/NZS 3000 <i>Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules</i> .
MEN	means multiple earthed neutral.
near	see 'on or near exposed low voltage conductors', below.
neutral	means a conductor of a three wire or multi wire system, which is maintained at an intermediate and approximately uniform potential in respect of the active conductors or the conductor of a two wire system that is earthed at its source. A neutral should be considered (and treated) as an energised conductor until isolated and proven de-energised.
OHS Act	means the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000</i> .

OHS Regulation	means the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001.
on or near exposed low voltage conductors	<p>means a situation where an electrical worker is working on or near exposed low voltage energised conductors and there is a reasonable possibility that the worker's body, or any conducting medium the worker may be carrying or touching during the course of the work, may come closer to the exposed energised low voltage conductors than 500mm.</p> <p>Note 1: The term 'on or near exposed low voltage conductors' does not apply if the uninsulated and energised part of the installation is safely and securely shielded by design or segregated and protected with insulated barricades or insulated shrouding or insulating material to prevent against inadvertent or direct contact.</p> <p>Note 2: An exposed conductor is a conductive part of low voltage electrical equipment which:</p> <p>(a) can be touched with the standard test finger as specified in AS/NZS 3100: <i>Approval and test specification – General requirements for electrical equipment.</i></p> <p>(b) is not an energised part but can become energised if basic insulation fails.</p>
personal protective equipment (PPE)	<p>means items that electrical workers can use to protect themselves against hazards. PPE includes insulating gloves, insulating mats or sheeting, safety helmet, safety glasses, face protection and appropriate clothing.</p> <p>Note: A number of items of PPE are made and tested to Australian Standards. PPE that is not designated as meeting a recognised standard may be unreliable in service, as its performance is unknown.</p>
plant	<p>includes any equipment, appliance or machinery.</p> <p>Note: The legal definition of plant is very broad and inclusive.</p>
risk	means a combination of the probability that a hazard may cause an injury and the severity of an injury.
safety observer	<p>means a person who has been specifically assigned the responsibility of observing and warning against unsafe approach to electrical equipment, exposed low voltage energised conductors and other potential hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For work on an energised electrical installation, the safety observer must be competent to perform the particular task that is to be carried out and must also be competent in electrical rescue and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). <p>Note: This means the safety observer must be competent and qualified under the <i>Home Building Act 1989</i> to carry out the electrical work that is being performed by the electrical worker who is carrying out the work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For testing, the safety observer must be competent to assist the persons who are conducting the tests and must also be competent in electrical rescue and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

safe work method statement	<p>means a statement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• describes how work is to be carried out• identifies the work activities assessed as having safety risks• identifies the safety risks; and• describes the control measures that will be applied to the work activities, and includes a description of the equipment used in the work, the standards or codes to be complied with, the qualifications of the personnel doing the work and the training required to do the work.
self-employed person	<p>means a person who works for gain or reward otherwise than under a contract of employment or apprenticeship, whether or not employing others.</p> <p>Note: In some chapters of the OHS Regulation, the term employer includes a self-employed person.</p>
separate	<p>(as a risk control measure) means to separate the hazard from the worker using barriers, distance, or time.</p>
testing	<p>means the use of logical methodology or test instruments or test equipment by an electrical worker to test for the integrity and operability of energised circuits and apparatus of an electrical installation or electrical equipment.</p>
voltage	<p>differences of potential normally existing between conductors and between conductors and earth. This is defined in <i>AS/NZS 3000 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules)</i>.</p>
working energised (live)	<p>means the process of carrying out electrical work on an energised low voltage electrical installation or electrical equipment that is not isolated.</p> <p>Note: This excludes testing and fault finding carried out in accordance with the requirements of Clause 208 of the OHS Regulation.</p>
workplace	<p>is the place of work, which can be anywhere and includes premises.</p>
WorkCover NSW	<p>means the WorkCover Authority of New South Wales established by Section 14 of the <i>Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998</i>.</p>

CHAPTER 2 – CONSULTATION AT WORK



The OHS Act and the OHS Regulation require employers to address workplace health and safety through a process of risk management and consultation.

To effectively implement this code, employers need to be aware of these requirements and have procedures in place to apply them.

The advice in this code of practice should be used when consulting with employees about the hazards of working on or near low voltage electrical installations and involving them in the risk assessment and control process.

Employers are advised to consult the OHS Act and the OHS Regulation as well as the *Code of practice: Occupational health and safety consultation* and the *Code of practice: Risk assessment* for details of these requirements and how they can be met. The following information is designed to provide an overview of legislative requirements.

2.1 Consultation at the workplace



Employers must consult with employees when taking steps to assess and control workplace risks.

In order to consult with employees, employers are required to set up consultation arrangements and develop consultation procedures.

2.1.1 Consultation arrangements

The OHS Act provides three options for consultation arrangements under sections 16 and 17:

Arrangement	Number of employees	Requirement
OHS committee	20 or more employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requested by a majority of employees, or direction by WorkCover.
OHS representative	any size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least one employee requests an election, or direction by WorkCover.
Other agreed arrangements	any size	agreed to by both the employer and employees (in a small workplace it may be a regular safety meeting with employees)

Before using this code, an employer must ensure that consultation arrangements are in place. An employer may initiate the establishment of an OHS committee or the election of an OHS representative if the employees have not made such a request. When the consultation arrangements have been decided, clause 27 of the OHS Regulation requires employers to record them and advise all existing and new employees.

2.1.2 Consultation procedures

After setting up the consultation arrangements, employers need to consider when and how these consultation arrangements need to be applied.

2.1.3 When should consultation be undertaken?

Under section 13 of the OHS Act, employers have a general duty to consult employees when decisions are being considered that may affect their health, safety and welfare at work. Therefore, employers are required to consult with their OHS committee, OHS representative or other agreed arrangement when such decisions are being considered.

Note: Section 17(3) of the OHS Act provides that a Federal or State industrial organisation of employees may, on request, represent employees for the purposes of consultation on occupational health, safety and welfare under other agreed arrangements.

Decisions that could affect health, safety and welfare include:

- planning for new premises or modifying existing premises
- purchasing new plant, equipment or substances
- planning, designing or changing work tasks or jobs
- using contractors in the workplace
- investigating incidents or accidents
- developing emergency procedures
- determining or reviewing workplace amenities
- determining or reviewing consultation arrangements
- assessing, reviewing and monitoring risks to health and safety from work
- eliminating or controlling risks to health and safety from work.

Note: Any procedures that are developed to encompass these activities must incorporate consultation.

It may not be practical or reasonable to involve the OHS committee or the OHS representative in every purchase decision or task change. However, the employers or committee or representatives should agree on what process is needed to ensure that affected employees are consulted.

2.1.4 How should consultation be undertaken?

When engaged in consultation, section 14 of the OHS Act requires employers to:

- share all relevant information with employees – for example, if an employer is going to change a work task, employees need to be told of any risk to health and safety that may arise and what will be done to eliminate or control these risks
- give employees reasonable time to express their views – employees need adequate time to assess the information given to them, obtain relevant safety information and consult with fellow employees to enable them to form their views
- value the views of employees and take into account when the decision is made to resolve the matter – in many cases, agreement will be reached on how the safety issues are to be addressed. When agreement cannot be reached, the employer should explain how the employee's concerns have been addressed.

CHAPTER 3 – RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Managing risks in the workplace



Under the OHS Regulation all employers and self employed persons must use a risk management approach to address workplace health and safety.

Risk management should be initiated when considering new work, purchasing equipment, developing or changing work systems, or designing or remodelling the workplace. This will help you identify the special needs of each workplace.

The OHS Regulation requires employers to:

- identify hazards
- assess the risks to the health and safety of persons arising from the hazards
- use appropriate control measures to eliminate or reduce the risks
- monitor and review the control measures to ensure on-going safety.

These are the key elements of a risk management process, which should be undertaken in consultation with the people most likely to be affected, such as employees and electrical contractors. When doing this, it may help to break the workplace or work activities into areas and deal with each separately.

To simplify the task, generic risk assessments may be used. Generic risk assessments are assessments covering more than one location or circumstance. Clause 35(3) of the OHS Regulation requires that risk assessments may be used for similar work in several locations or circumstances, where the hazards and risks are comparable, so long as the applicability has been checked for each place or circumstance. See, for example, tool 1 in Appendix 1. The needs of individual electrical workers also need to be identified.

WARNING



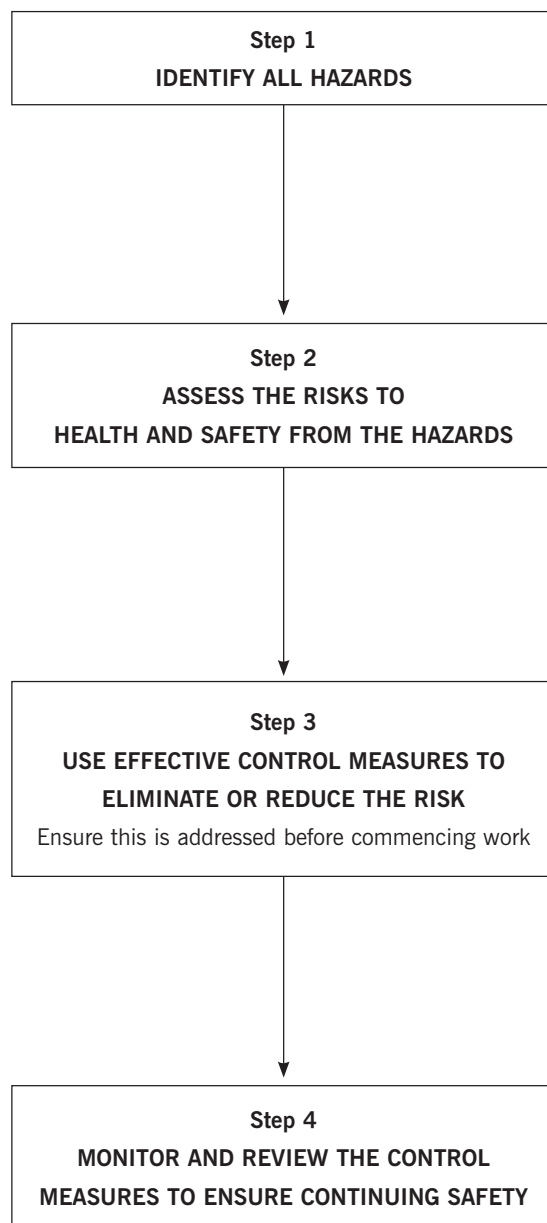
In accordance with the statutory risk control requirements of the OHS Regulation, the practice of working on an energised (live) low voltage installation cannot usually be justified. It is the responsibility of the employer, and the controller of the premises, to ensure that this is not done other than in situations where *it is necessary in the interests of safety and the risk of harm would be greater* if that part of the installation's circuits or apparatus were to be de-energised.

The OHS Regulation places specific risk control obligations on controllers of premises concerning the practice of working on or near energised electrical installations.

Importantly, this means that where such a person engages the services of an electrical worker, and the electrical worker informs that person that the work cannot be done safely with the electricity supply switched on, then the person in control (or in charge) of the premises cannot ask or expect the electrical worker to do the work while the circuits and apparatus are energised. The person in control must then ensure that the work can be done when that part of the electrical installation to be worked on is de-energised.

Further advice on legal obligations is provided in Chapter 8.

Diagram: Risk management process



3.2 Step 1 – Identifying the hazards

An employer must take reasonable care to identify all the health or safety hazards, which could harm the workers or other persons in their workplace. The hazards may include work practices, shift arrangements, people, equipment, materials and the environment.



The following are ways of identifying hazards in your workplace:

- (a) a walk through of the workplace. This is a simple visual check, which may be assisted with the use of a floor plan, site plan or map
- (b) looking at the way electrical work, testing and fault finding is carried out

- (c) consulting with workers
- (d) looking at the workplace records on 'near misses', electric shock incidents, accidents and injuries
- (e) using information provided by manufacturers and suppliers about the proper use of electrical plant (for example manufacturer's operating instructions and labels)
- (f) using an outside expert or independent adviser.

It is a good idea to list the hazards, identifying the form in which the hazard occurs, where it occurs, things that contribute to the hazard, and the persons likely to be exposed to the hazard. This can be used in developing safe work method statements. Chapter 4 deals with identifying hazards.

Suppliers of plant (including all electrical equipment) have an obligation to provide you with safety information.

3.3 Step 2 – Assessing the risks



Risk assessment involves looking at the:

- **likelihood (which is a combination of length of time and frequency of exposure) and the**
- **likely severity, of any injury or illness that may occur.**

This will indicate how serious the exposure each source of hazard is. When doing this, review any available health and safety information related to the hazard, and identify the factors contributing to the risk.

Consider:


- (a) the sources of low voltage exposure
- (b) the number of people involved and their individual needs
- (c) the nature of work undertaken
- (d) the work practices in use
- (e) the type of plant, machinery and equipment to be used
- (f) the premises and working environment including their layout or condition
- (g) the capability, skill, experience and age of people doing the work
- (h) foreseeable abnormal conditions.

To prioritise the work on reducing risks, you should make a list of the potential injuries and diseases that can occur, and list them from the most to the least serious (for example, from death by electrocution through to minor shock and minor burns). The most serious risks are the ones that should be dealt with first.

A significant risk is that of working energised (live), which must be justified.

This risk assessment should also help you plan for electrical work that may be necessary in the interests of safety. The risk assessment should be recorded, along with the control measures selected.

WARNING



The risk assessment for working on energised (live) circuits or apparatus **MUST** be written down in consultation with the electrical workers that have been requested to do the work and recorded. Detailed checklists for risk assessment are provided in Chapter 5.

3.4 Step 3 – Eliminate or control the risk

The third step involves working out how to eliminate or control the risks, using what is termed the 'hierarchy of control'.

3.4.1 Hierarchy of control

If it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate the risk, the employer must control the risk, using the order specified below.

Level 1

Firstly, eliminate the risk, which is always the first priority (for example, de-energise the power supply to the circuit or part to be worked on, reschedule the electrical work to a time when the work can be done de-energised).

Level 2

Secondly, if you can't eliminate the risk, consider redesigning the equipment or processes so that less hazardous equipment, materials or situation may be used. Minimise the risk by:

- (a) modifying the plant
- (b) modifying the way work is done to make it safer
- (c) isolating the hazard (for example, introduce a restricted work area or isolate the supply)
- (d) using engineering controls (for example, insulation, guarding, safety screens, safe working distances).

Level 3

Thirdly, consider other controls such as:

- (a) administrative controls and safe work practices (as examples, specific training and work instructions, preventing unauthorised access to areas where hazards are present, preventing unauthorised electrical work)
- (b) personal protective equipment (as examples, insulated gloves, insulated tools, insulated mats).

The control measures at Level 1 give the best result and should be adopted where practicable. The measures at the other levels are less effective and they require more frequent reviews of the hazards and the systems of work. In many situations, a combination of control measures may be needed.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is the least preferred way of dealing with risks. However, it is often necessary and should be used when other methods are simply not practical or feasible, or in combination with other methods to ensure sufficient control. Make sure the PPE is appropriate, fitted correctly, maintained in good condition and always used correctly.

Workers must be trained how to use PPE correctly and how to look after it, to ensure ongoing correct use.

The employer is responsible for ensuring that the method of control is working. Identify any records necessary (eg record maintenance of controls).

Any new control measures should be evaluated to ensure that they are effective and do not create new hazards. Also, develop clear work procedures and make sure they are written down and available to employees. For specific advice refer to Chapter 6 – Controlling risks.



WARNING

Generally, working on energised circuits and apparatus cannot be justified as being as safe as working de-energised.

3.5 Safe work method statement (SWMS)



The OHS Regulation requires safe work method statements for 'live electrical work' that is carried out in the interests of safety and high risk construction work, which includes work on or near that part of an energised electrical installation.

A safe work method statement is required for electrical wiring work on an electrical installation at a construction site.



In developing safe work method statements, work activities that have safety risks must be identified, the risks must be assessed, and means to eliminate or control the risks must be adopted.

Many contractors submit technical procedures for carrying out work processes as SWMSs. These documents are often not a SWMS as required for the purpose of assessing risks.



A SWMS requires the work method to be presented in a logical sequence. The hazards associated with each process are to be identified, and the measures for controlling these hazards specified.

Break down each job into a series of basic job steps, to identify the hazards and potential accidents in each part of the job. The description of the process should not be so broad that it leaves out activities with the potential to cause accidents and prevents proper identification of the hazards. It is not necessary to provide fine detail of the tasks.

A hazard may be either intrinsic or inherent, existing or potential, an unsafe condition and/or an unsafe act, eg a dangerous location, an unsafe (hazardous) work process, or a potentially hazardous task as a stage of the electrical work.

Where risks cannot be eliminated, the 'hierarchy of control measures' must be applied. Personal Protective Equipment is the least preferred approach. In some situations a combination of control measures may need to be used. References to legislation, codes of practice or Australian Standards are not an acceptable alternative for the elimination or control of risks. When referencing legislation, codes of practice or Australian Standards in the SWMS, make sure the specific part of the reference is described in the SWMS for the actual procedure or control.

The SWMS should nominate the occupations and number of employees required to safely perform the task(s). Safety and/or skills training provided, or required, prior to commencing work is to be identified, together with any special qualifications, permits, licenses, certificates of competency the employees require under the OHS Regulation. Copies of such documents and training records should be available.

SWMSs must be developed after consulting with the electrical workers who have to use them and they should be tried under simulated non hazardous conditions and critically evaluated to be certain that they are safe and described clearly. The SWMS is to be available at the worksite for review by the electrical workers undertaking the task.

SWMSs should address the following requirements:

- (a) the qualifications and training to do the work
- (b) insulating exposed energised conductors in the immediate area prior to working on energised circuits and apparatus
- (c) access requirements for various electrical situations, such as access permits or safety clearances from exposed energised conductors
- (d) isolation and tagging/locking out procedures
- (e) the selection and use of safe testing equipment/instruments
- (f) insulating gloves and insulated tools
- (g) inspection of the condition of clothing
- (h) permit and approval processes
- (i) safety rules to be followed before deciding to work on an energised installation
- (j) an emergency plan (eg fire, explosion, electric shock)
- (k) instructions for the safety observer.

An example of a SWMS is provided in Appendix 3.

3.6 Instruction, training, information and supervision



The OHS Regulation requires employers to provide such instruction, training, information and supervision as may be necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of their employees while at work. An employer must also ensure that any person who may be exposed to a risk to health or safety is consulted and informed of the risk and is provided with the instruction, training, information and supervision necessary to ensure the person's health and safety.

3.6.1 Instruction and training

Electrical work must not be performed unless those performing the work have received appropriate and adequate instruction and training.

Electrical workers undertaking electrical work should only be engaged for duties consistent with their qualifications and training, and appropriate supervision must be provided to ensure that they carry out their duties in a lawful and competent manner.

Records of training that is provided to electrical workers should be kept by the employer.

3.6.2 Provision of information

Information may include:

- the results of any applicable risk assessment
- safe work method statements
- a review of such a risk assessment and/or safe work method statement or safe working procedure
- any other relevant OHS information.

Electrical workers and other relevant employees must always have, on request, access to risk assessments, safe work method statements and safe working procedures at the workplace or electrical worker's base.

Employers must brief each electrical worker as to the contents of risk assessments, safe work method statements and safe working procedures when each electrical worker and/or other person begins to perform electrical work, at regular intervals thereafter, and whenever there are changes to risk assessments or new information about health and safety risks becomes available.

The employer must consult with their employees to ensure that such information and training is in a form that is accessible and easily understood. This is important where employees are from a non English speaking background and/or have special needs or disabilities, and may have specific language or literacy requirements.

3.6.3 Supervision



The OHS Regulation requires employers to ensure that employees are provided with reasonable supervision as may be necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the employees and other persons at the employer's workplace.

Supervision must be undertaken by a competent person and should take into account the competence, experience and age of each employee.

Supervision for electrical work must entail the following:

- (a) **ensuring** (if required) that electrical workers performing electrical work hold appropriate electrical licenses issued under the *Home Building Act 1989* or are directly supervised by a licence holder
- (b) **ensuring** that the electrical workers have acquired the knowledge and skills needed to perform the electrical work through approved competency training, and/or experience
- (c) **ensuring** that adequate occupational health and safety management systems are in place and operating so that the systems of work and safe work practices that have been adopted are followed.

3.6.4 Incident reporting

Hazards and OHS problems should be reported as soon as they are noticed so that the risks can be assessed and addressed as quickly as possible. Records of reported hazards should be kept and should include details of the action taken to remove the hazard or control the risk arising from the hazard.

Employers have responsibilities to have systems in place to enable electrical workers and others to report workplace hazards and incidents (for example, faulty equipment) and for those hazards and incidents to be recorded. These should be developed and implemented in consultation with employees and/or other persons undertaking the electrical work. Details to be recorded about an incident include where it happened, why it occurred, who was involved and the course of action to be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

3.6.5 Notification of incidents

Whether you are an employer, self employed person and/or occupier, you are required by law to notify certain types of incidents to WorkCover NSW and/or your workers compensation insurer.

Incidents that must be notified include:

- a fatality (electrocution)
- an incident where there has been a serious injury (electric shock, fractures, burns, etc)
- an incident where there is an immediate threat to life but result in no injury or illness (electric shock).

In addition to the above OHS Regulation requirements, the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2006* requires that a 'serious electrical accident' be notified.

A 'serious electrical accident' has the same meaning as it has in the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004* and means an accident:

- (a) in which an electrical article or electrical installation is involved that is or was used for the conveyance, control and use of electricity and electricity was, at the time of the accident, being so conveyed, controlled and used, and,
- (b) as a consequence of which a person dies or suffers permanent disability, is hospitalised, receives treatment from a health care professional or is unable to attend work for any period of time.

Employees also have a duty to report incidents and 'near misses' to their employer so that appropriate remedial action can be taken, ie medical assessment if a worker has received an electric shock.

In addition to the above, the OHS Act and the OHS Regulation requires that certain occurrences that occur at the work place are not to be disturbed for 36 hours (unless the work area has to be made safe to perform a rescue or permission has been given by WorkCover).

Serious incidents can be notified to WorkCover on 13 10 50, as an urgent investigation may be needed.

3.7 Step 4 – Monitor and review



The OHS Regulation requires employers to review risk assessments and measures adopted to control risks.

Risk management is an ongoing process. It is a pivotal part of overall business management and, just like other business activities, must be checked and reviewed. To ensure that work stays safe, an employer must review the risk assessments undertaken.

This will occur whenever:

- there is evidence that the risk assessment is no longer valid
- an injury or illness occurs
- a change is planned to the place of work, work practices, or work procedures, or
- an accident or incident occurs.

The process of identification, assessment and control must be repeated whenever circumstances change. Where a system of work is updated, workers affected by the change must be consulted and informed of new requirements. This is part of a continuous improvement process, which is fundamental in ensuring health and safety is maintained.

CHAPTER 4 – IDENTIFYING HAZARDS

The first step is to identify the sources of exposure to electricity and other related hazards.

To do this, you could break the workplace or tasks down into areas and then identify the hazards in each area.

'Stocktake' your workplace hazards to be sure you identify all the sources of electricity or stored electrical energy, to which people may be exposed. The following examples of hazards will assist this 'stocktake'.

4.1 Common hazards of testing, fault finding or working on or near low voltage installations



Below are examples of typical sources of hazard that, individually or in combination, could lead to electric shock, severe injury, fire or explosion. The list is not in order of priority.

- (a) voltages between phases and between phases and neutral
- (b) voltages between phases and earth
- (c) voltages between energised exposed conductors and surrounding metal framework
- (d) voltages across open switch contacts
- (e) voltages across undischarged capacitors
- (f) voltages on disconnected conductors (particularly neutrals)
- (g) multiple supply sources (more than one source of supply or energised circuit may be available on the premises), eg 'essential services' on a switchboard, emergency backup generators or UPS
- (h) voltages between energised exposed conductors and the surrounding environment (including metalwork, damp situations, other conductive surfaces and persons nearby)
- (i) electrical testing or operating equipment with open enclosures in hazardous areas (as defined by AS/NZS 3000)
- (j) in installations or systems where the MEN (multiple earthed neutral) system is used, the rise in the earth potential in an installation due to a high impedance return path to the distribution neutral
- (k) damp conditions
- (l) switched off circuits becoming energised
- (m) induced voltages or currents
- (n) faulty equipment
- (o) hygroscopic materials that become conductive, eg fertiliser dust.

4.2 Common non-electrical hazards that may be encountered in electrical work



Other hazards which may contribute to risks while carrying out electrical work include:

- (a) fall from heights, slippery surfaces
- (b) removal of cover plates near energised equipment eg escutcheon plates
- (c) confined spaces (where there may be a hazardous atmosphere – see below)
- (d) lack of sufficient light to work safely
- (e) lack of ventilation leading to uncomfortable, hot and humid working conditions
- (f) excessive fatigue of the workers, due to pressure of deadlines or other factors
- (g) obstacles to getting the equipment switched off
- (h) using a gas flame near exposed electrical conductors (a flame is a conductor)
- (i) using conductive or flammable cleaning solvents
- (j) temperature rise as a result of combustion
- (k) cramped working conditions, including cable trenches and cable pits
- (l) explosive atmospheres
- (m) use of conductive tools and equipment, eg metallic tape measures and rulers
- (n) electric tools and equipment (eg hand lamps, drills, saws, torches and test instruments)
- (o) personal effects (eg rings, jewellery, watches, pens, cigarette lighters, matches, hearing aids, mobile phones and pagers, transistor radios and similar)
- (p) general work activities (eg welding, cutting, brazing, using hand saws, drilling of all types, hammering and chiselling)
- (q) static electricity from materials and clothing
- (r) hot metal surfaces due to drilling, grinding welding, etc
- (s) excavation associated with electrical work
- (t) molten metal from arcs
- (u) asbestos material/switchboards.

Examples of confined spaces are:

- (a) storage tanks, process vessels, boilers, pressure vessels, silos, and other tank like compartments
- (b) open topped spaces such as pits and degreasers
- (c) pipes, sewers, shafts, ducts, cable trenches/tunnels and similar structures.

Note: There are specific regulatory provisions for entry into confined spaces, not covered in this code.

Having identified hazards, the next step is your risk assessment, which will then consider the likelihood and how serious a problem each hazard could create.

Examples of work involving common hazards

Hazard	Work activity
Voltage between phases and between phases and neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working on single or polyphase installations • wiring/testing/fault finding/servicing of switchboards/motors/heaters/controllers • working on exposed busbars/catenary wires etc • general electrical work.
Voltage between phases and earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working on single phase or polyphase installations • wiring/testing/fault finding/servicing of switchboards/motors/heaters/controllers • working on exposed busbars/catenary wires etc • general electrical work.
Voltage across undischarged capacitors	Work with apparently isolated plant with reactive storage components.
Multiple supply sources	Working in large electrical installations with standby power systems, multiple distribution boards, where source of power in a single location or zone is uncertain, such as solar energy sources.
Electrical testing and fault finding in hazardous locations	Electrical testing and fault finding in confined area with explosive gas mixture, fumes, vapour or dust, which is inadequately ventilated.
Environmental working conditions	Working in hazardous situations where there is substantial contact with earthed metal or condensation, spillage, drainage or seepage occurs and results in wet surroundings.

CHAPTER 5 – ASSESSING THE RISKS



The next step is to estimate the risk arising from each hazard.

You could do this area by area, or task by task, in order to make this task more manageable (if you have not done so already at the hazard identification stage).

Risk is a combination of likelihood that something will occur and how serious (severe) the consequences are. Start with severity, by making a list of the identified hazards in the order of severity of potential injury, from fatal through to minor injury. Then, next to each item on this list, write down the number of times and/or the length of time workers are exposed to each hazard. This will tell you how likely it is that each hazard will occur.

The combination of severity and likelihood determines the level of risk. Consider both of these factors to provide a new order of priority. This will be approximate – an exact quantification is not required. A rough estimate will help you to prioritise the risks.

For example, a combination of long or frequent exposure and the possibility of severe injury would mean the hazard should be placed high on the priority list. A combination of short or infrequent exposure and the possibility of slight injury would mean the hazard should be placed low on the priority list.

The purpose of prioritising the risks is to give you an order in which they should be addressed, and the extent of control required. However, all risks must be controlled, irrespective of the level of risk. The priority order is not as important as ensuring that all hazards are addressed.

The needs of individual workers also need to be identified – see 5.1 below.

Following that are checklists of factors contributing to common risks (risk factors) in Sections 5.2 to 5.4.

5.1 Identifying individual needs



When assessing the risk, any one of the following factors trigger special consideration of individual worker's needs:

- (a) are they experienced in, and have they been properly trained for the working conditions?
- (b) is the person physically fit for a task involving exposure to low voltage electricity (eg are they able to climb to heights to work on an overhead conductor or are they mentally alert and not fatigued)?
- (c) does the worker have a visual or hearing impairment (eg do they have a visual colour deficiency or hearing loss)?
- (d) do they suffer from any heart, circulatory or other diseases (eg do they have a pacemaker)?
- (e) are they taking any medication which may increase their vulnerability to work in electrical environments (eg are they being treated for epilepsy)?
- (f) are the staff working excessively long hours?
- (g) do they suffer from claustrophobia?

5.2 Risk factors when modifying or repairing existing electrical installations

Examples of common risk factors with existing installations include:

- (a) electrical drawings/tables not reflecting 'as installed' installations
- (b) more than one source of supply or energised circuit may be available on the premises or at the equipment
- (c) the supply may become energised during the work
- (d) automatic starting of machinery after supply is restored
- (e) a conductor that was thought to be de-energised was found to be energised
- (f) old installations (where several modifications may have been made, circuits have not been identified, or the insulation has deteriorated)
- (g) voltages on disconnected conductors – particularly neutrals
- (h) installations where the MEN system is used, the rise in the earth potential due to a high impedance return path to the distribution neutral
- (i) lack of information about isolation, sources of supply, or the location of electrical conductors
- (j) lack of clear safe access to locate electric cables (other hazards may be present such as exposed conductors)
- (k) damage to conductors in metallic conduits where earthing continuity of the conduit has not been maintained
- (l) equipment located in hazardous areas, which often includes bolt on or screw on covers, can be dangerous if opened without obtaining specialist advice
- (m) working alone on energised equipment or installations
- (n) drilling into switchboards/electrical enclosures
- (o) contact with cables in walls, floors or roof spaces
- (p) contact with cables during excavation work or when cutting or drilling concrete
- (q) exposure to asbestos material/switchboards
- (r) variable frequency devices.

5.3 Risk factors when testing and fault finding

Risks arise because it is often difficult to find faults or malfunctions in electrical equipment when the circuits are not energised or when the equipment is not operating. This is particularly so if feedback circuits or sensors are involved.

Some common risk factors when testing and fault finding include:

- (a) electrical drawings/tables not reflecting 'as installed' installations
- (b) exposed energised terminals or conductors
- (c) terminals or conductors being energised under different conditions of operation of the equipment
- (d) loose or disconnected test leads or wiring becoming energised
- (e) test equipment and leads bringing electrical hazards closer to the electrical worker
- (f) test equipment inappropriate for the task (particularly test probes)
- (g) test points inadequate


- (h) inadvertent attempts to start machinery by other persons
- (i) incorrect or poorly maintained testing instruments
- (j) inadequate knowledge of equipment or causes of faults
- (k) lack of information about circuits or equipment
- (l) equipment located in hazardous areas, which often includes bolt on or screw on covers, can be dangerous if opened without obtaining specialist advice
- (m) testing or fault finding alone on energised equipment or installations
- (n) testing or fault finding in cramped or restricted work situations
- (o) rotating or moving machinery (crush hazards)
- (p) overriding of interlocks or forcing of control equipment
- (q) resetting of protective devices in energised switchboards

5.4 Risk factors of high fault currents – Working, testing or fault finding energised

When working, testing or fault finding on energised electrical equipment, workers should be aware that a fault current of up to 20 times the rated current of the supply transformer can flow for short duration during fault conditions.

Arcs that are produced under these conditions have the energy to cause an explosion and/or melt metallic switchboard cubicles. Arcs may cause severe burns to the skin and/or flash burns to the face and eyes. Inhaled hot gases and molten particles can cause serious internal burns to the throat and lungs. Injury can also occur through the impact from flying debris and dislodged components. Overcurrent circuit protection may not operate in such circumstances.

WARNING



- Arcs may cause an explosion and/or melt metal and release hot gases.
- Severe burns and injury from flying debris may result.
- Over current devices may not offer protection.

5.5 Recording the risk assessment

The record must indicate the control measures chosen: see the next chapter, Chapter 6 – Controlling risks.

CHAPTER 6 – CONTROLLING RISKS



Employers and self employed persons have legal responsibilities for implementing risk control measures to safeguard employees and other workers against harm arising from low voltage while at work.

Having assessed the risks, action must now be taken to ensure that the risks are eliminated or controlled. Employers must ensure adequate supervision of workers to make sure that control measures are applied.

6.1 Control measures for all electrical work – General principles

Electrical safety is primarily dependent upon appropriate training, job planning and correct testing procedures and techniques.

The first aim must be to eliminate the risk. If this is not reasonably practicable then the risk must be controlled. Usually, the simplest way to eliminate the risk is to ensure the electricity supply is isolated. However, electrical equipment should not be assumed to have been de-energised after isolation.

Workers must be appropriately trained and competent in test procedures and in the use of testing equipment.

Note: The *Home Building Act 1989* requires that persons must not do electrical wiring work unless they hold a Qualified Supervisor Certificate (Electrician) or (Electrical) or a Personal Electrical Contractor's Licence. A person who is not a qualified supervisor may do electrical wiring work only if a qualified supervisor is present at all times when the work is being done and is available to be consulted by, and give directions to, that person.

Employers should reinforce with employees the safe work procedure:

TEST BEFORE YOU TOUCH

Before commencing the work, the electrical worker must ensure that isolation carried out on the electrical installation is verified by testing and is suitable for the work being performed.

6.1.1 Elimination

Eliminate the risk of electrocution, electric shock or burns by:

- (a) switching off the supply (de-energising)
- (b) isolating the supply (isolating)
- (c) taking precautions to ensure that the supply remains isolated by locking off and/or tagging, or by disconnecting the load side of the isolator and tying back disconnected conductors
- (d) proving the supply is de-energised by using an approved test instrument (verifying).



WARNING

Even if it is believed that the supply has been isolated, it must be assumed that all conductors and electrical components are energised until they have been proven de-energised.

The electrical worker or supervisor should:

- (a) discuss options for de-energising the supply with the person in charge of the premises
- (b) consider working at another time when the supply can be isolated
- (c) investigate whether the part of the electrical installation that needs to be de-energised can be safely isolated, while leaving the remainder connected.

6.1.2 Substitution

If the risk cannot be eliminated, then substitute a lesser hazard – for example, use a lower voltage. That is, if low voltage is intended to be used in an earthed situation where there is a significant risk of continual exposure, it may be feasible to use extra low voltage as an alternative. This is usually not an option on an existing installation. However, it should be considered in new electrical installation designs or when the installation or electrical equipment is modified or upgraded, for example replacing low voltage control equipment with extra low voltage control equipment, eg changing control circuits from 240 V a.c. down to 24 V d.c.

6.1.3 Separation

If the risk cannot be eliminated or substituted, then separate the hazard from the worker by:

- (a) time – do the work when supply can be de-energised. In effect, this is the same as eliminating the hazard.
- (b) marking barriers – eg using rigid or tape barriers to mark off the adjacent hazards (this is practised in the electricity supply industry in switch yards)
- (c) insulation – insulate identified exposed energised conductors by using approved insulating sheeting or sleeves.

6.1.4 Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Frequently personal protective equipment (PPE) is necessary, such as:

- (a) a safety helmet with face shield (as appropriate)
- (b) safety glasses/face shields (anti flash)
- (c) safety boots
- (d) protective clothing
- (e) approved insulating gloves
- (f) safety harness
- (g) approved insulated tools
- (h) approved insulating sheeting.

Workers must be trained to be competent in the use of PPE, tools and equipment.

Elimination is the best control measure and should be adopted where practicable. The measures at the other levels are less effective and they require more frequent reviews of the hazards and the systems of work.

A combination of the above control measures is required to be taken to minimise the risk to the lowest level reasonably practicable if no single measure is sufficient for that purpose.

All the above practices should be described in the employer's or your own (if self-employed) safe work method statements or safe working procedures, and complied with.

6.2 Working de-energised or near energised parts



Clause 207 of the OHS Regulation specifies that electrical work must not be carried out while that part of the electrical installation's circuits and apparatus to be worked on are energised.

6.2.1 General

Work on de-energised equipment, which may involve work near adjacent energised conductors can only proceed if that part of the installation to be worked on is isolated and any exposed conductors in the immediate work area are either:

- (a) de-energised and isolated
- (b) separated by design or segregated and protected with insulated barricades or insulated shrouding or insulated material to prevent against inadvertent or direct contact.

Do not assume that electrical equipment is de-energised after isolation. Testing must be done prior to work commencing. Workers must be appropriately trained and competent in the test procedures and in the use of testing instruments/equipment.

6.2.2 Identification

It is necessary to clearly identify the electrical equipment to be worked on and the appropriate point of supply. Identification should include labelling that is both consistent and clear at the equipment to be worked on and at all points of possible isolation, for example at the control isolator and main point of supply.

6.2.3 Isolation

The electrical equipment to be worked on must be isolated from all sources of supply. Where isolation is effected at a removable or rack out circuit breaker or combined fuse switch, if practicable it must be racked out or removed, then locked open and danger tagged.

Note: Verification of the isolation is the responsibility of the electrical worker carrying out the work.

When returning after being absent from the immediate work area, it is imperative that checks and tests are carried out to ensure that the electrical equipment being worked on is still isolated when you return, to safeguard against inadvertent reconnection by another person.

Isolation procedures for electrical equipment must be developed in consultation with relevant electrical workers.

The effectiveness of isolation procedures that incorporate the use of locks and tags relies on:

- having isolation procedures documented and accessible to electrical workers in the workplace
- the provision of information, instruction and training of electrical workers involved with the electrical equipment
- having in place appropriate supervision to ensure that isolation procedures are rigorously applied.

6.2.4 Securing the isolation – Locking off

A wide range of devices are available for locking off electrical equipment. These include switches with a built in lock, and lockouts for switches, circuit breakers, fuses and other types of electrical equipment. Also available are safety lockout jaws (sometimes called hasps) accommodating a number of padlocks. Only devices that incorporate a lock or can accommodate one or more padlocks are suitable lockout devices.

All circuit breakers, switches and combined fuse switch units should be locked off where possible. Refer to Figure 1 for examples of locking off methods, incorporating danger tags.

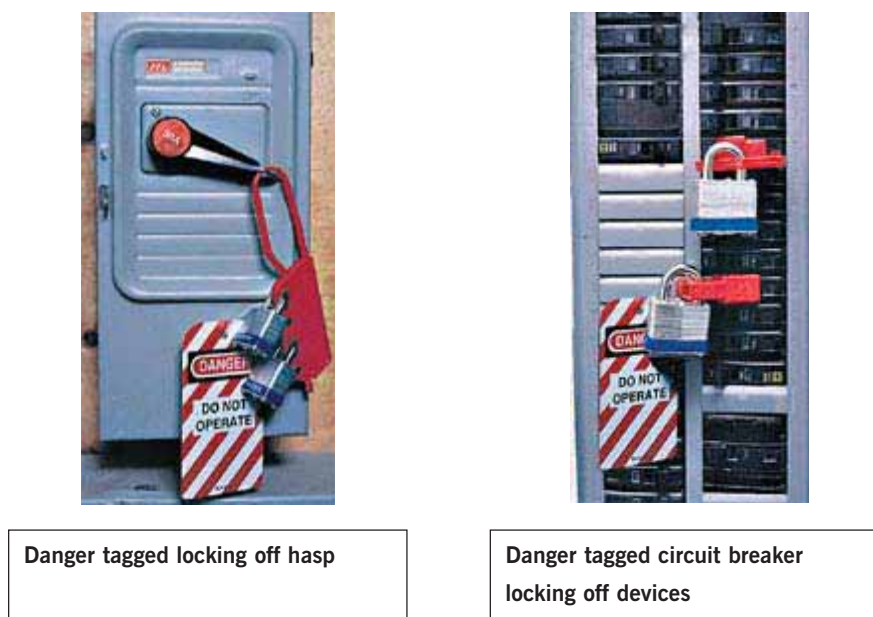


Figure 1: Locking off methods incorporating danger tags

Where locking off facilities are not fitted, other control measures that prevent energisation of the electrical installation or equipment must be used. The control measures must be able to withstand any disrupting environment, for example, not becoming ineffective due to vibration.

Alternative controls may include:

- (a) an additional component, such as a clip, screw, bolt or pin that will prevent the switch from being operated and used in conjunction with additional control measures such as danger tags, or permit system
- (b) other means approved by the employer.

Isolation may be secured by removing and tying back connections.

6.2.5 Tagging

A tag does not perform the isolation function but acts as a means of providing information to others at the workplace that the isolating device to which it is attached has been operated for a purpose.

Tags normally used are:

- **danger tags:** Danger tags are applied by electrical workers who will be working on electrical equipment. A danger tag on an isolating device is a warning that operation of that device may endanger the electrical worker who attached the tag.
- **out of service tags:** An out of service tag is a notice that distinguishes electrical equipment out of operation for repairs or alteration, or electrical plant that is still being installed or commissioned. While an out of service tag is attached to electrical plant or equipment, it must not be operated.

Refer to Figure 2 for examples of a danger tag and out of service tag.

Where practicable, appropriate tags should be placed at all points of isolation used to de-energise the equipment from all sources of supply, and the information provided thereon should be clearly understandable as to the purpose of the tag and include warnings for any abnormal hazards, for example, multiple points of supply.

Tags should be dated and signed by all personnel involved in the work or, where appropriate, by the supervisor in charge of the work party.



Figure 2: Example of a danger tag and out of service tag

Tags should only be removed by the signatories or with the permission of all the signatories to the tags or, if this is not possible, by the signatories' immediate supervisor.

Note: In this circumstance, a thorough investigation of the worksite must be carried to verify all workers are safe before any tags are removed.

When the work is incomplete, at a change of shift or similar circumstances, the last person removes their danger tag and replaces it with a warning (out of service or caution) tag.

When work is resumed, the person in charge of the work removes the warning (out of service or caution) tag and each person then applies his/her danger tag.

When work is finally completed, each person removes his/her danger tag.

Where a formal permit system is used, the designated sign on and tagging procedure must be adhered to.

6.2.6 Testing

After the electrical circuits and equipment have been isolated, locked off and tagged, the circuits or equipment must be tested to verify all supply has been removed. Verification is carried out using approved test instruments before any electrical worker attempts to start work on the electrical circuit or equipment.

All electrical circuits and equipment should be treated as energised (including the neutral conductor) unless proven to be de-energised. Any voltage tests should be conducted between all conductors and between all conductors and earth.



WARNING

When voltage testers are used, they must be tested for correct operation immediately before use, and again after use, to confirm that the instrument is still working. This testing verification is part of the '**Test Before You Touch**' procedure. Refer to Sections 7.8 and 7.9 of the code for further details about the safe use of test instruments.

Consideration must be given to the possibility of circuit wiring or electrical equipment becoming energised because of the operation of automatic control devices, for example, thermostats, float switches, programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and other interface devices.

6.2.7 Bonding of conductors

Where isolation of electrical equipment is made at a remote location, all conductors supplying the equipment should be bonded together and connected to the general mass of earth at the work site, if practicable. Bonding to earth may be affected by connecting conductors, which should be adequate to carry the potential short circuit currents to the electrical installation earthing system.

Temporary bonding conductors must always be bonded together and attached to the general earth before any attempt is made to attach them to any de-energised component portion of the electrical installation.

Removal of the bonding conductors must be carried out in reverse order. Suitable PPE and safety apparel should be used when attaching or removing temporary bonding conductors.

6.3 Cutting of cables

When carrying out work that involves cutting existing cables, the cable must be treated as energised and the procedures for working on energised electrical equipment adhered to, until positive tests can be made at the point where the cable is to be cut that prove the cable is de-energised.

6.4 Removing out of service electrical equipment

When removal of out of service or decommissioned electrical equipment is required, the equipment must be isolated from supply and appropriate tests made to ensure the equipment is de-energised. Further tests must be made at any point that a cable is to be cut.

ADVICE TO ELECTRICAL WORKERS:

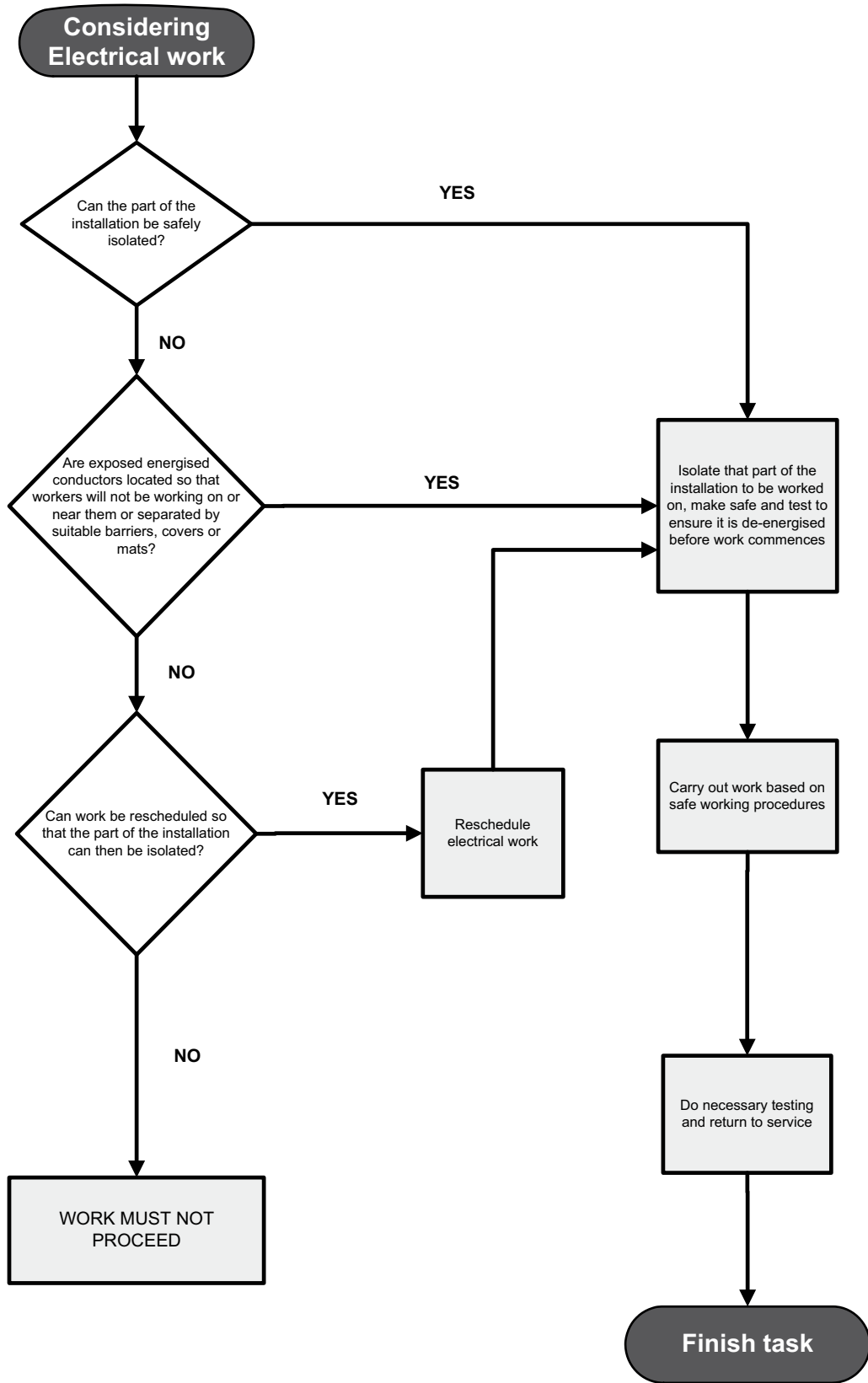
- **WORK SAFELY**
- **IDENTIFY** THE CIRCUIT YOU ARE WORKING ON
- **ISOLATE** TO DE-ENERGISE THE SUPPLY
- **SECURE** YOUR LOCKING OFF DEVICE AND DANGER TAG
- **TEST** THAT THE CIRCUIT/EQUIPMENT IS DE-ENERGISED

Figure 3 illustrates the requirements for risk control measures for work on or near de-energised equipment.

Please refer to the next page for Figure 3.

FIGURE 3: WORKING DE-ENERGISED OR NEAR ENERGISED PARTS

Examine the flow chart and then work through sections 6.1 and 6.2



6.5 Working on energised (live) circuits



Clause 207 of the OHS Regulation specifies the following precautions when work on energised circuits and apparatus is to be carried out.

WARNING



In accordance with the statutory risk control requirements of the OHS Regulation, the practice of working on an energised (live) low voltage installation cannot usually be justified. It is the responsibility of the employer, and the controller of the premises, to ensure that this is not done other than in situations where *it is necessary in the interests of safety and the risk of harm would be greater* if that part of the installation's circuits or apparatus were to be de-energised.

Working on energised circuits and apparatus can be implemented in situations where **it is necessary in the interests of safety and the risk of harm is greater** only:

- (a) when the risks of de-energising are greater
- (b) after a written risk assessment has been completed in consultation with the persons proposing to do the work
- (c) after determining how it can be done safely
- (d) when authorisation has been obtained from the person in control of the premises.

These requirements do not apply to testing (see Section 6.6), or to work under a safety plan required by the *Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management Plans) Regulation 2002*.

6.5.1 Planning and preparation before working on energised circuits

Before work is commenced the following control measures must be applied:

- (a) the electrical worker must be competent and confident of applying the particular safe working procedures and techniques required for the task at hand, and must be appropriately qualified
- (b) the worker must be authorised by the employer (as well as the person in control of the premises) to work on the energised circuits and apparatus
- (c) the work must be carried out in accordance with a safe work method statement. An example of a safe work method statement is shown at Appendix 3 to assist with this
- (d) the work area must be cleared of obstructions so that the worker can enter and leave it quickly and safely
- (e) the following must be available and at hand:
 - appropriate test equipment
 - insulated tools and accessories, which must be suitable for the task and must be well maintained ie clean, dry and no damage to the protective insulation
- (f) all testing of tools and equipment must be up to date and must have been inspected to ensure they are fit for purpose, serviceable and safe to use
- (g) the person who is to perform the work must be provided with and use the appropriate PPE for the task

- (h) there must be a safety observer present, who **must be competent and qualified to perform the particular task** that is to be carried out and also competent in electrical rescue and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

Note: This means the safety observer must be competent and qualified under the *Home Building Act 1989* to carry out the electrical work that is being performed by the electrical worker who is carrying out the work.

- (i) the first aid facilities must be provided at the site and they must be readily accessible. Emergency Services contact numbers should be made available at the site.
- (j) emergency lighting should be provided and should be operating correctly
- (k) fire fighting equipment that is suitable for electrical fires should be accessible
- (l) key people, such as the owner or the person in control and the supervisor, must be informed that the electrical worker is about to work on energised circuits and equipment
- (m) the isolation point of the relevant electricity supplies must be identified and labelled
- (n) energised conductors should be insulated where necessary to prevent inadvertent contact or flashovers
- (o) unauthorised persons must be prevented from entering the work area by signage and/or a barrier.

ADVICE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS:

BEFORE WORKING LIVE – STOP!

- IS THE WORK **NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF SAFETY?**
- HAVE YOU DONE A **WRITTEN RISK ASSESSMENT?**
- HAVE YOU BEEN **AUTHORISED BY YOUR EMPLOYER?**

6.5.2 Control measures to be taken while working on energised circuits

While working on energised circuits, the electrical worker must ensure that all of the necessary planning and preparation precautions outlined above (Sections 6.5 and 6.5.1) have been taken and that:

- (a) the work is done very carefully and in an unhurried, considered manner (haste can be hazardous)
- (b) the employer's safe work method statement and safe working procedures are rigorously followed
- (c) all exposed conductors are assumed to be energised. Energised conductors should be fitted with **temporary or fixed isolation barriers** or insulation where necessary to prevent inadvertent contact or flashovers.
- (d) an awareness of the voltage to earth of all exposed conductors is maintained; this may also include the neutral conductor
- (e) fire fighting equipment that is suitable for electrical fires is at the site and is readily accessible
- (f) there must be a safety observer present, who **must be competent and qualified to perform the particular task** that is to be carried out and also competent in electrical rescue and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Note: This means the safety observer must be qualified under the *Home Building Act 1989* to carry out the electrical work that is being performed by the electrical worker who is carrying out the work.

Using PPE to work on an energised installation does not guarantee safety. The use of PPE must be supported by training in how to select the correct type of equipment, and by necessary care and understanding to ensure that the PPE meets its performance standard when used.

ADVICE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS

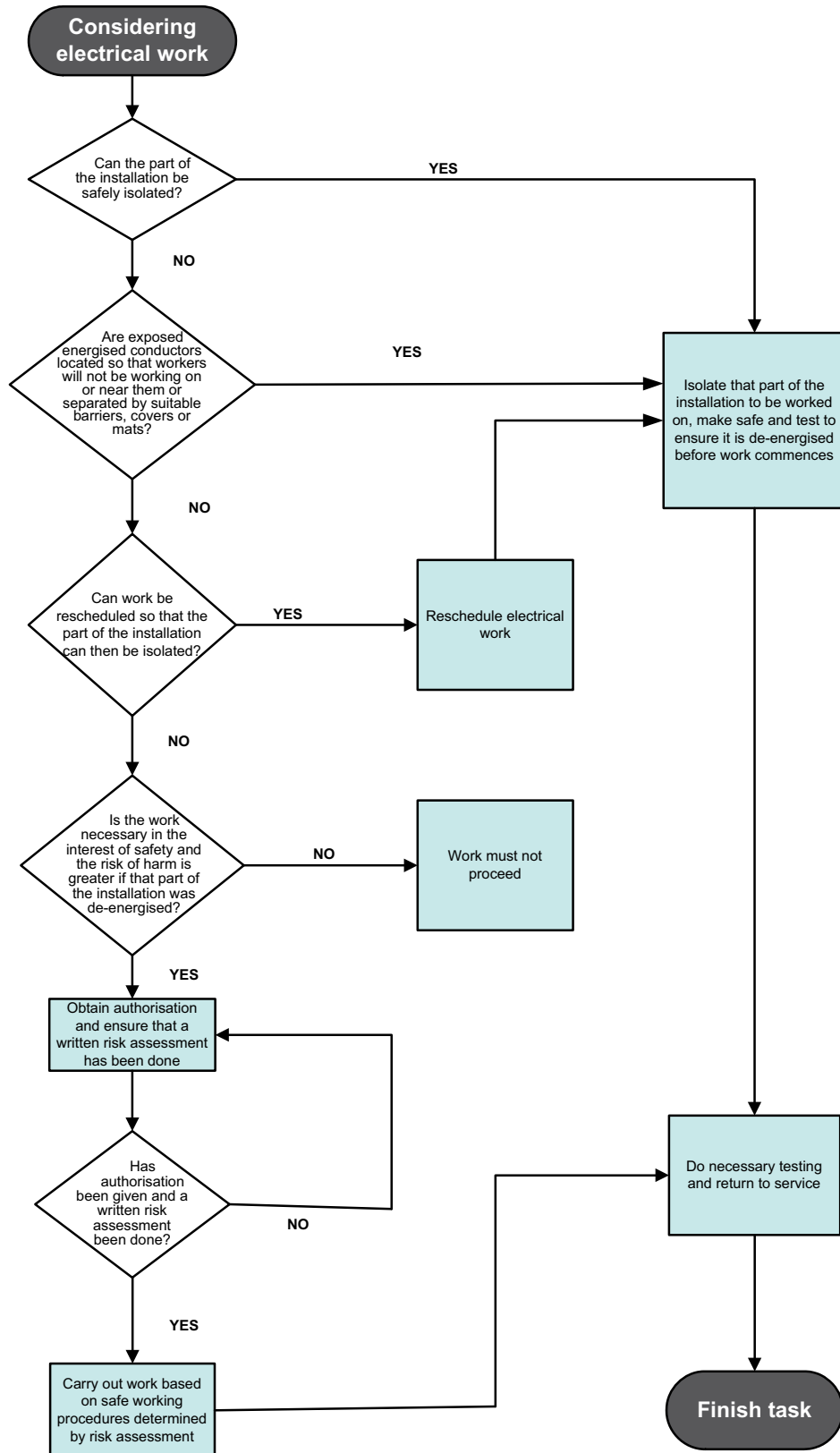
- **TEST BEFORE YOU TOUCH**
- **NEVER ASSUME IT IS DEAD**
- **OTHERWISE YOU MAY BE!**

Figure 4 illustrates the requirements for risk control measures for electrical work including work on energised circuits and apparatus.

Please refer to the next page for Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: CONTROL MEASURES FOR ELECTRICAL WORK INCLUDING WORK ON ENERGISED CIRCUITS AND APPARATUS

Examine the flow chart and then work through sections 6.1, 6.2 and 6.5



6.6 Testing and fault finding



Clause 208 of the OHS Regulation specifies a number of safety precautions when testing and fault finding is carried out on an electrical installation.

When testing or fault finding, undertake a risk assessment of the proposed task and then take the following precautions:

- (a) before starting and during the testing or fault finding:
 - i. checks must be made to ensure that the test instruments to be used are appropriate and are functioning correctly, before starting and during the testing or fault finding
 - ii. place safety barriers/notices to prevent other persons entering the work area, which may have exposed energised parts or exposed conductive parts that could become energised during the testing or fault finding process
 - iii. safe working procedures relevant to each activity must be maintained and coordinated with co workers who may have to assist in the work task, such as procedures related to switching circuits or equipment on and off during the fault finding or testing process.
- (b) the location of faults should first be attempted with the supply safely de-energised, and by utilising de-energised testing methods
- (c) if a fault cannot be found with the supply de-energised and energised testing methods have to be used, put control measures in place that eliminate or control the risk of inadvertent contact with energised parts by protecting all persons from the hazard. Then, prior to the testing or fault finding, the following must be done:
 - i. identify exposed conductive parts that could become energised whilst using test instruments
 - ii. temporary or fixed isolation barriers should be used to isolate all electrical workers from inadvertent contact with exposed conductive parts that could become energised during testing
 - iii. use only approved insulated tools, test instruments and test probes and ensure workers are wearing appropriate clothing and using correct PPE
 - iv. use a safety observer who is competent to **assist the persons** conducting the tests where an identified risk requires it. Refer to Appendix 4 for the duties and responsibilities of the safety observer when testing is carried out on energised circuits
 - v. conduct a periodic review of the work situation to ensure that no new hazards are created during the process.
- (d) when the testing or fault finding is completed, circuits and equipment must be restored to a safe condition. For example, disconnected conductors should be reconnected and left in a safe state, covers replaced and accessories and equipment properly secured in compliance with AS/NZS 3000 requirements.

Note: For testing or fault finding in hazardous areas, the special techniques required by AS/NZS 3000 are not covered in this code.

6.7 Control measures to be taken when leaving unfinished work

Risk control measures do not end when you finish the immediate task. Ensure that the work does not present a hazard to others at the workplace.

This means leaving the work site in a safe state for access by others, including:

- (a) terminating exposed conductors
- (b) physically securing any exposed conductors or surrounding metal work
- (c) tagging, taping off the equipment and/or the worksite
- (d) informing relevant parties that the work is not complete
- (e) taking any necessary precautions to ensure that exposed conductors cannot become energised
- (f) ensuring that switchboards are clearly labelled in relation to circuits
- (g) providing sufficient information for other electrical workers to safely complete the work if required.

CHAPTER 7 – TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS, PPE AND EQUIPMENT USED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK

7.1 General

In general industry, tools, instruments and equipment that are poorly maintained, inappropriately used or not fit for purpose can cause injuries. With electrical work, there is the added risk of electric shock and/or large release of energy from arcing and explosion.

The tools, instruments, PPE and equipment used by electrical workers often have special design characteristics. For example, many are insulated as a risk control measure. However, regular maintenance and inspection are required. Otherwise, certain dangers can arise, eg the insulating medium might conceal a mechanical defect that could cause an open circuit in the testing device.

7.2 Insulated tools and equipment

Insulated tools and equipment must be fit for purpose and be in good order, regularly maintained and tested. Where any doubt exists that the insulation of tools and equipment might not be adequate, they should not be used. In accordance with the requirements of the OHS Regulation, workers must be trained and competent in the safe and effective use of the tools and equipment.

7.3 Portable electric tools

Personnel protection should be provided by supplying all portable electrical tools and appliances through a (30mA) fixed or portable residual current device (RCD). If portable RCDs are used in an existing electrical installation they should be utilised as close as practicable to the point of supply, eg at the supply end of an extension cord and not at the appliance end. Caution must be exercised when using portable electrical tools or equipment having exposed conductive parts where there is risk of exposed conductive parts contacting energised parts, eg by drilling or cutting into conductors concealed in the building structure.

All plant including portable electrical equipment and flexible electrical cords must be visually inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the requirements of clauses 64 and 65 of the OHS Regulation and the Australian Standard AS/NZS 3760.

Note: Electrical plant used for construction work must be inspected, tested and tagged in accordance with the requirements of the *Code of practice: Electrical practices for construction work*.

7.4 Ladders and step ladders

Metallic, wire reinforced or otherwise conductive ladders must not be used in close proximity to equipment where an electrical hazard may result from their use. These types of ladders should be avoided for any kind of electrical work.

Portable ladders and step ladders should comply with the appropriate Australian Standard and be used in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. Ladders should have a load rating of at least 120kg, be of the correct size and length for the work and be provided with anti slip feet where practicable. Only one person should work from a ladder at any one time unless a rescue is being performed.

Ladders must be located and positioned to provide a safe and secure working medium and persons working from ladders should not over reach when working from them.

Extension ladders should be secured at the top by securing the ladder head, or held secure by other means, eg held at the base by an assistant.

7.5 Safety harnesses

Persons working at heights, such as using ladders on poles or similar structures should, wherever practicable, be constrained by an appropriate fall arrest device, eg safety harness. A safety harness must be worn and suitably attached when working from an elevated work platform (EWP).

7.6 PPE

Personal protective equipment (PPE) worn by electrical workers must be appropriate for the purpose, fit correctly and be maintained in good condition. PPE can include eye protection, footwear, insulating gloves, noise protection, clothing and safety helmets.

Note: A number of items of PPE are made and tested to Australian Standards. PPE that is not designated as meeting a recognised Standard may be unreliable in service, as its performance is unknown.

7.7 Insulating barriers and insulating mats

Insulating covers and mats for electrical purposes must comply with AS/NZS 2978.

Insulated barriers must be of suitable material to effectively isolate electrical workers from adjacent energised equipment.

Insulated covers and mats must be visually inspected for possible defects before and after each use.

7.8 Instruments and test devices

Instruments and test devices that are to be used or connected to a low voltage electrical installation should meet the following conditions:

- (a) suitable for the testing or measurement application in terms of the functions that they perform, operating range and accuracy
- (b) suitably insulated leads and connection probes that enable connection or contact with live parts to be made with minimal risk to the electrical worker
- (c) suitable protection against hazards arising from overvoltages that may arise from or during the testing or measurement process.

Note: The Australian Standard, AS 61010.1, *Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General requirements* provides a classification for instruments on the basis of their immunity to overvoltages liable to be experienced in different parts of an electrical installation. Devices should be rated as Category III or IV to enable their use on all parts of the installation.

WARNING

1. The use of a tester for detecting an electric field surrounding an energised conductor may not be suitable for testing cables that are surrounded by a metallic screen, enclosed in a metallic pipe or duct or cables carrying direct current and in some other circumstances.
2. When proximity voltage testers are used to prove de-energisation, they must be tested for correct operations immediately before use, and again immediately after use, particularly if the test result indicates zero voltage, to confirm that the instrument is still working correctly.
3. These types of tester must not be relied upon to prove isolation in all circumstances.
4. To confirm a positive indication and to establish the circuit voltage the use of an alternative test instrument that incorporates a visual display should be used before commencing electrical work on the installation.

7.9 Use of instruments and test devices

When using instruments and test devices, the work practice should include inspecting and testing the device before and after use to confirm the device is operating correctly, as appropriate, and that the work practices during use are in line with the manufacturers operating instructions.

Electrical workers must be appropriately trained and competent in test procedures and in the use of testing equipment.

Employers should reinforce with electrical workers the safe work procedure:

TEST BEFORE YOU TOUCH

CHAPTER 8 – LEGAL OBLIGATIONS



This chapter briefly outlines legal obligations and explains how these are related to the electrical work covered by this code. For further information, consult the OHS Act, OHS Regulation and the OHS Amendment (Electrical Work) Regulation 2004.

Note that an obligation may fall on more than one person or organisation, and that one person or organisation may have several of the obligations outlined below. Where several parties have an obligation, it must be carried out in a coordinated manner.

8.1 Duties of Employers

8.1.1 Overview

A prime responsibility for ensuring that a safe working environment is established, and that safe work practices are implemented and maintained, resides with the employer.

Employers must ensure that:

- workers are consulted about the work tasks that are performed
- hazard identification and risk assessment have been done
- risks are eliminated, or if that is not practicable, control measures are applied and safe work practices put in place before starting work
- a review of the hazard identification and risk assessment occurs on an ongoing basis
- working on energised circuits and equipment is not undertaken unless justified and specific procedures followed (see Section 6.5)
- testing and fault finding is carried out using a safe system of work
- supervision is adequate and competent to ensure health and safety
- training and induction training are provided, including the specific procedures for the place of work and how to access safety information.

Specifically, the OHS Regulation describes a number of legislative obligations that an employer must follow. Listed below is a summary of the key points from specific clauses of the OHS Regulation that relate to electrical safety requirements.

Note: Consult the OHS Regulation for full particulars about these legal requirements.

Clause 64, Electricity – Particular risk control measures

The employer must ensure that:

- (a) all electrical installations at a place of work are inspected and tested prior to being energised, and are maintained to ensure they remain safe for use
- (b) electrical equipment that is used in construction work or used in a hostile operating environment is regularly inspected, tested and maintained
- (c) plant is not used in conditions likely to give rise to an electrical hazard
- (d) appropriate work systems prevent inadvertent energising of plant
- (e) if excavating, all available information on the position of underground cables is obtained and provided to workers

- (f) work near overhead power lines is done in accordance with a written risk assessment and a safe system of work: refer to the *Code of practice: Work near overhead power lines*.
- (g) any extension cords, cables or fittings are not located where they are likely to be damaged, or protected against damage, and are not laid across passageways or access ways unless suitably protected
- (h) adequate signs to warn of the hazards and to restrict access are provided where there is a risk of exposure of persons to hazards arising from electricity.

However, where carrying out the duties (a) to (g) above is inconsistent with the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2006*, then that regulation prevails.

Clause 65, Maintenance of records

Records must be maintained of all inspections or tests that are made and maintenance that is performed on electrical articles or electrical installations, including:

- the name of the person who carried out the inspection, test or maintenance
- the date or dates
- the result or outcome
- the date by which further inspection, test or maintenance must occur.

Clause 207, Electrical work on electrical installations – safety measures

Electrical work on an electrical installation must be carried out using a safe system of work.

Specifically, the employer must ensure that:

- electrical work is not carried while that part of the electrical installation being worked on is energised
- the safe system of work includes checks to ensure the circuits and apparatus are de-energised before commencing the work and remains that way until the work is completed
- electrical work on an **energised** electrical installation can only be performed if the work is necessary 'in the interests of safety and the risk of harm would be greater'. In this limited circumstance the work can only proceed if the mandatory risk control measures described in clause 207(4) of the OHS Regulation are followed. Refer to Section 6.5 for further guidance.

Clause 208, Electrical testing on electrical installations – safety measures

Electrical testing of energised circuits and apparatus of an electrical installation must be carried out in a safe manner.

Specifically, the employer must ensure that a safe system of work is used that includes:

- a risk assessment in respect of the tests
- measures to eliminate or control the risk of inadvertent contact with energised parts while the testing work is carried out
- persons are appropriately trained for the testing work and use appropriate testing equipment
- personal protective equipment is provided and used by the persons conducting the tests
- if identified by the risk assessment, the testing is carried out in the presence of a safety observer. Refer to Section 6.6 for further guidance.

8.1.2 Other electrical safety recommendations

To meet their obligations, employers should ensure that the following are carried out:

- (a) an electrical hazard control policy and program of action are developed, and justification for work on energised circuits and apparatus is outlined
- (b) it is explained to all employees that they are required to cooperate in using safe work practices, agreed through consultation
- (c) a comprehensive personal electric shock protection program, including the selection of appropriate tools and personal protective equipment (including instruction of employees in their correct use and maintenance) is implemented
- (d) the training employees receive includes:
 - competence to do the work they are assigned to do
 - competence in undertaking the hazard identification and risk assessment process
 - CPR and Release and Rescue.
- (e) the following information is provided to electrical workers, taking language and literacy into account:
 - what electric shock is
 - the range of injury due to electric shock
 - the exposure to electricity in their particular workplace
 - the reasons for, and nature of the general electric shock control (or prevention) measures which are used to protect them and other persons who might be affected by their work
 - the specific control measures which are necessary in relation to each worker's own job (these measures may include instruction in the correct use of and maintenance of electrical tools and equipment and correct methods of operation for minimising risks of electrical shock)
 - the electrical safety policy and program of action, and the timetable for future improvements
 - the arrangements for reporting defects likely to cause electrical shock
 - when and how to use personal protection equipment and insulated tools provided for the prevention of electrical shock and their proper care and maintenance
 - statutory responsibilities of employers and employees.

8.1.3 Supervision

Employers must provide appropriate supervision and recognise their supervisor's role in the management of the risks and the protection of employees. Close liaison between supervisors and employees is vital.

Supervision of electrical workers working on or near energised parts must ensure that the control measures are fully implemented and followed at all times by employees. If you are supervising, it is your responsibility to ensure that the situation is safe for everyone.

The level and extent of supervision required will vary according to the safety aspects of each task and the skills of the worker.

In determining the necessary level of supervision, an employer should consider:

- the complexity of the job environment in which the job is being done
- the hazards at each work site
- the worker's level of competence and experience.

The levels of supervision required for various tasks and for apprentices in particular need to be described in policies and procedures.

8.1.4 Home Building Act – Licensing and supervision

The supervision requirements of the *Home Building Act 1989* must be satisfied. This Act requires that persons must not do electrical wiring work unless they hold a Qualified Supervisor Certificate (Electrician) or (Electrical) or a Personal Electrical Contractors Licence. A person who is not a qualified supervisor may do electrical wiring work only if a qualified supervisor is present at all times when the work is being done and is available to be consulted by, and give directions to, that person.

The Home Building Act and Regulations also require the supervising of apprentice electrical workers. Such apprentices must be under the supervision of a person who holds a Qualified Supervisor's Certificate – Electrician/Electrical.

However, the level of supervision may be less stringent where:

- (a) the qualified supervisor is of the opinion that the apprentice's knowledge and experience in doing such electrical work is such that the apprentice does not need that level of supervision
- (b) the apprentice does that work under the supervision, and in accordance with the directions, if any, of the qualified supervisor.

Where the person supervising the work has satisfied him/herself that the site has been made safe, so that there is no possibility of the work becoming energised from an electricity supply, or by induction, then the supervision need be no more stringent than for other non electrical work. However, the licensing and supervision requirements of the NSW *Home Building Act 1989* are still relevant.

8.1.5 Emergencies and first aid

Employers must provide for emergencies, including making arrangements for:

- (a) safe and rapid evacuation
- (b) emergency communications
- (c) appropriate medical treatment of injured persons.

8.1.6 Notification of electrical incidents

Whether you are an employer, self-employed person and/or occupier you are required by law to notify certain types of incidents to WorkCover NSW and/or the Office of Fair Trading and/or your workers compensation insurer.

An occupier (of premises/workplaces) is someone who manages or has responsibility for a workplace or a particular operation at a workplace, even though they may not be the employer.

Incidents that must be notified include:

- a fatality (electrocution)
- an incident where there has been a serious injury (electric shock, fractures, burns, etc)
- an incident where there is an immediate threat to life but result in no injury or illness (electric shock).

In addition to the above OHS Regulation requirements, the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation, 2006* requires that a 'serious electrical accident' be notified.

A 'serious electrical accident' has the same meaning as it has in the *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004* and means an accident:

- (a) in which an electrical article or electrical installation is involved that is or was used for the conveyance, control and use of electricity and electricity was, at the time of the accident, being so conveyed, controlled and used, and,
- (b) as a consequence of which a person dies or suffers permanent disability, is hospitalised, receives treatment from a health care professional or is unable to attend work for any period of time.

Employees also have a duty to report incidents and 'near misses' to their employer so that appropriate remedial action can be taken, ie medical assessment if a worker has received an electric shock.

In addition to the above, the OHS Act and the OHS Regulation require that certain occurrences that occur at the work place are not to be disturbed for 36 hours (unless the work area has to be made safe to perform a rescue or permission has been given by WorkCover NSW).

Serious incidents can be notified to WorkCover on 13 10 50, as an urgent investigation may be needed.

8.2 Duties of self-employed persons

A self-employed person must ensure that other people are not exposed to the risk of electrical shock arising from the conduct of the self-employed person's undertaking, while they are at the self-employed person's place of work. In other words, self-employed persons have the same duties as employers have to other persons at the workplace, outlined in Section 8.1 above.

This covers all types of persons at the workplace, including passers-by, persons working for other employers and contractors. It includes likely visitors to each site, such as children in shopping centres. It also covers all risks, from trip hazards over cables on the ground to electric shock hazards arising from accessible exposed energised cables, parts or plant.

8.3 Duties of persons in control of work premises, plant or substances

The OHS Act and OHS Regulation place obligations on controllers of premises, plant and substances.

A person in control of premises used by people (who are not their employees) as a place of work must ensure that the premises are safe and without risk to health, and that plant and substances are safe and without risks to health when properly used. This includes all electrical hazards. A controller of premises includes a person who has limited control and a person who has an obligation to maintain or repair the premises under any contract or lease. The controller is sometimes the occupier (eg an owner who occupies their own premises).

This also means that where such a person engages the services of an electrical worker, and the electrical worker informs that person that the work cannot be done safely with the supply switched on, then the person in charge (or control) of the workplace cannot ask or expect the electrical worker to do the work energised. The person in control must then ensure that the work can be done when the system is de-energised.

Specifically, a controller of premises must ensure that any electrical installation or article:

- (a) is safe for use by an employer at the premises, or if not it is disconnected and the employer is informed that it is not safe
- (b) containing energised components are suitably secured and persons entering such areas are properly trained

- (c) is maintained in a safe condition
- (d) documentation is obtained and kept of modifications to circuits at the premises, and made accessible to any person doing further electrical work.

The above controller obligations do not apply to the occupier of a private dwelling, even though an electrical worker performs work there.

The OHS Regulation provides that an electrical installation does not include the transmission and distribution infrastructure of a supply authority, appliances (etc) beyond any outlet socket, or ELV. Controller duties do not apply to employers in relation to their employees – these are covered under employer duties in 8.1 above.

8.4 Duties of employees

Employees must:

- (a) take reasonable care for the health and safety of people who are at the employee's place of work and who may be affected by the employee's acts or omissions
- (b) cooperate with their employer, or other person, in complying with any procedures provided by the employer or other person to eliminate or control risks. This includes the correct use and maintenance of the required PPE and any special tools, instruments and equipment provided for the work.
- (c) notify the employer or supervisor of any matter that (to the knowledge of the employee) may affect the capacity of the employer to comply with the requirements of the OHS Regulation.

8.5 Duties of designers, manufacturers and suppliers of plant for use at work

Manufacturers, importers and suppliers of plant (which includes equipment) must ensure that it is designed and constructed so that it is safe and without risks when properly installed, maintained and used. Specifically, designers must have regard to such safety requirements as insulation, earthing and appropriate access to controls for plant designed to work near electrical conductors.

Where necessary, research and development work should be carried out to eliminate or reduce the risk of electrical shock at the design stage.

Risk elimination or reduction should take into account:

- (a) the range of uses for which plant is supplied, available information on the conditions under which it is likely to be used, the foreseeable methods of using it, and misuse
- (b) if operation and use of the plant might create an electrical hazard, the manufacturer, importer or supplier should ensure that adequate information is made available to the employer, if possible prior to the supply of the plant, about:
 - its electrical risks
 - the means of installation, maintenance and use of the plant that will enable it to present the lowest practicable electrical shock risk.

A person who hires or leases plant to you must ensure that all safety features, including all insulation, earthing, controls and all warning devices are maintained and tested.

Users of plant and equipment can expect that the supplier will provide them with adequate information on how to use it safely and without risk to health.

8.6 Enforcement

If a breach of legislation or safety standards is found, the WorkCover NSW inspector will decide what action to take. The action will depend on the nature and seriousness of the breach. Inspectors follow procedures set out in WorkCover NSW's *Compliance and Prosecution Policy*, which is available from WorkCover NSW if you require more information.

Inspectors can implement the following range of enforcement options:

- **Improvement Notices** require a particular hazard or potential risk to health and safety to be rectified within a specified time frame. The Improvement Notice states the reasons for the notice and will specify the nature of the hazard or risk to health and safety.
- **Prohibition Notices** are issued when an inspector is of the opinion that a situation is of immediate risk to the health and safety of people in the vicinity. The notice requires the cessation of work until the situation is made safe.
- **Penalty Notices (on the spot fines)** can be issued for a range of matters, and the level of fines attached to penalty notices are detailed in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Once a fine is paid, no further legal proceedings for that particular offence will take place.
- **Investigation Notices** are issued by an inspector to stop plant or prevent disturbance of premises, to allow the investigation of workplace health and safety matters.
- **Prosecution** is pursued when the offence is regarded as serious. This is not only to penalise, but also to prevent similar risks to health and safety. WorkCover NSW will also initiate prosecutions to draw attention to a particular problem that is common and of considerable community interest and concern.

A person who has been issued with a Prohibition, Improvement or Investigation Notice can apply to WorkCover NSW for a formal review. This may result in the notice being confirmed, varied by the issue of a new notice, or revoked by WorkCover NSW. A notice may be withdrawn at any time by the inspector who issued the notice or by WorkCover NSW if the notice was issued in error or is incorrect in some respect.

However, an applicant who is not satisfied with WorkCover NSW's review may appeal to an Industrial Magistrate at a Local Court.

8.7 Other significant legislation

Other legislation relating to electrical safety includes:

- *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Act 2004*
- *Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation 2006*
- *Electricity Supply Act 1995*
- *Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2002*
- *Home Building Act 1989*
- *Home Building Regulation 1997*

APPENDIX 1



Tool 1 (sample risk control plan) provides an example of the way in which risk controls can be developed from your assessment of risk factors.

When decisions are made about what actions are to be taken, these should be documented to make subsequent review of agreed risk controls easier. The form this Tool uses gives a simple example of the hazards identified and the actions, which have resulted following a risk assessment.

Please see next page for Tool 1.

TOOL 1: SAMPLE RISK CONTROL PLAN – DISTRIBUTION BOARD

Hazard – exposure to low voltage	Control plan
<p>Source of low voltage</p> <p>Exposed energised conductors in distribution board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main switch controlling sub main switched and locked off • main switch to be tagged • testing to be done to determine all exposed conductors de-energised.
<p>Nature of work undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrical fitting of new final 3 phase subcircuit • 3 phase cable is run to outlets and switchboard end is located in distribution board • outlets are connected to cable • circuit breaker to be fitted to distribution board • cable to be terminated on circuit breaker at distribution board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workers to run cable to socket outlets from location near to distribution board allowing sufficient length for termination • work to be organised so that all terminations of socket outlets done prior to termination at distribution board • earth continuity tested prior to termination of actives and neutral at distribution board. • cable terminated at distribution board after isolation, locking and tagging as above • workers to be encouraged to assume all conductors are energised and work accordingly.
<p>Duration of exposure to low voltage electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electrical testing of conductors to ensure switchboard is de-energised • electrical testing to prove all actives are broken by switching of socket outlets • electrical testing to prove isolation by circuit breaker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • testing will be organised to ensure workers are present when all energised electrical testing is done • one worker to be positioned to operate main switch and provide assistance if necessary.
<p>Physical condition and capability of the worker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workers, 28 and 22 years of age, both fit and experienced in the tasks undertaken. No medical history or current medications that may affect capacity to work with low voltage electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any incidence of electric shock to be reported at once • any change in medical status (eg employee taking prescribed medication) to be notified and medical advice regarding their fitness for work sought if any doubt exists.

	List any other factors that may be applicable to eliminating the hazard prior to commencing the electrical work:		
	<i>Proceed to section 4.</i>		
Section 3: Control measures		YES	NO
WORKING ON OR NEAR ENERGISED EQUIPMENT			
8.	Have you completed a written risk assessment in consultation with the workers and identified all electrical hazards and non electrical hazards, both actual and potential? All materials including liquids and gases should be regarded as conductive unless you have definite knowledge to the contrary.		
9.	Have you determined the control measures required to remove, manage or minimise the risks?		
10.	Are you trained, competent and confident in applying the particular procedures or techniques that are required for the task at hand?		
11.	Have you been authorised by your employer and person in control of the premises to work on or near energised equipment?		
12.	For work on energised circuits and apparatus – do you have a safe work method statement for the task at hand?		
13.	For work near energised circuits and apparatus – do you have a safe working procedure for the task at hand?		
14.	Is the isolation point identified and is your work area clear of obstructions and is there a safe entry and exit?		
15.	Is your test equipment appropriate to the task and functioning correctly?		
16.	Have you checked to ensure that your tools and accessories are insulated, and have been inspected and maintained to ensure they are serviceable?		
17.	Are you wearing the appropriate clothing and associated PPE for the task? For example, safety helmet and boots, anti flash safety glasses, insulating gloves (gloves to be air tested daily prior to use).		
18.	Do you have the appropriate insulating mats and sheeting?		
19.	Are the necessary first aid facilities provided and accessible and are unauthorised persons prevented from entering the work area?		
20.	Is a trained, competent and qualified safety observer present?		

	List any other risk control measures relevant to the electrical work:		
	<p>REMEMBER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the work very carefully. • Follow the safe working procedures. • Assume all exposed conductors are energised. • Make sure you are aware of the voltage to earth of all exposed conductors. 		
Section 4: After completing the work		YES	NO
20.	Have the installations/circuits/equipment been restored to a safe and operable condition?		
21.	Have all tags and locking-off devices been removed?		

Electrical worker

Signature

____/____/____
(date)

APPENDIX 3 – EXAMPLE SAFE WORK METHOD STATEMENT

Safe Work Method Statement (Part 1)			Accepted: Yes / No
Employer / Contractor: <i>Enter the name of the employer or contractor</i>			Signed off: <i>Enter the name of the person approving the SWMS</i>
Project: <i>Enter the name of project</i>			Date:
Job Description: <i>Enter the task to be undertaken</i>			
Procedure (in steps):	Possible hazards:	Safety risks:	Control measures:
1. Write out the job step by step (include all major phases of the work to be done)	Include all possible hazards. Some examples of hazards are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working near energised electrical apparatus • falls from heights • working near moving plant 	High, Medium or Low	List all safety controls such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access authority • safety harness • mechanical controls / PPE • safety observer required
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Write all your work method statements after consulting the workers who are going to use them. You may then need to redraft them to include their suggestions. They may see a better and safer way of doing the job.

Note: The possible hazards, safety risks and control measures are placed side by side. This will make it easier for you to consider the possible hazards for each step and decide on the appropriate controls to overcome each hazard.

Points to remember when writing out your work method statements:

- write out the job procedure step by step
- put the main idea first
- start each step with an action word. For example isolate, erect
- use active, not passive voice. For example 'test instruments', 'fit lock and tag'
- keep sentences short and clear
- choose words carefully
- keep it simple
- get somebody who does not know the job to read the work method statement to check if they understand the job.

Safe Work Method Statement (Part 2)	
Project:	<i>Enter name of project here</i>
Personal qualifications and experience	<p><i>Enter all the qualifications for everybody to undertake the tasks:</i></p> <p><i>Electrician's Licence, experience in doing the tasks that may not require certificates.</i></p>
Engineering details/certificates/approvals	<i>Enter details of certification that may be required to undertake tasks. Plant usage eg EWP's.</i>
Plant/equipment	<i>List all major items of plant and equipment that will be used during the duration of the task eg EWP etc.</i>
Read and signed by all employees on site:	
Personnel, duties and responsibilities	<p>Enter details of duties and responsibilities of Supervisors, Plant Operators and other employees. Enter such things as daily safety checks, weekly site inspections.</p>
Legislation/codes of practice/standards	<p>Enter here all legislation, codes of practice and standards that are relevant to the work to be undertaken. Refer to the requirements when completing the Safe Work Method Statements.</p>
Maintenance checks	<p>Detail here the system in place to ensure plant and equipment is serviced and maintained. Enter details of tagging for electrical equipment.</p>
Training required to complete proposed work	<p>Detail here the training required by all personnel before the activity is commenced.</p>

APPENDIX 4 – SAFETY OBSERVERS



Clause 207 and 208 of the OHS Regulation outline specific requirements for the use of a safety observer for electrical work on an energised circuit or when high risk electrical testing is carried out.

Use of Safety Observers – Legislative requirements

Safety Observer – Energised circuits

The OHS Regulation requires that a safety observer must be present when performing electrical work on energised circuits and apparatus in situations where it is necessary to perform the work in the interests of safety and if the risk of harm is greater if the circuits and apparatus were de-energised. In this situation, the safety observer must be **competent to perform the particular task that is to be carried out** and also be competent in electrical rescue and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Note: *The Home Building Act 1989* requires that persons must not do electrical wiring work unless they hold a Qualified Supervisor Certificate (Electrician) or (Electrical) or a Personal Electrical Contractor's Licence.

Safety Observer – Testing

Where a risk assessment determines it necessary, a safety observer must be used as a control measure when testing is to be carried out on an energised circuit or apparatus. In these situations the OHS Regulation requires the safety observer to be **competent to assist the persons conducting the tests** and also be competent in electrical rescue and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

General principles

If a safety observer is used as part of a safe system of work as required by the OHS Regulation the following should apply:

- (a) the safety observer's role is to be clearly communicated and understood. Their role is to be hazard and risk aware and to continually observe that safety procedures are carried out by the electrical worker/s performing the work and warn the worker/s of danger, including inadvertent contact with energised electrical circuits and apparatus.
- (b) the safety observer must be able to warn and if necessary stop the work before the risks become too high
- (c) the safety observer must not carry out any other work or function that compromises their role as a safety observer, ie the safety observer must not observe more than one task at a time
- (d) the safety observer must be able to communicate quickly and effectively with the electrical worker/s performing the work
- (e) the safety observer must be capable of providing assistance in the case of emergency as well as being competent to perform electrical rescue and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, as required
- (f) the safety observer must be suitably attired with personal protective equipment appropriate to the situation
- (g) the safety observer must not have any known temporary or permanent disabilities that would adversely affect their role and performance
- (h) the presence of a safety observer is one of the risk control measures to ensure electrical safety when electrical work on energised circuits and apparatus is being carried out. Refer to Sections 6.5 and 6.6 for details of risk control measures that are required for the performance of electrical work.


APPENDIX 5 – GUIDE FOR SAFE WORK PRACTICES ON EXTRA LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

GENERAL

This appendix applies to electrical installations operating at extra low voltage (ELV). The appendix is intended as a source of practical guidance in order to protect the health and safety of persons working on or near an ELV electrical installation or battery installation.

ELV means extra low voltage (not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120V ripple free d.c.), as defined in AS/NZS 3000: *Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules*.

WARNING



If the extra low voltage electrical work is carried out on or near a low voltage electrical installation, the guidance outlined in this code **MUST** be followed, as the electrical work would be considered to be work on or a near a low voltage electrical installation.

TYPICAL ELV HAZARDS AND RISK CONTROL MEASURES

Part 1: General work on Extra Low Voltage (ELV)

1.1 Hazard: ELV battery systems and capacitors are stored energy devices and should always be regarded as energised equipment. ELV circuits may have high fault levels and be capable of causing harmful arcing if worked on energised and may result in electric shock, electrical or chemical burns, fire or explosion in adverse circumstances.

To manage these risks:

Work on an energised ELV installation should only be performed where it has been identified by a risk assessment that there is no risk of harm to personnel or equipment.

ELV installations should, wherever practicable, be isolated before any work is carried out on them. Work on an energised circuits and apparatus should be done in accordance with a safe system of work that incorporates the following control measures:

- Identify the hazards and assess the risk to personnel and equipment, taking into account the task being undertaken. Document and issue a safe work procedure that identifies each step in the process, the potential hazards and the relevant control measures to carry out the task safely, eg security/alarm work, control and protection systems, routine maintenance, testing or fault finding procedures.
- Electrically conductive objects such as jewellery, watches and bracelets should be removed before working on or near energised conductors. Other electrically conductive items, such as metal tape measures, etc should not be used on or near an energised ELV installation or battery installation.
- Assess the practicability of power isolation and de-energise wherever possible. Always isolate battery chargers before connecting or disconnecting leads. Where one leg is earthed, always disconnect the earthed lead first, then the non earthed lead. When connecting, connect the non earthed first and then the earthed lead.

- To ensure that the voltage is within the appropriate ELV range, testing should be performed for both d.c. and a.c. voltages with a device capable of separately identifying both d.c. and a.c. voltages – eg a multimeter. This requirement is necessary to be able to identify if a potentially dangerous low voltage a.c. component is not masked by the d.c. component or vice versa. Tests should be made to earth as well as between sources of differing potential. The testing device must be rated for voltages in excess of ELV.
- Working energised with high current circuits or potential high fault currents presents a risk of fire, explosion and arcing, which may result in burns to the worker and/or damage to equipment. When working on bolted type connections, ensure adjacent connections are suitably insulated to prevent short circuiting. Use two spanners, suitably insulated, one on the terminal connection bolt head and one on the nut to prevent twisting the battery terminals and damaging the internal connection. Other tools used on or near ELV should also be suitably insulated to reduce the risk of arcing.
- When working on energised equipment, the risk of electrical shock is increased in situations where there is a possibility of large body contact and confined/restricted space and wet conditions exist. (Refer AS/NZS 60479:2002 (Parts 1-3) *Effects of current on human beings and livestock.*)

Part 2: Other hazards associated with Extra Low Voltage installations

2.1 Hazard: Battery electrolyte is highly corrosive. The risks involved when handling this substance are severe chemical burns and chemical reactions.

To manage these risks:

- For information on the specific product, it is important to read the label and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). When handling or working on storage batteries it is recommended as a minimum that the following personal protective equipment (PPE) be used:
 - safety glasses
 - face shield
 - chemical resistant gloves
 - chemical resistant apron
 - suitable footwear.
- In the event of an electrolyte splash on the skin or in the eyes, it is essential to wash the affected parts immediately with large amounts of water and seek further medical treatment immediately.
- Any spillage of acid or alkaline electrolyte should be neutralised by appropriate means, and cleaned up in accordance with the requirements of the MSDS. Waste should be disposed of into a suitable clearly labelled disposal facility.
- Do not use battery hydrometers that have been used for testing alkaline cells on acid cells or vice versa. Ensure battery hydrometers are regularly cleaned after use.
- When acid or alkaline electrolyte is supplied as a concentrate, it shall be diluted by slowly adding the concentrate to water while stirring, never by adding water to the concentrate.
- Alkaline electrolytes shall only be stored in correctly labelled containers that are inert to the alkali, for example alkali resistant plastics.
- Acid electrolytes shall only be stored in correctly labelled containers that are inert to the acid, for example acid resistant plastics.

2.2 Hazard: During charging, both lead acid and alkaline batteries can generate a highly explosive mixture of hydrogen and oxygen.

To manage this risk:

- Battery compartments or charging areas should be adequately ventilated to prevent the build up of explosive gases.
- Never bring a naked flame near, or cause a spark (eg use of power tools, and mobile phones etc) in close proximity to the batteries. Do not smoke in the vicinity of batteries or in battery rooms.
- Always isolate battery loads and chargers before connecting or disconnecting leads to prevent arcing at battery terminals.
- All metallic tools used on batteries should be insulated to avoid accidental short circuiting.
- Ensure containers are not left near or around battery systems that could accumulate hydrogen gas forming a potentially explosive mixture of gases.

Note: Hydrogen is lighter than air and can accumulate in inverted containers or ceiling spaces.

FURTHER INFORMATION

A number of Australian/New Zealand Standards address health and safety issues associated with extra low voltage electrical installations. Some of these include:

- AS/NZS 2210.1 *Occupational protective footwear – Guide to selection, care and use*
- AS 2562 *Hydrometers – Portable syringe-type for lead-acid batteries*
- AS 2676 *Guide to the installation, maintenance, testing and replacement of secondary batteries in buildings*
- AS 2676.1 *Part 1: Vented cells*
- AS 2676.2 *Part 2: Sealed cells*
- AS/NZS 3000 *Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules*
- AS 3011 *Electrical installations – Secondary batteries installed in buildings*
- AS 3011.1 *Vented cells*
- AS 3011.2 *Sealed cells*
- AS 3015 *Electrical installations – Extra-low voltage d.c. power supplies within public telecommunications networks*
- AS/NZS 60479.1 *Effects of current on human beings and livestock – General aspects*
- AS/NZS 60479.2 *Effects of current on human beings and livestock – Special aspects*

APPENDIX 6 – HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Persons who intend to or are required to work on high voltage equipment after switching, isolation, short circuiting and earthing must be appropriately instructed and provided with an access permit issued by an appropriately trained and authorised person (High Voltage Switching Operator). These are specialised requirements beyond the scope of this code.

Employers should refer to their local electricity network operator for advice regarding work on or near their high voltage electrical installations.

HIGH VOLTAGE – INSTALLATION SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Employers who have a high voltage (HV) electrical installation should prepare an Installation Safety Management Plan for their workplace. The plan should address the full range of risks likely to be associated with the operation and maintenance of the high voltage installation.

Topics that may be included in the plan are:

- (a) a single line diagram for the installation showing all switches and circuit breakers and their identifying labels or numbers
- (b) a set of site specific operating rules and instructions covering all aspects of operating the high voltage installation. This should include a procedure for arranging isolation of the installation from the local electricity network
- (c) documentation of the qualifications and training of persons who are allowed to operate and or work on the HV installation. This should include retraining/re-testing/re-accreditation procedures
- (d) induction procedures for acquainting non employees and contractors with the requirements of the HV installation plan
- (e) inspection and maintenance programs including a periodic testing regime that will ensure high voltage equipment remains serviceable and safe and that protection schemes will operate correctly when required
- (f) procedure to ensure no extension or alteration of the high voltage installation without the agreement of the local electricity network operator
- (g) procedures for the safe handling of insulating oils and other substances that may be encountered by workers maintaining or repairing HV electrical equipment including environmental considerations
- (h) identification of hazardous areas including confined spaces associated with the HV installation
- (i) procedures for ensuring that all parts of the HV installation (eg underground cables and high voltage overhead power lines) are not damaged by heavy vehicles, such as cranes, mobile plant, earth moving equipment and tipper trucks etc. Warning signs may be required in some locations.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The following is a list of reference material employers may find useful when preparing a High Voltage Installation Safety Management Plan:

- AS/NZS 3000 *Australian and New Zealand Wiring Rules*
- AS 2467 *Maintenance of electrical switchgear*
- New South Wales Service and Installation Rules, 2006
- Electricity (Consumer Safety) Regulation, 2006
- NENS 03-2006 *National Guidelines for Safe Access to Electrical and Mechanical Apparatus*

Further information about your high voltage electrical installation can be obtained from your local electricity network operator:

- Energy Australia: 13 15 25
- Integral Energy: 13 10 81
- Country Energy: 13 23 56

APPENDIX 7 – USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

WORKCOVER NSW APPROVED INDUSTRY CODES OF PRACTICE

- *Code of practice: Electrical practices for construction work*
- *Code of practice: Risk assessment*
- *Code of practice: Occupational Health and Safety consultation*
- *Code of practice: Technical guidance*
- *Code of practice: Work near overhead power lines*

Note: Some of the Australian Standards listed below are also approved industry codes of practice

WORKCOVER GUIDES

- *Identification Tool for Electrical Hazards on-site*
- Subby Pack – OHS contractor Management Tool
- Hazpak! Making your workplace safer
- Your Guide to Working with Asbestos

Standards and Codes offer practical guidance on health and safety for construction work. However, these are subject to change from time to time. For further information contact the WorkCover Assistance Service on: **13 10 50** or go to the WorkCover website at www.workcover.nsw.gov.au

For information about the wide range of other codes of practice, certification guides and publications on OHS, rehabilitation and workers compensation, contact the Publications Order line: 1300 797 003.

Information on the latest laws can be checked at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au or contact 1300 656 986.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

Australian Standards can be purchased from SAI Global by contacting the Customer Service Centre on **13 12 42** or over the net at <http://www.saiglobal.com/shop>

AS/NZS 1892	<i>Portable ladders</i>
AS/NZS 1892.1 – Part 1:	<i>Metal</i>
AS/NZS 1892.2 – Part 2:	<i>Timber</i>
AS/NZS 1892.3 – Part 3:	<i>Reinforced plastic</i>
AS/NZS 2161	<i>Occupational protective gloves</i>
AS/NZS 2161.4 – Part 4:	<i>Protection against thermal risks (heat and fire)</i>
AS 2225	<i>Insulating gloves for electrical purposes</i>
AS/NZS 2381	<i>Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Selection, installation and maintenance</i>
AS/NZS 2381.1 – Part 1:	<i>General requirements</i>
AS 2676	<i>Guide to the installation, maintenance, testing and replacement of secondary batteries in buildings</i>
AS 2676.1 – Part 1:	<i>Vented cells</i>

AS 2676.2 – Part 2:	<i>Sealed cells</i>
AS/NZS 2978	<i>Insulating mats for electrical purposes</i>
AS/NZS 3000	<i>Electrical installations (Known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules)</i>
AS/NZS 3012	<i>Electrical Installations – Construction and demolition sites</i>
AS/NZS 3017	<i>Electrical Installations – Inspection and testing guidelines</i>
AS/NZS 3108	<i>Approval and test specification – Particular requirements for isolating transformers and safety isolating transformers</i>
AS/NZS 3175	<i>Approval and test specification – Residual current-operated circuit-breakers without integral over-current protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs)</i>
AS/NZS 3175.1 – Part 1:	<i>General rules</i>
AS 3190	<i>Approval and test specification – Residual current devices (current-operated earth-leakage devices)</i>
AS 3527	<i>Hand-operated screwdrivers and screwdriver bits</i>
AS 3527.2 – Part 2:	<i>Insulated screwdrivers</i>
AS/NZS 3760	<i>In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment</i>
AS/NZS 3800	<i>Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Overhaul and repair</i>
AS/NZS 3832	<i>Electrical Installations – Cold-cathode illumination systems</i>
AS 4202	<i>Insulating covers for electrical purposes</i>
AS/NZS 61009.1	<i>Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral over-current protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) – General rules</i>
AS 61010	<i>Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – General requirements</i>
IEC 60900	<i>Hand tools for live working up to 1000 V a.c. and 1500 V d.c.</i>

APPENDIX 8 – CASE STUDIES OF ELECTRICAL INCIDENTS

CASE 1

Incident – Work on or near energised apparatus

An electrical worker had replaced the fuses in a switch fuse unit and had difficulty in turning the switch on. He opened the cover of the switch and found that the fuse carriage had jammed. As he was trying to free the switch carriage with a pair of pliers, the pliers slipped off, shorting the energised incoming terminals. He received very serious burns to his face and arm.

Contributing factors and relevant sections

Failure to:

- isolate – Section 6.1, 6.2, 6.5
- use appropriate PPE – Section 6.1.

CASE 2

Incident – Work on or near energised apparatus

The main switchboard at a factory had been upgraded and a new mains supply cable was being installed during the weekend shutdown. The electrical worker was assisting the electricity supply authority with the mains changeover, and he carried out the connections at the factory while the electricity supply authority made the connections at the transformer end.

The following day the electrical worker was removing the old mains cable that had been disconnected from the main switchboard, and as a final check to ensure that the cable was dead he shorted out the conductors with his pliers. This caused a short circuit resulting in flash burns to his eyes.

An investigation revealed that the old main supply cable had been mistakenly left connected to the transformer because of lack of communication between the electricity supply authority and the electrical worker.

Contributing factors and relevant sections

Failure to:

- use appropriate job planning – Chapter 3
- follow appropriate isolation procedure – Section 6.1, 6.2
- use proper means to prove de-energisation – Section 6.1
- wear face and eye protection – Section 6.1.

CASE 3

Incident – Work near energised apparatus

An electrical worker was carrying out electrical wiring work at an installation's main electrical switchboard at the time of the incident. It appears that he was working in the vicinity of the upper right hand compartment of the combined switchboard and metering assembly. This compartment contained a number of double pole circuit breakers providing control and protection for the fuel dispensing pump motor's final sub circuits.

Since electricity supply was required in order to operate all the dispensing pumps at all times, it seems that the electrical worker decided to carry out the work with the supply still energised to the switchboard compartment where he was working.

The outer hinged door of this compartment was open and the associated inner hinged metal escutcheon plate, which would normally cover all exposed energised parts of the switchboard, was also in the open position.

The investigation revealed that no means of insulating exposed energised parts was evident in this switchboard compartment or at the pump control board immediately above this compartment.

All exposed metal of the switchboard was effectively earthed and connected to the main earthing systems.

The exposed energised parts of the switchboard compartment was of three bolted incoming supply connection points in the upper section; one for each of the three phases of the centre fed busway system.

The work involved the placement of circular orange Tough Plastic Sheathed (TPS) cables extending from cable enclosures at floor level through a compartment below the switchboard and through a cable entry aperture in the bottom left hand corner of the upper right hand switchboard compartment.

The electrical worker inadvertently contacted the exposed energised parts of the electrical switchboard comprising the bolted incoming supply connection points for each of the three phases of the centre fed busbar system.

The electrical worker was killed.

Contributing factors and relevant sections

Failure to:

- isolate – Section 6.1, 6.2
- insulate exposed energised parts with an effective barrier, cover or mat – Section 6.2
- take care in an area of reduced mobility – Section 4.2
- use a safety observer when working on energised equipment – Section 6.5.

CASE 4

Incident – Work on energised apparatus

An electrical worker was called to a hotel to repair a walk in freezer that was tripping out on overload.

He climbed on to the roof where the refrigeration compressor was mounted. He took with him basic hand tools and electrical test equipment. Despite knowing where to isolate supply to the compressor, he did not do so.

When he viewed the unit, it was obvious that the motor run capacitor (with a metal case) was leaking, so he removed the capacitor from its mounting to read the details with the power still on. Because the case of the capacitor was energised, and he was in contact with metal that was earthed, the electrical shock he received was sufficient to kill him.

A later inspection of the capacitor revealed that insulation had broken down around the capacitor terminals and a conductive mixture of oil, dust and salt spray caused the case to be livened up.

Testing would not have helped in this situation. While the capacitor was mounted on the unit, it was earthed by way of its fixing and at earth potential; any voltage test would have shown zero volts with respect to earth.

The circuit breaker did not trip because the run capacitor is in series with the run winding which has sufficient impedance (resistance) to reduce the current to less than that required to operate the 15 amp circuit breaker.

In fault conditions, even the metallic refrigerant pipes are potentially energised but held at earth potential by connections to earthed equipment. By disconnecting a coupling or cutting this pipe anywhere between the fault and the earth connection you would have a potential of 240 volts across the open point of the pipe, which would then be across you if you were to hold the separate pipe ends in each hand.

Contributing factors and relevant sections

Failure to isolate – Section 6.1, 6.2.

CASE 5

Incident – Work on or near energised apparatus

Two electrical workers were installing cables in a section of a switchboard isolated and proven de-energised. Whilst one electrical worker was working on busbars in one cubicle, the other was working in an adjacent cubicle, using a two piece metal hole punch to make a 37mm penetration through to a cable access zone. During this task, the rear section of the hole punch was caught around a neutral conductor that was obscured from the vision of the electrical worker and consequently the conductor was severed in the hole cutting process. This neutral was supplying a control panel neutral link. The actives for the control circuits associated with the link were supplied from a separate energised portion of the switchboard. The severing of this neutral created a backfeed on the red phase that one electrical worker was touching at the time, resulting in a shock, which was measured as approximately 180 volts, shortly afterwards. The electrical worker receiving the shock was unable to break contact and was dragged clear from the switchboard (without the use of any insulated aids). He was taken to hospital with burns to hands.

Contributing factors

Failure to:

- follow appropriate isolation procedure – Section 6.1
- wear insulating gloves – Section 6.1
- have suitable rescue techniques and equipment in place – Section 6.5.

Catalogue No. **964** WorkCover Publications Hotline **1300 799 003**



WorkCover NSW 92-100 Donnison Street Gosford NSW 2250
Locked Bag 2906 Lisarow NSW 2252 WorkCover Assistance Service **13 10 50**
Website **www.workcover.nsw.gov.au**

ISBN 1 876995 43 2 ©Copyright WorkCover NSW 0107. V1.00 Production and printing by Salmat – 02 9743 8777

TENDERS

Department of Commerce

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Information in relation to the Department of Commerce proposed, current and awarded tenders is available on:

<http://www.tenders.nsw.gov.au>

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

COUNCIL NOTICES

ALBURY CITY COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993, Section 50 (3), (4)

Notification of vesting of land

NOTICE is given pursuant to Section 50 (3) and (4) of the Local Government Act 1993, that the land in the Schedule below is vested in the ALBURY CITY COUNCIL. L.G TOMICH, General Manager, Albury City Council, 553 Kiewa Street, Albury, NSW, 2640.

SCHEDULE

Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 39081. [2891]

BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition

BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL declares, with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor, that the land described in the schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the land, is acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for the purposes of the Roads Act 1993. Dated at Blacktown this 2nd day of January 2007. RON MOORE, General Manager, Blacktown City Council, PO Box 63, Blacktown NSW 2148.

SCHEDULE

Lot 1 DP 1096287. [2892]

BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Final Pesticide Use Notification Plan

COUNCIL'S Final Pesticide Use Notification Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Pesticides Regulation 1995 (the Regulation). The plan sets out how Blacktown City Council will notify members of the community of pesticide applications it makes or allows to be made to public places that it owns and or manages and controls.

Council's Pesticide Use Notification Plan is to operated throughout the Blacktown's local government area

Blacktown City Council's Pesticide Use Notification Plan is available for viewing at Blacktown Civic Centre, 62 Flushcombe Road Blacktown City Council.

Council Website www.Blacktown.nsw.gov.au.

[2893]

CABONNE COUNCIL

Pesticides Notification Plan

COUNCIL'S Pesticides Notification Plan was adopted at its Ordinary meeting held on 18 December, 2006. A copy of the plan may be viewed at all Council offices or on the web site council@cabonne.nsw.gov.au. This Pesticides Notification Plan covers the Cabonne Council area. [2894]

CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Pesticide Use Notification Plan

At its meeting on 12 December 2006, Council resolved to adopt its Notification Plan for Use of Pesticides. The Plan, which was placed on public exhibition from 25 October 2006 to 21 November 2006, was prepared as required under the *Pesticide Regulation 1995*, as amended.

The Plan, which covers the Campbelltown Local Government Area, may be viewed at the HJ Daley Central Library, Minto Community Library, Ingleburn Library, Glenquarrie Library and Eagle Vale Library and Council's Civic Centre (Queen Street, Campbelltown). The Plan can also be viewed on Council's website www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au. For additional information, contact Council's Environmental Planning Section on 4645 4601. BARRY DALEY, Acting General Manager, PO Box 57, Campbelltown NSW 2560. [2895]

COROWA SHIRE COUNCIL

Pesticide Notification Plan

IN accordance with the requirements of the Pesticide Amendment (Notification) Regulation 2003, Corowa Shire Council has prepared a Pesticide Use Notification Plan for the use of pesticides on public lands in the Corowa Shire area controlled by Corowa Shire Council.

The plan was placed on exhibition for 28 days and adopted by Council on 19 December 2006. Copies of the Plan may be viewed at the Corowa Shire Council Office, 233 Honour Avenue, Corowa and also the Mulwala Library and Howlong Post Office or by visiting Council's website:

www.corowa.nsw.gov.au

Anyone wishing to contact Council to discuss the notification plan or to obtain details of specific details of pesticide applications in public places should contact Mr Ian Singleton by phoning 02 6033 8952 or email: ian.singleton@corowa.nsw.gov.au. [2896]

DUBBO CITY COUNCIL

Pesticide Use Notification Plan

DUBBO CITY COUNCIL has its Draft Pesticide Use Notification Plan on Public Display at its Civic Administration Building Church Street, Dubbo.

It will remain on display from Monday 15 January 2007 until 5 pm Tuesday 13 February 2007. Public Comment is welcome on the plan and should be addressed to the General Manager, Dubbo City Council, PO Box 81, Dubbo NSW 2830.

For further information relating to the plan please contact Council Noxious Weeds and Pest Species Officer, Des Mackey on (02) 6801 4000 or email des.mackey@dubbo.nsw.gov.au or dcc@dubbo.nsw.gov.au. [2897]

FORBES SHIRE COUNCIL

Noxious Weeds and Pesticides Notification Management Plan

FOLLOWING public exhibition, Forbes Shire Council at its 13 December 2006 meeting adopted the following Noxious Weeds & Pesticides Notification Management Plans:

- Plan of Management for Noxious Weeds
- Class 4 Noxious Weeds Management Plan
- Pesticide Notification Management Plan

Copies of the above can be obtained from Council's administrative offices during normal business hours.

[2898]

GREATER TAREE CITY COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993

Roads (General) Regulation 2000

Part 2 – Roads, Division 2

Naming Of Roads

NOTICE is hereby given that Greater Taree City Council, in pursuance of the above act and regulations, has named the following roads:

- Coach Road – Moorland;
- Henry Kendall Drive, Geraldine Street and Araluen Place – off Bushland Drive, Taree;
- Adelaide Close – off Geroge Flemming Drive, Wingham;

A correction is needed for a road previously named in the Gazette dated 1 December 2006 as Siena Place should be Sienna Place. Phil Pinyon, General Manager, Greater Taree City Council, PO Box 482, Taree NSW 2430.

[2899]

LEETON SHIRE COUNCIL

Adoption of Pesticide Notification Plan

COUNCIL, at its Ordinary meeting 13 December 2006 adopted a Pesticide Notification Plan in accordance with the Pesticide Regulation 1995. the Plan is available at Council's Administration Building at 23-25 Chelmsford Place, Leeton. RAY PLUIS, General Manager.

[2900]

MARRICKVILLE COUNCIL

NOTICE is hereby given that on 19 June 2001 Marrickville Council resolved to make a new Tree Preservation Order to be known as the Marrickville Tree Preservation Order 2001.

The Order provides a regulatory framework for the preservation of trees and ensures that development within the area is carried out with sensitivity to the environment and to any trees in the vicinity. The Order applies to all land within the Marrickville Council local government area. The Order prevents a person from carrying out a "restricted act", in relation to a "designated tree", as defined in the Order, without the written consent of Marrickville Council.

A copy of the Marrickville Tree Preservation Order 2001 is available for viewing, free of charge, at the Administration Centre, 2-14 Fisher Street, Petersham during business hours or may be viewed at Council's website: www.marrickville.nsw.gov.au. KEN HAWKE, Acting General Manager, Marrickville Council, PO Box 14 Petersham NSW 2049.

[2901]

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Naming of Public Road – Maher Place

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, as amended, Council has named the road shown hereunder:

*Location**Name*

Road running west off Robertson Street, Maher Place Mudgee

WARWICK BENNETT, General Manager, PO Box 156, 86 Market Street, MUDGEES, NSW 2850, tel.: (02) 6378 2850 fax.: (02) 6378 2815, email: council@mudgee.nsw.gov.au

[2902]

WARRINGAH COUNCIL

Pesticide Regulation 1995

Pesticide Use Notification Plan

IN accordance with NSW Department of Environment and Conservation guidelines, Warringah Council has developed a pesticide use notification plan which, following public exhibition, has been adopted by Council on 12 December 2006. The plan is applicable to pesticide use in areas of public open space and some indoor facilities under the care, control and management of Warringah Council. The Pesticide Use Notification Plan can be viewed 8.30 am to 5.00pm at Council's Customer Services Centre, 725 Pittwater Road, Dee Why. The plan is also accessible via Council's website www.warringah.nsw.gov.au. Further information on Council's pesticide use can be obtained by calling Council's Project Services and Conservation and Land Management Sections on (02) 9942 2111.

[2903]

WALGETT SHIRE COUNCIL
Local Government Act 1993 (Section 713)
Sale of Land for Unpaid Rates

NOTICE is hereby given to the persons named hereunder that Walgett Shire Council has resolved, in pursuance of Section 713 of the Local Government Act 1993, to sell the land described hereunder, of which the persons named appear to be the owners or in which they have an interest, and on which the amount of rates and charges stated in each case as at 10th January 2007, are due:

Assessment	(a)	(b)					(c)	(d)	(e)
	Name	Address	Area Sqm	Lot	Sec	DP	Amount of rates, charges and interest outstanding for more than 5 years	Amount of all other rates, charges and interest outstanding	TOTAL
1257	Aymold Pty Ltd	Walgett st CUMBORAH	6361	2	8	758317	\$236.58	\$2,487.31	\$ 2,723.89
	National Mutual Royal Bank Ltd Z647697								
125	Eugene George Lake	97 Dewhurst st	2023	3	38	759036	\$2,330.24	\$5,249.45	\$ 7,579.69
	Westpac Banking Corp. I372713	WALGETT							
754	Brian William Wright	Neilly st	675	102		568884	\$1,920.83	\$8,326.36	\$ 10,247.19
	Westpac Banking Corp. Z962833	WALGETT							
153	Alan Patrick Molloy	6 Duff st	1840	43		847451	\$12,142.04	\$11,175.24	\$ 23,317.28
	Barker Gosling Lawyers 5148042	WALGETT							
	National Australia Bank 3180258								
1015	Paul W Harris	Earl st	2023	7	18	758262	\$10,005.12	\$12,875.68	\$ 22,880.80
	Vanessa Lindsay C Martin	COLLARENEBRI							
	Insolvency & Trustee Service AA302280								
	Dept Of Lands-Dubbo IP 192037								
84	Christine Mayer	98 Cedar st WALGETT	3776	7 22 1	23	759036 587336 504050	\$1,422.22	\$8,079.92	\$ 9,502.14
895	Cyril Victor Scoullar	Colin st CARINDA	1012	2		309612		\$3,087.87	\$ 3,087.87
427	Georgina Florence Sands	49 Montkeila st	1012	27		230851		\$3,751.75	\$ 3,751.75
	Peacockes Solicitors Dubbo AC 519891	WALGETT							
	Dept of Lands AA470345								
787	Guistino Zappacosta	Balaclava st	1011	8A		434300		\$1,847.40	\$ 1,847.40
	Insolvency and Trustee Service AA416425	BURREN JUNCTION							
1763	Sherif Sancar	Nobby Rd	9000	1		263351	\$38,392.93	\$42,462.54	\$ 80,855.47
	Worrells Insolvency and Forensic Accountants AB202852	LIGHTNING RIDGE							
	Firbank Holdings U32666								

In default of payment to Council of the amount stated in column (e) above and any other rates including charges becoming due and payable after publication of this notice, or an arrangement satisfactory to the Council for payment of all such rates being entered into by the rateable person before the time fixed for the sale, the said land will be offered for sale by public auction at Walgett Shire Council Chambers, 77 Fox Street Walgett on 5th May 2007 at 10.00am by Clemson Hiscox and Co. STEPHEN MCLEAN, General Manager, Walgett Shire Council

[2904]

ESTATE NOTICES

NOTICE of intended distribution of an estate – Any person having any claim upon the Estate of ALAN JOHNSON SMITH late of Dural in the State of New South Wales, Retired Dentist, who died on 25 September 2006 must send particulars of the claim to the Executor, Robert Alexander Smith care of Raymond W.M. Wong & Co., Solicitors, 18 Woodville Avenue, Wahroonga NSW 2076 (DX 3718, WAHROONGA) within one (1) calendar month from publication of this Notice. After that time, the assets of the Estate may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution, the Executor has notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales on 28 November 2006. [2905]

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate.–Any person having any claim upon the estate of ARTHUR GREGORY QUINN late of Epping in the State of New South Wales, retired, who died on 2nd August, 2005 must send particulars of his claim to the administratrix, Shirley Jannese c.o. Peninsula Law, Solicitors, 36A George Street, Woy Woy within one calendar month from publication of this notice. After that time the assets may be conveyed and distributed, having regard only to the claims of which at the time of distribution he has notice. Letters of administration were granted in New South Wales on 23rd October, 2006. PENINSULA LAW, Solicitors, 103-105 Blackwall Road, Woy Woy, NSW 2256 (DX 8806, Woy Woy), tel.: (02) 4342 1277. [2906]

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate – Any person having any claim upon the estate of JOAN MAY WOODWARD, late of Allawah, in the State of New South Wales, who died on 11 October 2006, must send particulars of his claim to the Administratrix, STEPHANIE MELINDA RIGBY, care of Newnhams Solicitors, 122 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, within one calendar month from publication of this notice. After that time the Administratrix may distribute the assets of the estate having regard only to the claims of which at the time of distribution she has notice. Letters of Administration were granted in New South Wales on 19 December 2006. NEWNHAMS, Solicitors, 122 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, (DX 665, Sydney), tel.: 9264 7788. [2907]

COMPANY NOTICES

NOTICE of final meeting of members – BROWLEA PARK PTY LTD, ABN 29 000 924 014 (in liquidation). – Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 509 of the Corporations Law, the final meeting of members of the abovementioned company will be held at the offices of C W Stewart & Associates, 179 George Street, Quirindi NSW, on the 5th day of February 2007, at 10.00 am, for the purpose of laying before the meeting the liquidators final account and report giving any explanation thereof. Dated this 10th day of January, 2007. COLIN WILLIAM STEWART, Chartered Accountant, 179 George Street, Quirindi, NSW 2343, tel.: (02) 6746 3100. [2908]

OTHER NOTICES

ILLAWARRA DISTRICT NOXIOUS WEEDS AUTHORITY

Pesticides Notification Plan December 2006

IN accordance with the requirements of the Pesticides Amendment (Notification) Regulation 2003, the Illawarra District Noxious Weeds Authority (IDNWA) has prepared a Pesticides Notification Plan which was placed on exhibition for 28 days and adopted by the IDNWA on 1 December 2006. Copies of the Plan may be downloaded from the Southern Councils Group website. Hard copies are available for viewing at IDNWA Administration Building, Upstairs 24 Terralong Street Kiama. IDNWA, tel.: (02) 4233 1129. [2909]

INTEGRAL ENERGY AUSTRALIA

Pesticides Use Notification Plan

INTEGRAL ENERGY has finalised its Pesticides Use Notification Plan in accordance with the requirements of the *Pesticides Regulation 1995*.

The Plan is to operate in the area displayed on the map. Copies of the Plan can be obtained from:

- Integral Energy's Website at www.integral.com.au/pesticides
- Corporate Office at 51 Huntingwood Drive, Huntingwood NSW, or by
- contacting Denise Corish, Manager Corporate Environment, by phone on (02) 9853 6556, or email: denise.corish@integral.com.au



[2910]

PUBLIC NOTICE

Proposed termination of Strata Scheme No 11036 being property situate at 3 Ward Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.

Notice to Send In Claims

NOTICE is given of an intention to apply to the Registrar-General for an order terminating the above Strata Scheme and the consequent winding up of the Owners Corporation pursuant to section 51A of the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973*.

Any person having any claim against the Owners Corporation of the above Strata Scheme or any estate or interest in or claim against any of the lots comprised in the Strata Scheme is required on or before 9 February 2007 to send particulars of the estate, interest or claim to Bartier Perry PO Box 2631, Sydney, NSW, 2001. [2911]