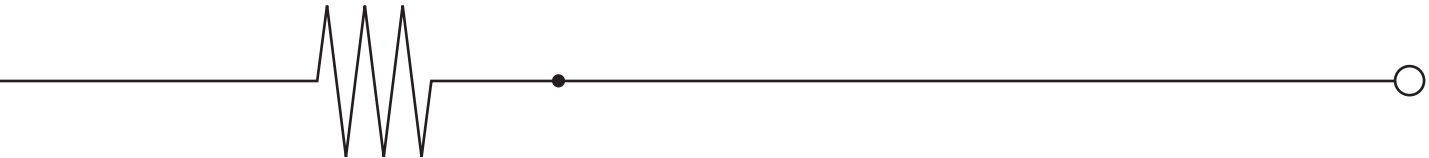
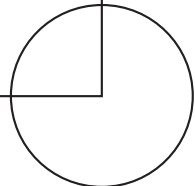


Trainee Workbook



Unit Standard 12300
Demonstrate knowledge of electricity
industry safety statutes and codes
Level 2 Credits 6

Name:.....



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Glossary

The words in this glossary are in **green** throughout the book.

When I see this word...	It means...
Amendments	Changes that have been made in a document or plan.
Controversial	A controversial topic is one that causes great argument and disagreement. For example, the use and placement of large overhead pylons is controversial.
Ecosystems	A community of living and non-living things that have an effect on each other.
Endangering	Putting something at risk.
Enforcement	The act of making sure something happens.
Prescriptive	Must happen.
Significant	Important.
Sustainable	Long lasting. Having enough resources to continue into the future without damaging the environment (or people, or social economics).
Reform	A change for the better.
Regulation	A law or rule that states how something must be done.
Systematic	Doing something that follows a method or plan. Hazard identification and control uses a systematic approach so that everyone follows the same plan.

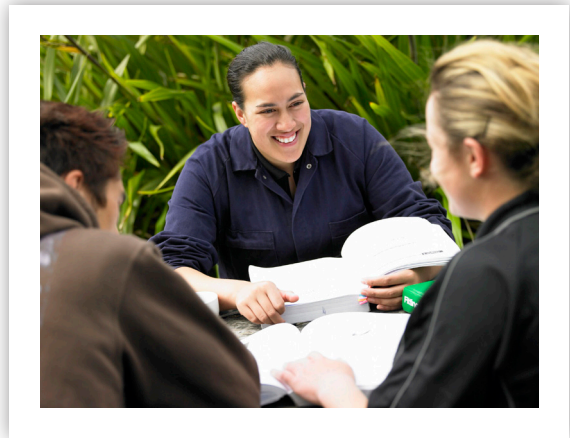
1. Introduction

Unit standard objectives

Unit standard 12300 forms part of the National Certificate in Electricity Supply.

Use this workbook to help you gain the skill and knowledge to identify:

- statutes and codes which apply to you while working in the electricity supply industry
- organisations that have an input into how these statutes and codes are developed and used within the industry.



Prerequisite

There are no prerequisites for this unit standard.

Getting started

Icons are used throughout the ESITO trainee workbooks. The most common are listed below.



Pay attention: This information will be important.



Activity: The activities will help you prepare for the assessment task. The activity asks you to:

- think about your past experiences
- think about the information and ideas you have been studying
- think about how you can use new skills in the future.



Website: This icon refers to the world wide web.



Additional information that might be of interest. Sometimes, this space is used to explain ideas in more detail.

2. Knowledge check

This section looks at your prior knowledge and prepares you for what's to come. Answer the questions to find out what you do and don't already know.

In your own words, describe what legislation means.

Do you know which Acts of Parliament affect you in your workplace? List some below.

How many parts are there to the Safety Manual - Electricity Industry (SM - EI)?

- Two Three

What are your duties under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992? List them below.

Name two groups involved in setting rules and regulations about electrical safety.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

3. What is legislation?



Legislation is law

The term 'legislation' refers to laws that have been passed by or with the authority of the government, as well as to laws that are being proposed. Whenever anything is 'legislated', it becomes law. Government legislation includes the following.

- Acts of Parliament – an Act is a law passed by elected members of Parliament.
- Statutes – Acts of Parliament are sometimes called statutes. Statutes also refer to rules made by organisations which are non-governmental, such as universities and councils.
- Regulations – regulations are laws made by the Governor-General, Ministers of the Crown, and certain other bodies under powers conferred by an Act of Parliament. Regulations fill in the administrative and procedural details to make the intentions of an Act clear.



Legislation is enforceable. If a business entity, an employer or employee breaks the law, they can be prosecuted.



3.1 What are the differences between legislation, Acts of Parliament and statutes?

Who creates legislation?

In New Zealand, three government bodies are responsible for creating, maintaining and ensuring compliance with legislation.

- 1 Parliament – this body of elected politicians creates and passes the country's legislation.
- 2 The judicial system – this government body is responsible for the administration and **enforcement** of legislation. Judges, who are the governing force in the judicial system, are appointed by the Governor General.
- 3 The executive branch – this body runs the day to day business of Parliament.



Remember, legislation is enforceable. Any breaches may result in prosecution and fines.

3. What is legislation?



3.3 Draw a line to match each government body to the correct description.

Parliament

The judicial system

The executive branch

Enforces legislation

Parliamentary business unit

Passes legislation



How does legislation affect your job ?

Legislation gives everyone a common understanding of what can and cannot be done, according to the law. Legislation affects many parts of your job, as industry codes of practice and Standards are based upon legislation. This workbook will help you understand how industry rules and government legislation work together so that employers and employees know what they can and cannot do.

The legislation that a new trainee will probably be most aware of is health and safety legislation. There is a great emphasis on health and safety in the electricity supply industry because of the large number of hazards related to carrying out work in the generation, transmission and distribution of energy.

As you work through this book, keep in mind that if you are paid to work with electricity, you must observe the safety rules and instructions designed to comply with safety legislation.



3.2 In your own words, explain why legislation is important for the electricity supply industry.

The following Acts of Parliament affect the work you do, and how you do it, on every working day.



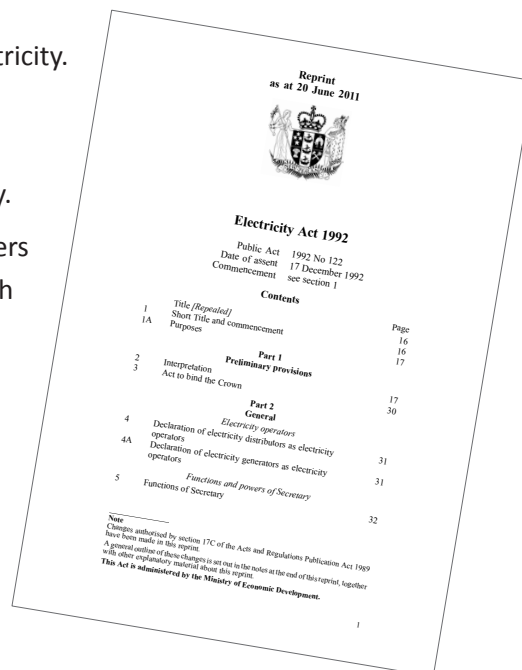
4. Acts of Parliament



Electricity Act 1992

This Act relates to the supply and use of Electricity. Its main purposes are as follows.

- a Provide a base document for the regulation, supply, and use of electricity.
- b Protect the health and safety of members of the public when they are dealing with the electricity supply industry.
- c Promote the prevention of property damage related to the supply and use of electricity.
- d Provide for the regulation of fittings and electrical appliances that may be exported as part of international trade.
- e Provide an outline for the regulation of electrical workers.



The Act, and its Amendment (2006) influences the registration of electrical workers

Under the Act, if a qualified person is employed as an electrical worker, they must be licensed by the Electrical Workers Registration Board (EWRB), or be operating under an employer's license. To obtain a practising licence an electrical worker must ensure First Aid and CPR are current and attend regular refresher training on electrical updates, testing and safe working practices. EWRB has disciplinary powers, under the Act, to prosecute unsafe working practices and remove a person's practicing license.

Electricity Amendment Act 2006

The Electricity Amendment Act 2006 (the Amendment Act) made amendments to the 1992 Act, though its purpose remains much the same as for the 1992 Act.

The amendments created steps for further review of electrical safety legislation and supported the development of joint Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards. In addition, the Amendment Act led to ownership separation between transmission, generation, distribution and retail activities.

It was this Amendment Act that changed the status of trainees so that trainees could carry out prescribed electrical work under the provisions of a Limited Certificate.

4. Acts of Parliament

Electricity Industry Act 2010

This Act provides a framework for the further development of new regulations for the electricity industry.

The Act created amendments to the Electricity Act 1992. It is more **prescriptive** than the 1992 Act and introduced less flexibility for regulations related to installation and appliances. It also introduced:

- further **reform** in the electricity market, to promote competition in wholesale pricing
- the restructure of the Electricity Commission
- final steps in the review of electrical safety in line with current regulations AS/NZ 3100.



4.1 Which Act paved the way for the development of joint Australian and New Zealand industry standards?



Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE Act)

The HSE Act 1992 was passed to help prevent harm to people while at work, or in the vicinity of work. It applies to all workplaces. Under the Act, all people working in a workplace are responsible for maintaining a healthy and safe working environment.

The emphasis of the Act is on the **systematic** management of health and safety. The Act defines what harm and hazards are and it places responsibilities on both employers and employees to identify and control hazards in a **systematic** way.

The Department of Labour (DOL) is responsible for enforcing the Act. The DOL employs Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Inspectors and these inspectors regularly visit workplaces to assess compliance with the Act.



Employer and employee OSH responsibilities are described on page 16.



Read the trainee workbook for unit standard 18038, for further information on health and safety in the workplace.

4. Acts of Parliament



Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act (RMA) is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, such as land, air and water.

The RMA requires regional and local authorities to safeguard the quality of air, water, soil, and ecosystems so that these resources will be able to meet the needs of future generations. These authorities must provide planning and regulations that avoid, fix, or reduce any negative effects on the environment.

The electricity supply industry is directly affected by the RMA, as it is a large user of natural resources. Water, fossil fuels and wind are used for the generation of electricity and the industry maintains a large transmission network above and below our landscape.

The RMA was updated in 2009.



Building Act 2004

The purpose of the Building Act is to provide for the regulation of building work, the establishment of a licensing system for building practitioners, and the setting of performance standards for buildings. The legislation aims to ensure that people can use buildings without danger to their health, and that they can escape from a building if it is on fire.

The Act requires that people responsible for building work (such as owners, designers, builders, and building consent authorities) comply with the building code. Sustainable development is also a requirement of the Act.

All buildings and structures owned by the electricity supply industry have to comply with the Building Act 2004, and its amendments. However, many would exceed the requirements as the electricity supply industry is an essential national infrastructure and must remain serviceable in times of disaster. The devastating Christchurch earthquakes of 2011 are an example of a situation where it was crucial for essential buildings and structures to remain serviceable.

4. Acts of Parliament



4.2 Answer the following questions.



a The following statements may be true or false. Tick whichever you think applies.

	True	False
1 Electricity supply sector usage of land and water can be affected by city council regulations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 If a worker were prosecuted for leaving tools and equipment lying around, blocking a building exit, the prosecution would fall under the legislation of the Building Act.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 The Resource Management Act directly affects the generation and transmission of electricity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 The most recent reforms to the electricity market were introduced under the Electricity Amendment Act 2006.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 The registration of electrical workers is carried out to comply with the Electricity Act 1992.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 Legislation clearly defines the way an electrical worker goes about doing a task, including how to carry out testing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7 If a member of the public was harmed during work carried out by line mechanics or other industry workers, the company could be prosecuted under the Health and Safety Act.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8 If any action or inaction by a registered line mechanic caused harm to the public, the line mechanic would answer to the EWRB. Their practicing license could be removed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

b Thinking back to section 3 of this workbook, what are a trainee's safety responsibilities, under legislation?



Acts are updated regularly. You can search for the most recent version on the legislation website: www.legislation.govt.nz



For more information on how to read an Act of Parliament and view an Act of Parliament on the internet, refer to the Appendix on pages 24 - 25.

5. Regulations



An introduction to government regulations

A regulation is based on an Act of Parliament. Regulations serve to make the Act a lot easier to follow so that employers know what procedures need to be put in place. Regulations generally deal with detail or administration or matters that are subject to frequent change. The government regulations that apply to the electricity supply industry are the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010.

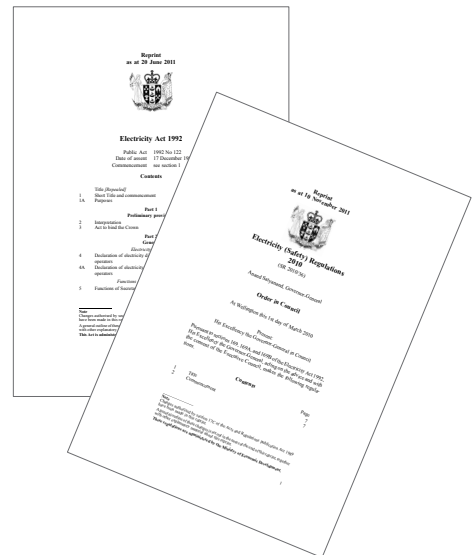
Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010

The Electricity (Safety) Regulations (the Regulations) relate directly to safety within the electricity supply industry. They are built upon sections 169, 169A and 169B of the Electricity Act 1992.

The Regulations introduced changes to the Act affecting appliances, installations and works. They apply particularly to electrical workers as well as to appliance importers and retailers, and electricity generators and distributors.

The changes implemented by the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 are focused on:

- the updating of industry Standards
- a greater application of Risk management
- a greater adoption of international Standards
- clarifying what is to be considered safe and unsafe work practices
- increasing technical information
- increasing the powers of law enforcement for any breaches of the Act.



For more information about the Electricity (Safety) Regulations, and how they affect you, go to the website: www.energysafety.govt.nz



5.1 The Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 clarify electrical safety. Which Act do they clarify?

6. Industry Standards and practice

Industry Standards

There is a move toward referring to industry standards, rather than the Regulations, to guide best industry practice. Standards give detail about how to do a task, whereas the Regulations provide outlines of what is expected. Industry standards give clear guidance to electrical installers, contractors and electricians on how to meet compliance required under the Electricity Act 1992 (and its amendments).

Industry Standards align international practice

New Zealand regulations in general can only regulate what we do in New Zealand, but industry standards do not have the same restrictions. The move toward using industry standards means that industry practice in New Zealand can be aligned with industry practice in other countries. The AS/NZS set of standards (Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards) are developed jointly by Australia and New Zealand. They are a good example of countries working together to align international best practice.

Industry standards will always comply with the minimum requirements of the Regulations. However, they may include additional good practice guidelines. As at March 2012, the move toward using industry standards, in preference to regulations, is continuing. There is a choice as to whether a task follows the standard or the regulation.

Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards

Two common standards with which electrical workers are likely to become familiar are the joint Australian Standards/New Zealand Standards, AS/NZS 3000 and 3760.

AS/NZS 3000: Wiring rules is the standard commonly used by electricians for the installation of electrical wiring. **AS/NZS 3760: In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment** is the standard commonly used by electrical service technicians. It covers what is needed when working with and on portable electrical appliances, plant and equipment.



6.1 In your own words, explain the difference between industry standards and the Regulations.

6. Industry Standards and practice



NZ Electricity Codes of Practice (NZECP)

The New Zealand Electricity Codes of Practice (NZECP) apply specifically to the electricity supply industry. NZECP are generally based on legislation, though have, in the past, been developed to guide activity that was outside the scope of the Electricity Act 1992. Like industry standards, NZECP are different to regulations – they provide another level of detail and are more specific about how various tasks should be completed. NZECP are created and maintained by the Electricity Engineers' Association (EEA).

The NZECP commonly referred to in the electricity supply industry are set out below.

NZECP 34 sets minimum safe electrical distance requirements for overhead electric line installations and other works associated with the supply of electricity, from generating stations to end users. Compliance with this code is mandatory.

The minimum safe distances have been set to protect people, property, vehicles and mobile plant from harm or damage from electrical hazards. The minimum distances are also a guide for the design of electrical works. They apply within substations, generating stations or similar areas where electrical equipment and fittings have to be operated and maintained.

NZECP 35 for power system earthing. This code sets earthing requirements associated with high voltage (HV) stations with earth grids, distribution systems, and high voltage installations on consumer premises.

NZECP 36 for harmonic levels. NZECP 36 sets the acceptable levels of harmonic voltages and currents that may be introduced into an electricity supply system by an end user's installation.

NZECP 41 sets out requirements associated with single wire earth return systems.

NZECP 46 applies to all work undertaken on live high voltage overhead lines using approved procedures, tools and equipment, and by people holding the minimum competencies detailed under this code. Other work on live high voltage overhead lines including, but not limited to, operating, is not covered by the code.



The New Zealand Electricity Codes of Practice (NZECP) can be found on the energy safety website:

http://www.energysafety.govt.nz/templates/StandardSummary____18586.aspx

6. Industry Standards and practice



Safety Manual – Electricity Industry (SM-EI)

The Safety Manual - Electricity Industry (SM - EI) complies with the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 and the Electricity Act 1992 . The SM-EI is an essential handbook and electrical workers in the industry should refer to it often. Like the NZECP, the SM - EI is created and maintained by the EEA.

SM-EIs clarify how tasks relating to the supply of electricity should be safely and correctly done. They provide guidance on best industry practice and specify:

- those practices which **MUST** be done and are enforceable if breached
- those practices which **MAY** be done, which are recommendations and not enforceable, but will help to keep you safe.

The SM - EI publication is commonly referred to in the plural, as ‘SM-EIs’, because it is published in two handbooks. They are SM-EI Parts 1 and 2 and SM-EI Part 3.

SM-EI Parts 1 and 2

SM-EI Parts 1 and 2 set out safety requirements.

Part 1 sets out the minimum safety requirements for supervisors and employees.

Part 2 gives guidance on generally accepted good practice for the safety and health of employees doing general work in the generation, transmission, and distribution sectors.



SM-EI Part 3

SM-EI Part 3 provides consistent rules for working with or on electrical equipment. Part 3 includes rules for access and test permits and work on or near electrical, mechanical and hydraulic equipment.



For an example of different ways that legislation and industry standards refer to the maintaining of safe distances, refer to the Appendix on page 26.

6. Industry Standards and practice



Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Codes of Practice

OSH codes of practice have been approved by the Minister of Labour under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 (HSE Act), and apply to many industries in New Zealand. They provide guidelines which help to make sure that work environments are safe and healthy places for employees, employers and the public. By following the approved OSH codes of practice you will be meeting the requirements of the HSE Act.



For a list of the approved codes and copies of each code, refer to the website: <http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/index.shtml#ap>

Employer and employee OSH responsibilities

Both you and your employer have duties under the HSE Act. Your employer must make sure that hazard control management plans are in place and are systematically followed. They must train and supervise you and your workmates to make sure that you do not cause harm to yourselves or others. Employers must also provide suitable personal protection equipment (PPE) to their employees.

Your responsibilities as an employee are to make sure that you use PPE as specified and that your actions or inaction while at work do not cause harm to other workers, or to the public. You must also report hazards and other non-compliant issues to the employer.



6.2 Complete the following activities.

- a Your workplace should have an up to date copy of the SM-EIs. Ask your supervisor where they can be found and write their location below.

- b Which Part of the SM-EI sets out minimum safety requirements for the electricity generation, transmission and distribution industry?

- c Which electrical organisation is responsible for the development and maintenance of the SM-EI publications and the NZECP?

6. Industry Standards and practice

d List three NZECP that apply to your own work.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



6.3 Complete the following activities.

SM-EI Parts 1 and 2

A legal paper which relates to the electricity industry as a whole.

Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992

A legal paper which relates to safety within the electricity supply industry.

Electricity Act 1992

A publication for the electricity supply industry which sets out minimum safety requirements and a general safety guide, based on good practice.

Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010

Individual papers which outline work and safety requirements for specific types of work.

NZ Electrical Codes of Practice (NZECP) and Australian Standards/ New Zealand Standards (AS/NZ)

A legal paper which outlines the requirement of safety for all people within a workplace.

7. Groups involved in industry safety



Key industry groups and government agencies

In this section, we take a brief look at the industry groups and government agencies that play an important role in the electricity supply sector.

Electricity Engineers' Association (EEA)

The EEA provides the electricity supply industry with leadership, expertise and information on technical and safety issues. The EEA has a history of involvement in the electricity industry spanning 75 years.



The major role of EEA is to maintain appropriate engineering and technical standards for the electricity generation and distribution industry. This ensures that industry rules and guidelines reflect international best practice. It does this by working closely with the electricity industry, key government agencies, Standards New Zealand and overseas organisations. An additional role for EEA is to promote excellence in the electricity supply industry. Consequently, it publishes reviews and technical updates and organises educational courses on electrical engineering, safety processes and improvements.

Electrical Workers Registration Board (EWRB)

EWRB's role is to promote safety for all New Zealanders by ensuring the competency of electrical and electronic workers. It has a board of governance which contributes to the direction and implementation of electricity legislation.



Some of the EWRB responsibilities are to issue provisional licences to those who meet requirements and make sure registered people maintain an adequate level of competency.

EWRB has disciplinary powers under the Electricity Act 1992, and will prosecute when necessary.

Department of Labour (DOL)

Part of the role of the Department of Labour is to make sure that workers are competent and that their workplace is safe – DOL investigates any incident regarding health and safety in the workplace. The Department of Labour



provides information and support to employers, employees and unions on employment relations, occupational health and safety and accident compensation. The Department is involved in the design and implementation of government policies and systems.

7. Groups involved in industry safety

Ministry of Economic Development (MED)

The Ministry of Economic Development advises Government on policy for the energy sector, including issues relating to the electricity supply industry. The MED manages the appointment of board members to industry bodies, and provides support and due diligence on behalf of government Ministers. Another role of the MED is to monitor the electricity market's performance and use of New Zealand's energy resources.



Employers

Employers play a key role in industry. To ensure the health and safety of workers and the public, employers must make sure that all their workers are competent. If workers are not yet competent, they must be supervised. Employers must provide supervision and training, policies and procedures, and PPE to make sure that workers, and the public, are kept safe.



7.1 Answer the questions below.

- a Briefly describe the function of the Electrical Workers Registration Board (EWRB).

- b Name three groups involved in promoting and maintaining worker safety in the electricity supply industry.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



For more about EWRB, see their website: <http://www.ewr.govt.nz>

8. Make connections

Think about how the information you have read applies to what you do at work. Read the questions and answer in the spaces provided.

In your own words, explain how the following Acts affect you in your workplace.

Electricity Act 1992

Health and Safety Act 1992

Building Act 2004

Resource Management Act 1991

Name two industry standards used by electricians or electrical service technicians.

1 _____

2 _____

What does your employer do, to keep you safe at work? List four things below.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Explain what you do at work to keep yourself safe.

9. Answers to activities

3.1 Legislation is a general term which refers to any law passed by or with the authority of parliament. “Act” refers to an Act of Parliament and does not include laws that may have been passed by any other body. The word “Statute” is practically identical to ‘Act’, although at times it is used to describe rules made by non-governmental bodies such as universities and councils.

3.2 Legislation states what employers and workers can and cannot do. It is important for everyone within the electricity supply industry to have a common understanding of what must be done and how to do it in order to keep everyone safe at work.

3.3



4.1 The Electricity Amendment Act 2006.

4.2 a

The following statements may be true or false. Tick whichever you think applies.	True	False
1 Electricity supply sector usage of land and water can be affected by city council regulations.	✔	
2 If a worker were prosecuted for leaving tools and equipment lying around and blocking a building exit, the prosecution would fall under the legislation of the Building Act.		✔
3 The Resource Management Act directly affects the generation and transmission of electricity.	✔	
4 The most recent reforms to the electricity market were introduced under the Electricity Amendment Act 2006.	✔	
5 The registration of electrical workers is carried out to comply with the Electricity Act 1992.	✔	
6 Legislation clearly defines the way an electrical worker goes about doing a task, including how to carry out testing.		✔
7 If a member of the public was harmed during work carried out by line mechanics or other industry workers, the company could be prosecuted under the Health and Safety Act.	✔	
8 If any action or inaction by a registered line mechanic caused harm to the public, the line mechanic would answer to the EWRB. Their practicing license could be removed.	✔	

9. Answers to activities

4.2 b A trainee's safety responsibilities, under legislation, are to observe the safety rules and instructions designed to comply with safety legislation.

5.1 Electricity Act 1992 plus amendments.

6.1 Standards give clear guidance on how an Act is interpreted where as regulations provide only a guide.

6.2

a Depends on the company.

b SM-EI Part 1

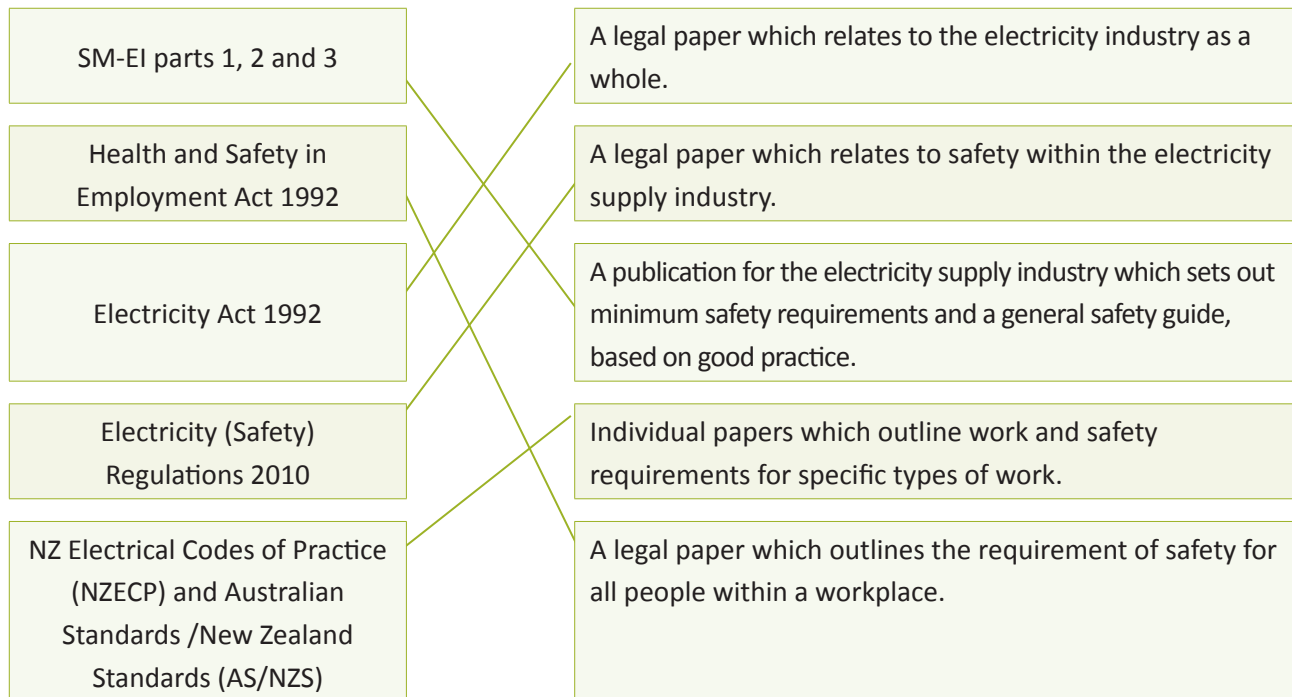
c EEA (Electricity Engineers' Association)

d Could include, but is not limited to, the following.

- NZECP 34:2001 - New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances
This code sets out the minimum safe electrical distance requirements for overhead electric line installations and other work related to the supply of electricity from generating stations to end users.
- NZECP 35:1993: New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Power System Earthing - This code provides guidelines on how to make sure you are kept safe when earthing systems when completing a task.
- NZECP 36:1993: New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Harmonic Levels - This Code sets the acceptable levels of harmonic voltages and currents which may be introduced into an electricity supply system by an end user's installation.
- NZECP 41:1993: New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Single Wire Earth Return Systems - This code sets out what's needed for the design and installation for Single Wire Earth Return Systems.
- NZECP 46:2003: New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for High Voltage Live Line Work - This code lays out the procedures, tools and equipment to use when working on high voltage live line work.

9. Answers to activities

6.3



7.1


- a The Electrical Workers Registration Board was established by statute in 1992. It is responsible for the on-going competency of over 30,000 registered electrical and electronic workers. It also promotes electrical and electronic safety to all New Zealanders. The principal role of the EWRB is governance. It provides input into the direction and implementation of electrical legislation.
- b Any four of the following are correct.
 - Electricity Engineers' Association.
 - Electrical Worker Registration Board.
 - Department of Labour.
 - Occupational Safety and Health Service.
 - Employers.

10. Appendix

How to read an Act of Parliament

If you ever need to refer to an Act, it will be useful to know how to find your way about the document. The front page of the Electricity Act 1992 is used to give an example of what to look for.

**Reprint
as at 20 June 2011**



Electricity Act 1992

Public Act 1992 No 122
Date of assent 17 December 1992
Commencement see section 1

Contents

		Page
	Title [<i>Repealed</i>]	16
1	Short Title and commencement	16
1A	Purposes	17
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3	Act to bind the Crown	30
Part 2 General		
<i>Electricity operators</i>		
4	Declaration of electricity distributors as electricity operators	31
4A	Declaration of electricity generators as electricity operators	31
<i>Functions and powers of Secretary</i>		
5	Functions of Secretary	32

Note
Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.
A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.
This Act is administered by the Ministry of Economic Development.

1

This is the title of the Act.

This is a list of all the parts in the Act.

The numbers identify the sections that are in each part of the Act.

This line shows the year the Act was passed and that it was the 122nd Act of Parliament that year.

This is the date the Act became law (came into effect).

Acts are broken into parts to make them easier to use.

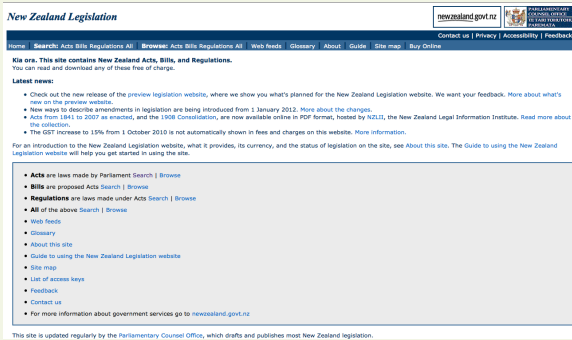
Each part has a number of smaller sections. A section contains information about one topic.

10. Appendix

How to find and view an Act of Parliament, using the internet

Acts can be viewed online, using the following steps. The Electricity Act 1992 is used as an example.

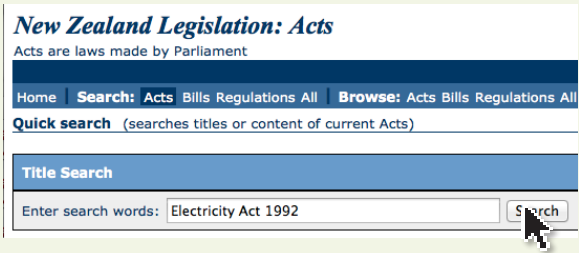
1 Go to www.legislation.co.nz.



2 Click on the search feature and choose Acts.



3 In the title search, enter: Electricity Act 1992.



4 Click on the title of the Act, for example, "Electricity Act 1992 No 122 ..."



5 The Act will now be displayed. Scroll down using the scroll bar to see the contents.



10. Appendix

Industry standards interpret government legislation — an example

On this page, we are comparing the way that legislation is written, with the way that industry standards and rules are written. To make this comparison, we use the rules relating to maintaining safe distances.

Compare the text in the legislation, NZECPs and the SM-EIs. Look for the words and ideas that link these different documents together. Look also for the differences.

Legislation

The following text is a quotation from Clause 17 of the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010.

‘Clause 17, Maintaining safe distances ... A person who carries out any construction, building, excavation, or other work on or near an electric line must maintain safe distances in accordance with ECP 34.’

NZECP

NZECP 34: This code is mentioned in Clause 17 of the Regulations. Sections two and three cover the safe distance requirements for building works and excavation near overhead electric line support structures. It also covers the construction of buildings and other structures near conductors and the installation of conductors near existing buildings and similar structures.

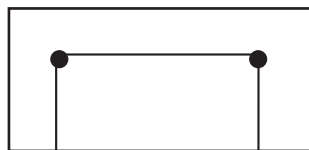
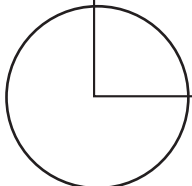
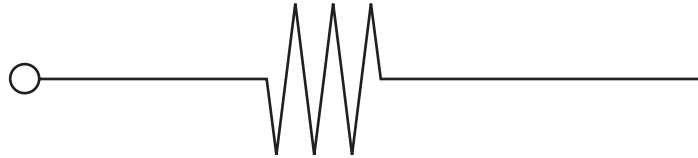
NZECP 46: This code also interprets Clause 17 of the Regulations. The following is a quotation.

‘1.2.17 Minimum Approach Distances – means the minimum distances when approaching live conductors that shall apply to any person who is not a competent live line lineworker and include conductive material carried by them, vehicles, and mobile plant. These distances apply to any part of the line mechanic’s body or clothing and to anything in contact with the line mechanic, e.g. tools, ladders and scaffold poles (except live line tools and voltage detectors)’.

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Minimum approach distances are covered by SM-EI rule 1.602 Minimum approach distances. This rule then refers to rules 2.905, 2.1201, 3.703, and 3.712.

- 2.905 special precautions shall be taken with any mobile plant and vehicles used in the vicinity of live conductors
- 2.1201 minimum approach distances for employees near exposed live conductors.
- 3.703 reduced minimum approach distances for certain employees near exposed live conductors.
- 3.712 Mobile plant and vehicles in the vicinity of live conductors-reduced distances.



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