

energy

Bulletin

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Appliance Rectification Program

The Appliance Rectification Program was launched on the 17 May 2010, when each domestic natural gas consumer started to receive in their gas account, a flyer requesting them to contact the Appliance Rectification call centre on 1800 110 464 to register their details or to complete an online form at www.gasapplianceprogram.com.au if they consider they have pre-1980 gas appliances.

Once registered, an appointment is made for a licensed gas fitter to carry out a free safety check of the gas installation including a soundness test, an inspection of the appliances to confirm that they are pre-1980 and to record details on the appliance such as make, model, and condition.

The information on the appliances is entered into a database and will be used to determine if the appliance qualifies for replacement. A number of the appliances will not require replacement and some will just require a service. It is expected that a programme of replacement or servicing will commence in early 2011.

All domestic natural gas consumers will have received the flyer by early August 2010.

Response to the flyer has been encouraging and inspections carried out to date have found a variety of pre-1980 appliances including appliances that were converted from town's gas to natural gas in the early seventies.

A comprehensive advertising campaign began in mid June, covering television, radio, press and online advertising. The advertisements are aimed at owners and carer's of people who may have pre-1980 gas appliances. The advertisements, like the flyer in the gas accounts encourage domestic natural gas consumers who believe they have pre-1980 gas appliances to contact the call centre to arrange a free safety check.

As a gas fitter, if you come across an appliance that dates pre-1980, please inform your customer of the Appliance Rectification Program and ask them to contact the call centre on 1800 110 464 or visit www.gasapplianceprogram.com.au

Further information can also be found at www.energysafety.wa.gov.au



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Minister appointed

The Honourable Bill Marmion has been appointed Minister for the portfolios of Commerce; Science and Innovation; Housing, and Minister Assisting the Treasurer.

He is the Member for Nedlands and was elected to Parliament in September 2008.

Background

The Minister worked in the State Public Service for 24 years, starting as a civil engineer at Main Roads and finishing as a director in former Premier Richard Court's office. He has a Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Business Administration from the University of Western Australia.

Before Bill Marmion entered Parliament in 2008, he was a partner for six years in a consulting business that focused on strategic planning of urban developments and the economic assessment of major government infrastructure projects.

Through his previous involvement with the public service, the Minister brings to the role an extensive knowledge of the structure and business of Government in Western Australia.

He also has a successful track record of negotiating and liaising with industry, State and Commonwealth ministers and departments, peak bodies, minority groups and with the community, on a wide range of issues.

Prior to his appointment, Mr Marmion served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Transport then as Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier; State Development.



Honourable Bill Marmion

Licensing of Electrical Fitters

The Electrical Licensing Board has ceased the practice of issuing permits to Electrical Fitters. Electrical Fitters will now be issued with an Electrician's Licence endorsed 'Restricted to Electrical Fitting Work Only'. This licence will be issued for five years and will be renewed on the same basis as an Electrician's Licence.

When the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991 were amended from 1 July 2008, an Electrician's Licence covering electrical installing and electrical fitting work replaced the A grade electrical worker's licence that was endorsed Electrical Mechanic and/or Electrical Fitter. As a result an Electrical Fitter was no longer issued a licence.

An Electrical Fitter was only issued a three yearly Electrical Worker's Permit authorised to carry out:

1. Electrical fitting work (unsupervised), and
2. Electrical installing work under the supervision of an Electrician in accordance with Regulation 50 of the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991.

An existing three yearly permit holder will be converted to a licence and retain the existing expiry date. In the coming months, the Licensing Office will be notifying all permit holders of this change of policy and they will receive a Licence (A4 document) and Certificate of Registration (plastic card) to replace the three-year permit.

Where a person holding an Electrician's Licence endorsed 'Restricted to Electrical Fitting Work Only' wish to upgrade to a full Electrician's Licence, they will need to apply to the Electrical Licensing Board for a permit to carry out electrical installing work under supervision.

They will be issued with a logbook to record their on-the-job electrical installing experience. After attaining at least twelve months installing experience, applicants will sit the Electrical Licensing Board's examination. If successful, they will be issued an Electrician's Licence upon payment of the prescribed fee.

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Relocation of Kalgoorlie's Department of Commerce office

The Senior Electrical Inspector at Kalgoorlie, Gary Scott has moved into a new Department of Commerce office in Kalgoorlie.

Previously based in West Kalgoorlie, the new office can now be found in Kalgoorlie's Central Business District at Unit 4, 37 Brookman Street.

The phone, fax and PO Box numbers and email addresses all remain the same.

For more information on the different aspects of Department of Commerce log on to www.commerce.wa.gov.au



From left to right: Susan Rawiri (Customer Service Officer), Anne-Marie Algefski (Consumer Protection – Senior Regional Officer), Lesley Dowding (Labour Relations – Senior Industrial Inspector) and Gary Scott (EnergySafety – Senior Electrical Inspector).

Incorrect Facsimile Number for Horizon Power Notices

The Preliminary Notice and Notices of Completion books issued by EnergySafety provides the facsimile numbers for the submission of notices to the network operators. This information is printed on the inside cover of the books of Notices.

The Notices ESWA E001 1109 and ESWA E001 0510 were printed with an incorrect facsimile number for Horizon Power.

Please do not use the facsimile number printed in the books of notices. The correct facsimile number for the submission of Notices to Horizon Power is:

Horizon Power
Submission of Notices
Facsimile Number
9225 2646

EnergySafety sincerely apologises to anyone who has been inconvenienced by this printing error.

electrical

focus

Recessed luminaires (down lights)

Background

The halogen dichroic recessed down light operates at temperatures high enough to start a fire if combustible material touches or is close to them. Temperatures increase still further if thermal ceiling insulation is placed over them, contrary to Wiring Rules requirements.

Transformers supplying these fittings can also suffer excessive temperature rise if improperly covered by thermal insulation or are poorly designed. With winter now upon us, earlier sunsets will tend to increase the operation times of these down lights.

Technical discussions have centred on clearances to thermal insulation and provision and design of guards/enclosures around recessed luminaires. EnergySafety has concerns with both approaches.

EnergySafety notes the relevant clauses of AS/NZS 60598.1 and AS/NZS 60598.2.2 concerning guards on luminaires do not include a suitable standard for testing. This could permit manufacturers to market luminaire guards or covers which have not been type tested to ensure they prevent excessive temperature rise and keep foreign material away from lamps.

Clause 4.5.2.3 of AS/NZS 3000:2007 (Wiring Rules) provides guidance for installations 'where thermal insulation may reasonably be expected to be installed in the space containing a recessed luminaire'. In many cases, as recent alarming ceiling fires illustrate, insulation is installed after the recessed luminaires. Electricians can maintain clearances from flammable building structures, but responsibility to ensure clearance with the thermal insulation installed later lies with the insulation installer. The electrician cannot know whether loose or fixed insulation (batts) will be used.

In December 2009, the Electricity Regulatory Authorities Council (ERAC) referred the matter to the EL-041 committee of Standards Australia requesting correction of deficiencies with existing Australian standards.

Given the alarming incidents of ceiling fires caused by dichroic downlights, banning them altogether in ceiling spaces where thermal insulation is installed or likely to be installed may be an unavoidable option.

The costs to the consumer for replacement of these recessed luminaires may be significant but would deter people from selecting dichroic down lights for new installations.

ELV non-reflecting halogen lamps are banned already and their low efficiency reflective counterparts will be banned in October 2010 under the Federal Government's Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).

Replacement of the dichroic globes by LED globes may provide a cheaper alternative than replacement of the recessed fittings altogether with surface-mounted ones. Further remarks will be provided once a response is received from Standards Australia.

Photovoltaic Systems

The Regulations – A reminder

The Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991 define electrical installing work as 'the work of assembling and fixing in place, altering or adding to any electrical installation or maintaining, enhancing, repairing, removing, or connecting to fixed wiring, any electrical equipment'. Electrical equipment means any component or part of an electrical installation operating above extra-low voltage (ELV).

Under Regulation 19, a person who carries out such work commits an offence unless he is authorised by a licence. Further, Regulation 33 requires that a person should not carry out business as an electrical contractor or hold himself out as carrying on business as an electrical contractor, unless the person holds an electrical contractor's licence.

What is 'electrical work' in a PV system installation?

Installing photovoltaic systems does incorporate electrical installing work.

This includes all work on the wiring, wiring enclosures, switch gear, protective gear, inverter and switchboard of the installation. Installing the mechanical/structural components of a PV installation is not electrical work. For example, fixing of the solar array to a bracket, assembly of the array or securing the bracket to the roof-structure is not electrical work. Installing and connecting the cabling is.

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Responsibilities of PV systems installers

The onsite installation of all associated wiring and equipment (for voltages above 50Vac or 120 V ripple-free DC) must be carried out by a licensed electrician working for a licensed electrical contractor.

All photovoltaic system installers not holding an electrical contractor's licence must subcontract all electrical installing work to a licensed electrical contractor.

Responsibilities of electrical contractors

Under the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991, an electrical contractor must ensure that the PV system on which work was performed is safe to use and that the work has been completed to a trade finish.

Electrical installation work on photovoltaic systems is notifiable work. The electrical contractor carrying out such work must submit the prescribed Preliminary Notice and Notice of Completion to the relevant network operator as stipulated by Regulations 51 and 52.

Additionally, in accordance with Regulation 52B (1), the electrical contractor must, within 28 days of completing the work, provide a completed Electrical Safety Certificate to the person for whom the work was carried out.

Submission of Notices of Completion for notifiable work

This Office has still been receiving a large number of the old Notices of Completion (notices) which have the reference number ESWA E001 0906. These old notices were permitted to be used where the associated Preliminary Notice was submitted up to, and including 30 June 2009.

All contractors should be using the new books of notices which have the reference numbers ESWA E001 0109, ESWA E001 1109 or ESWA E001 0510 at the bottom right hand corner of the form. The ESWA E001 1109 and ESWA E001 0510 notices have an amended format as they also capture the number of smoke alarms and RCDs installed at a site as per requirements of the AS/NZS 3000:2007 Wiring Rules.

If notices are faxed to EnergySafety, please ensure the telephone number is transmitted automatically by your facsimile machine. This will allow us to reply to the facsimile in the event that the transmission is not legible.

Electrical contractors are also reminded that all the relevant sections of notices must be completed in legible handwriting.

Notices are only to be directed to EnergySafety when the network operator cannot be identified.

If you have any queries in relation to the submission of notices, please telephone the Electrical Inspection Branch on 9422 5261.

EnergySafety approves Western Power's ETIC System

Western Power has recently sought and gained approval from the Director of Energy Safety to accept the electronic lodgement of Preliminary Notices and Notices of Completion. Western Power refers to this system as ETIC.

The system allows an electrical contractor to enter and submit the details of notices to Western Power via the internet. The electrical contractor can then save or print a copy of the notices for their records. Alternatively they may retrieve a copy of the notices submitted by accessing the ETIC system.

This new system also incorporates the ability to print an Electrical Safety Certificate from the entered Notice of Completion data.

Electrical contractors are encouraged to use the new Western Power system as it offers significant processing efficiencies for Western Power and Electrical Contractors.

Taking care of our apprentices

The Electrical Inspection Branch has been receiving an increasing number of reports involving apprentices who have been injured due to a lack of supervision from their supervising electrical worker. Accidents involving apprentices are clearly preventable.

This Office does not treat lightly such breaches of the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations, Regulation 50. Those who breach this Regulation will be prosecuted. Fines can be up to \$250,000 for companies and up to \$50,000 for supervising electrical workers who fail to ensure their apprentice is effectively supervised.

It is imperative that electrical apprentices are supervised effectively during their formative years, not only for their own safety, but the safety of the greater community. The amount of supervision, direct or general, requires frequent monitoring and assessment of the apprentice's work, their competence as well as the type of work being undertaken. As the apprentice develops the necessary skills and acquires the knowledge and experience, a measured lessening of the amount of supervision is required.

Learning and utilising safe working practices and procedures are of the utmost importance for those undertaking an electrical trade.

EnergySafety's booklet Safety Guidelines for Electrical Workers (available on our website) details the requirements for supervision. The primary duty of care is always with the employer through the supervising

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electrical worker. To aid in determining the supervision requirements, an employer should be maintaining a file on the apprentice, monitoring their progress. Records should be kept of key dates, performance measures of key working practices and other applicable details for future reference.

Apprentices should at all times be utilising the correct protective gear and safety equipment, including proper work clothing, insulated work footwear, safety glasses etc. These are an essential component of accident prevention which the supervising electrical worker should consider for all tasks the apprentice is to perform.

A supervising electrical worker must always be aware of any personal problems which may affect the capabilities of the apprentice to undertake work safely and effectively. Likewise, they must not be carrying out potentially hazardous tasks if they are suffering from physical symptoms such as fatigue and sickness or if under the influence of medication, drugs or alcohol.

Live work or the possibility of inadvertent contact with live parts must be avoided where possible.

If an apprentice feels that it is unsafe to carry out the work they must stop work and leave the immediate area of the hazard. The hazard should be made safe before the trainee returns to the site.

An apprentice electrician must hold an Electrician's Training Licence (ETL) before they can carry out any electrical work. Employers have the responsibility to ensure apprentices have an ETL before carrying out supervised electrical work and that the apprentice submits an ETL application to EnergySafety's Licensing Office.

Employers who have hired an electrical apprentice to carry out electrical work when not authorised by an ETL, will be prosecuted under Regulation 53 (2).

Western Power fined \$50,000 for active and neutral transposition

Western Power has been prosecuted for a breach of Section 25(1)(a) of the *Electricity Act 1945* for not maintaining its service apparatus in a safe and fit condition for supplying electricity at a property in Heathridge. The active and neutral conductors of a 240 volt single phase overhead service main were found transposed at the mains connection box.

The transposition was discovered when the property owner received an electric shock from the shower taps.

Investigation found that a Western Power contractor replaced the existing overhead service mains connection box to the property and reconnected the installation with the active and neutral conductors transposed at the main connection box.

Western Power pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined \$50,000.

2007 Wiring Rules – Frequently Asked Questions

In March 2010, Standards Australia released a compilation of answers to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) that have arisen since the new edition of the AS/NZS 3000:2007 Wiring Rules was released in November 2007.

All 37 FAQ's can be downloaded free from the Standards Australia website:

www.wiringrules.standards.org.au



New Western Australian Distribution Connections Manual

Western Power and Horizon Power have recently released, the new Western Australian Distribution Connections Manual (WADCM). It can be downloaded from the network operators' respective websites: www.horizonpower.com.au or www.westernpower.com.au

The purpose of the WA Distribution Connections Manual is to provide information about Network Operator connection standards.

In Western Australia, the transmission, distribution, generation, connection and sale of electricity is governed by a series of Acts, Regulations and Technical Rules. The requirements in the WADCM are in addition to these mandatory requirements and compliance to this document does not however obviate the need to comply with Australian Standards and the WA Electrical Requirements (WAER) as called up by the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991.

**Prosecutions for breaches of electricity legislation
1 March 2010 – 31 May 2010**

Name (and suburb of residence at time of offence)	Licence No.	Legislation and Breach	Offence	Date of Offence	Fine (\$)	Court Costs (\$)
Greg Black (Ballajura)	NLH	E(L)R Regulation 19(1)	Carried out electrical work whilst not authorised by licence or permit	Between 01/02/08 and 31/03/08	1,000.00	571.70
Simon Bunney (North Coogee)	NLH	E(L)R Regulation 19(1) (9 breaches)	Carried out electrical work whilst not authorised by licence or permit	Between 10/10/07 and 24/02/08	15,000.00 *	1,000.00 *
Theo Christidis (Dianella)	EW109631	E(L)R Regulation 49(1)	Carried out substandard electrical work	Between 01/01/08 and 26/11/08	2,500.00	649.70
Damian Hegarty (Canning Vale)	EW129151	E(L)R Regulation 50A	Permitted unsafe wiring to be connected to the electricity supply	06/03/08	1,000.00	619.70
Michael Giles (Toodyay)	EW126106	E(L)R Regulation 50(1)	Failed to ensure electrical work carried out by an apprentice was effectively supervised	08/04/08	600.00	649.70
Power Logic Electrical Pty Ltd (Dianella)	EC006433	E(L)R Regulation 52(3)	Submitted a Notice of Completion to the network operator when the work was not complete	14/04/10	2,500.00	649.70
Scarborough Holdings Pty Ltd T/As Amalgamated Electrical Services (Balcatta)	EC002719	E(L)R Regulation 52(3)	Submitted a Notice of Completion to the network operator when the work was not complete	Between 01/02/08 and 07/02/08	3,000.00	649.70
Steven Morris (Ellenbrook)	EW124338	E(L)R Regulation 63(1)	Failing to report an electric shock	22/02/08	2,000.00	649.70
Electricity Networks Corporation T/As Western Power (Perth)	EC004931	E(SS&SS)R, Regulation 10(1) (a)	Failed to ensure that a prescribed activity was carried out in such a way as to provide for the safety of persons.	20/09/07	15,000.00	1,571.00

Name (and suburb of residence at time of offence)	Licence No.	Legislation and Breach	Offence	Date of Offence	Fine (\$)	Court Costs (\$)
<i>Electricity Networks Corporation T/As Western Power (Perth)</i>	<i>EC004931</i>	<i>E(SS&SS)R, Regulation 25(1) (a)</i>	<i>Failed to ensure service apparatus was in a safe and fit condition for supplying electricity</i>	<i>04/03/08</i>	<i>50,000.00</i>	<i>649.70</i>

Legend NLH No Licence Held
 E(L)R Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991
 * Global Fine or costs issued

gas focus

Ceiling insulation and gas installations

The focus of poorly installed ceiling insulation over recessed downlights causing house fires has hit the headlines. Unfortunately there has been little mention of insulation blocking high level permanent ventilation openings installed in ceilings. The gasfitting community would be aware here in Western Australia, portable unflued gas heating is used in a number of homes. Blocking the high level ventilation openings in the ceiling with insulation prevents the required fresh air changes in the living space below for safe operation of these heaters.

The home insulation program, along with the electrical problems already identified, did not consider the possibility of insulation fixers blocking these openings. By blocking the high level ventilation openings, the dilution of flue products off the gas heater becomes ineffective.

The situation may occur where the room becomes stuffy to a point where high levels of carbon monoxide can build up. Extended exposure to these flue products may affect the health of the occupants in the home.

As a service to the home owner where insulation has been installed in the ceiling space, you may wish to mention this to your customers and offer an inspection of these ventilation openings while undertaking any service work in the home.

Please be aware that entering a ceiling space can be deemed a confined space entry and appropriate health and safety precautions should prevail. Isolate the electricity supply before entering the ceiling space.

Automotive LP Gas fuel containers

EnergySafety is concerned that some underslung LP Gas fuel containers are corroding well before the ten year life has elapsed. This phenomenon is usually associated with, but not limited to, four wheel drive vehicles that are driven onto beaches or in wet or muddy environments. Any medium that remains in contact with carbon steel containers and is moist will accelerate corrosion, in some cases to the point of perforation well prior to the ten year life.

We ask gas fitters to advise their customers of the potential for such situations and also how to minimise the possibility of corrosion. Simply washing out the gap between the container and the guard with fresh water will greatly reduce the likelihood of premature container corrosion.



Showing underslung LP Gas fuel container and guard



Showing heavy corrosion under guard

LP Gas fuel containers are test date stamped giving them a fill life of ten years from that date. Effectively this means that it may not be filled after ten years has elapsed from this date and doing so can attract hefty penalties.

This ten year life is in place in an effort to ensure the safety integrity of such containers remains intact. As you can appreciate containers are exposed to a myriad of conditions such as weather, corrosive environments, impact damage, etc. Therefore it is recommended that vehicle owners/operators be made aware of this so that proper care can be maintained.

LP gas fuel containers installed below the floor of a vehicle (underslung) must have a guard to protect against ground impact where:

1. The clearance between the ground and the container is less than 300mm.
2. The vehicle mass is less than 4.5t.
3. The container is behind the centre line of the rear axle.

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These guards must not be touching the container and must not be interposed between the clamping bands or the mounting frame and the container. The guard must also have adequate drainage where water may accumulate. It is recommended that drainage holes be between 10 and 20mm in diameter.

Recognition of Challenger's Automotive Training Course, service and repair of LP Gas fuel systems for restricted class E permit

EnergySafety has recognised Challenger Institute of Technology's (Challenger) Automotive Training Course, which includes service and repair of LP Gas fuel systems, as forming a suitable prerequisite for the training qualification requirements for a Class E permit, restricted to servicing and repair of LP Gas mobiles in Western Australia.

The decision reached by EnergySafety was based on the apparent need for separate service (service and repair) permits; particularly for those Class E gas fitters working in the service side of the LP Gas forklift, marine and vehicle (with factory fitted gas systems) industries, but not working in the installation side of these industries.

To offset a work experience requirement for servicing, prerequisites for trainees undertaking the training course are imposed. These prerequisites include:

- having a Certificate III or higher in automotive studies;
- relevant and long term automotive industry experience;
- significant experience and underpinning knowledge of Occupational Safety and Health in the automotive industry;
- being of mature age; and
- having a practical knowledge of automotive tools with a high level of hand skills.

The automotive training package installation unit of competency does still however require completion of work experience.

As part of the training course, Challenger has developed an online flexible learning facility using the Moodle Library Resource which allows staged access for trainees to units/modules within the course and has practical institutional assessment conducted.

A person successfully completing the training and assessment, issued with a Completion Certificate will be deemed to have an adequate theoretical and practical knowledge, adequate skills and knowledge of the *Gas Standards Act 1972* and the Regulations required for licensing purposes. An application including a Completion Certificate may be made to the EnergySafety Licensing Centre by a person for a Class E Permit restricted to service and repair.

Challenger is proposing to conduct courses in term 3 on a staged basis (one day per week for five weeks) and in term 4 on a block (five day) basis at their Automotive Skills Centre, Kwinana Campus. Challenger contact person for starting dates and details of courses is Julie, phone 9599 8750.



Trainees working on an Auto LP Gas system. (Photo courtesy of Challenger Institute)

Changes to Infringement Notices

The Infringement Notice (IN) was introduced by EnergySafety in 2007 to re-enforce compliance within the gasfitting industry. An IN is only issued where a serious breach of the regulations is identified.

Gas inspectors conduct targeted inspections of all new and additional gas installations where a Notice of Completion (NOC) is given to the Network Operator (WestNet Energy), gas suppliers (Origin Energy, Kleenheat Gas and BOC Gases [Elgas]) or those that have an Inspection Policy Statement and Plan (Plan) in place. Gas suppliers without an approved Plan are required to inspect all gas installations on receipt of a NOC.

An inspector may issue a Notice of Defect (NOD) to a gas fitter where the work detailed on the NOC is not compliant. Copies of all the NODs issued are provided to EnergySafety for assessment. This may result in the gas fitter receiving a verbal warning, a written warning or in the most serious of non-compliances an Infringement Notice (IN).

As an indication to the number of matters dealt with by EnergySafety:

NODs to EnergySafety for period January – to end of May 2010.

Verbal warnings given	187
Written warnings issued	15
IN issued	36
IN withdrawn	2

At any stage in this process the gas fitter is able to appeal the NOD. If an IN is given there is also the option for the gas fitter to elect to have the matter dealt with in court. In this instance the IN is formally withdrawn, a prosecution brief is prepared, then a court notice (previously known as a summons) is issued.

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With the changes in the Gas Standards (Infringement Notices) Amendment Regulations 2010, promulgated in February 2010, some penalties have been increased, some have decreased and some have remained the same. Those penalties that mainly affect the gasfitting industry are:

r.18(2)	Failing to ensure gas installation complies with prescribed requirements.	\$600
r.20(1)	Installing appliance, apparatus or part contrary to instructions or recommendations of manufacturer or designer.	\$600
s.13A(2)	Engaging in an operation, or carrying out work or process, of a kind prescribed to be of the nature of gasfitting work or otherwise than in a prescribed capacity and without a Certificate of Competency, permit or authorisation.	\$1000
r.20(3)	Failing to endorse note as to safe operation on notice of completion for used appliance.	\$400
r.20(4a)	Modifying appliance without approval.	\$600
r.23	Failing to record service information in required manner.	\$600
r.26(1)(a)	Failing to ensure gas installation meets requirements as to pressure testing and is gas tight.	\$600
r.28(2)	Failing to attach approved badge or label to gas installation upon completion of gasfitting work.	\$400
r.28(3)	Failing to give notice of completion of gasfitting work within required time.	\$400
r.30	Failing to rectify defects and give notice of rectification within required time.	\$600
r.34(1)	Failing to keep records of employed gas fitters in required manner.	\$250
r.34(3)	Failing to keep records for required time.	\$250
r.34(4)	Failing to make records available for inspection.	\$250
r.35(1)	Supplying gas to a Type A gas appliance without a Notice of Completion.	\$400
r.42	Failing to report incident causing, or likely to cause, injury or damage.	\$600
r.42A	Failing to report defect rendering gas installation unsafe.	\$600

Note: Penalties listed for an individual only. Higher penalties exist for a body corporate.

The number of non-compliances identified is gradually declining as gas fitters have become more respondent to delivering compliant gas installations, however the industry must remain diligent to reduce these numbers further.

An interesting inclusion in the IN Regulations is for those persons that undertake unauthorised gasfitting can now be issued with an IN attracting a penalty of \$1000. This is an option available to EnergySafety. Again dependant on the seriousness of the offence the matter may be dealt with by the court process that can attract a penalty of up to \$50,000.

Multilayered (composite) pipe

Composite gas piping systems may be used in consumer gas installations in WA when installed by a trained gas fitter. EnergySafety requires the gas fitter installing composite piping systems to be authorised.

Used for both domestic and commercial gas installations an emerging issue for consumers will be the availability of these systems in 5 to 10 years time.

With each propriety system, a range of fittings are available together with their dedicated crimping tools ensuring joints are formed using methods acceptable to the manufacturer. The shortcomings of limited commonality can be seen as a disadvantage across the whole range of propriety systems.

Australian Standards AS 5601 Gas installations (AS 5601), currently requires a portion of pipe with a sealed off tee with reversion fittings installed in the gas installation to allow for any future extension or partial replacement.

Installation of a tee fitting with an external or internal British Standard Pipe (BSP) threaded centre, plugged or capped off, must be installed in an accessible location within three metres of the gas meter or LP Gas cylinder.

AS 5601 is currently under revision, with a release date later this year. The Standard recommends systems exceeding 10 metres shall have additional connection points to permit future extension or connection to a non-compatible piping system. This is to protect the consumer from difficulties that may arise from non-availability of the proprietary system.

This is also a timely reminder for the authorised installer to insure a manufacturer's identification label is installed upon installation of the pipework to avoid receiving a Notice of Defect by an installation inspector.

Installation of freestanding gas cookers

EnergySafety is concerned with the number of gas fitters being issued with a Notice of Defect for a non-compliant installation of a freestanding upright gas cooker using a hose assembly for final connection. This article intends to clarify the requirements for the installation of these appliances.

The common non-compliant issues we are finding include:

- installing hose assemblies of inadequate length;
- incorrect consumer pipework installation for connection of a hose assembly;
- failing to install a restraint chain or chain not of adequate length;
- installing a hose assembly on an appliance not certified for that type of connection; and

- failing to install the method recommended by the manufacturer to prevent tilting of the freestanding cooker (anti-tilt bracket). Ref. AS 5601 – gas installations, cl 5.12.1.7.

The gas connection of a freestanding upright gas cooker using a hose assembly must comply with:

- AS 5601 cl 4.8 – Use of Hose Assemblies.
- AS 5601 cl 5.12.1.8 – Connecting a free standing cooking appliance using a hose assembly – High level connection.

To quote AS 5601 cl 5.12.1.8 – the following must apply in relation to using a hose assembly for the gas connection of a freestanding cooking appliance:

- The cooking appliance must be designed and certified to use a hose assembly.
- The hose assembly length is to be between 1m and 1.2m.
- The height of the consumer piping connection point above the floor is to be approximately equal to the height of the cooking appliance connection point.
- The consumer piping connection point is to face downward and be approximately 150mm to the side of the cooking appliance connection point when the appliance is in the installed position.
- A restraining chain or wire of adequate strength is to be fixed to the appliance and the wall within 50mm of each connection point. The length of the chain or wire is not to exceed 80% of the length of the hose assembly.
- Where a domestic cooker is connected to consumer piping using a hose assembly, the hose assembly used shall be certified to AS/NZS 1869, Class B or Class D.

For clarification of the above clauses, please refer to the photo over page.

The cooking appliance must be designed and certified to use a hose assembly, as certifying bodies such as the Australian Gas Association (AGA) conduct exhaustive tests to ensure an appliance is suitable to use a hose assembly and its use does not pose a hazard for reasons such as excess temperature.

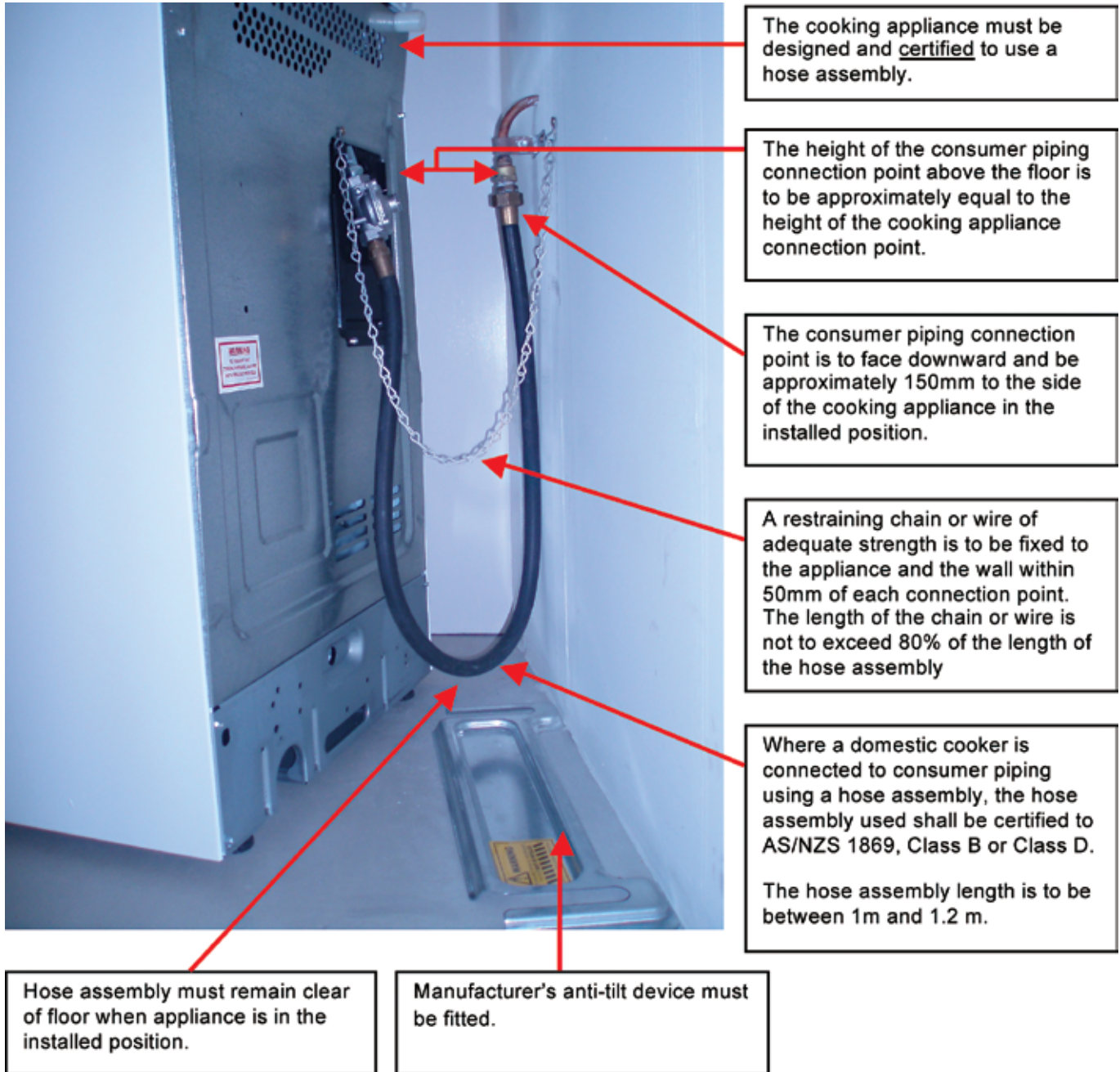
AS 5601 5.12.1.8 (b), (c), (d) intends to ensure, when a freestanding cooking appliance is in its installed position the hose assembly is neatly looped behind the appliance reducing the risk of kinking and distortion of the hose.

AS 5601 5.12.1.8 (e) – this clause requires a restraint chain to be fitted of the appropriate length (maximum 80% length of hose) to ensure when the appliance is moved for service or repair, strain on the hose assembly is prevented by the chain being shorter than the hose, this obviously reduces the risk of damage to the hose.

An understanding of these requirements will save you the embarrassment of receiving a Notice of Defect and having to make the gas installation comply.

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The cooking appliance must be designed and certified to use a hose assembly.

The height of the consumer piping connection point above the floor is to be approximately equal to the height of the cooking appliance connection point.

The consumer piping connection point is to face downward and be approximately 150mm to the side of the cooking appliance in the installed position.

A restraining chain or wire of adequate strength is to be fixed to the appliance and the wall within 50mm of each connection point. The length of the chain or wire is not to exceed 80% of the length of the hose assembly

Where a domestic cooker is connected to consumer piping using a hose assembly, the hose assembly used shall be certified to AS/NZS 1869, Class B or Class D.
The hose assembly length is to be between 1m and 1.2 m.

Hose assembly must remain clear of floor when appliance is in the installed position.

Manufacturer's anti-tilt device must be fitted.

West Kimberley Power Project

Energy Developments Limited (EDL) is an international provider of renewable energy and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission energy.

EDL is a leading independent electricity producer, owning 78 power generation facilities in Australia, the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States. As at 31 May 2010 EDL has a total installed generation capacity of 600 MW providing services in four main areas of power generation and associated energy solutions:

- Landfill gas (LFG) power;
- Waste Coal Methane Gas (WCMG) power;
- Remote Area Power; and
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG) and compressed natural (CNG) power.

Alternative electricity generation options for remote areas in Australia are being offered by EDL, through projects such as the West Kimberley Power Project (WKPP).

The WKPP, which is now in its third year of operation, comprises a 200 tonne per day LNG plant at Karratha, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, five triple road train trucks used for the haulage of LNG to four remote communities in the West Kimberley region, four power stations primarily fuelled with natural gas at Broome (40MW), Derby (12 MW), Fitzroy Crossing (4MW) and Halls Creek (4MW) and a fifth diesel fuelled power station at Looma (1MW). The current generation

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capacity of 61 MW is expected to increase to 92 MW over the 20 year life of the project to accommodate future anticipated demand growth.

The electricity produced in the West Kimberley region is sold to Horizon Power under a long term power purchase agreement.

The Karratha LNG plant was the first onshore facility to be built in Australia in close to 30 years and has the potential to participate in Australia’s emerging domestic LNG business.

Australian domestic demand for LNG is expected to grow rapidly as an alternative fuel source for remote power stations and the transport industry in coming years and the experience gained from the development of the WKPP places EDL in an excellent position to capitalise on that growth.

The WKPP will deliver considerable benefits to West Kimberley communities for many years through the provision of more reliable and cleaner power and it is estimated that the project will cut GHG emissions by approximately 25% when compared with diesel generation.

LNG availability in the Pilbara and Kimberley region may also provide a new fuel source for a range of industrial and domestic applications. This project has created a virtual pipeline connecting these communities with West Australia’s vast offshore natural gas resources.

Energy Developments Ltd
 Phone: +61 7 3275 5555
 www.energydevelopments.com
 PO Box 4046, Eight Mile Plains QLD 4113



LNG Triple Road Train loading at the LNG Facility in Karratha



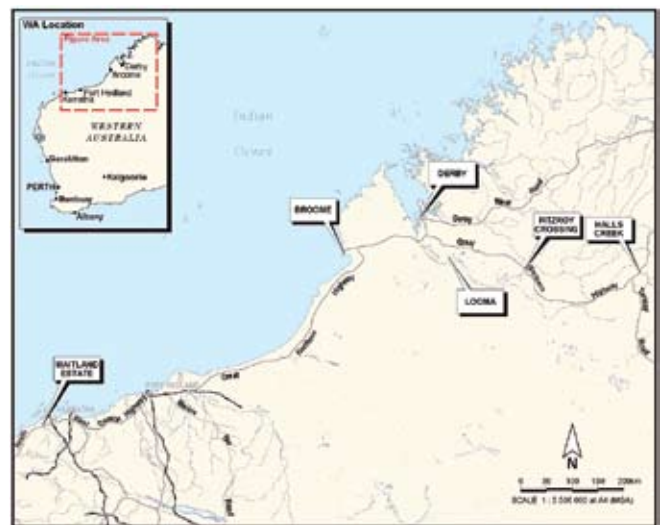
Broome LNG Fuel Storage Facility



Derby power station (12MW)



LNG Plant in Karratha



Map showing location of major WKPP assets

New certifying body for Type A gas appliances and components

The Global-Mark Pty Ltd 'Gold-Mark' Product Certification Conformance Certified Gas Safety Program for Type 'A' gas appliances and components certification has been approved for Western Australia.

This approval was published in a notice in the Western Australian Government Gazette of 22 June 2010 by the Director of Energy Safety as required under section 13F(2) of the Act.

Global-Mark Pty Ltd is a privately owned company that was originally registered in Queensland as a proprietary limited company. Global-Mark Pty Ltd is based in Sydney and is accredited by the Joint Accredited System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) to grant Global-Mark® licences.

This latest approval is in addition to the continuing approvals for The Australian Gas Association's national Product Certification Schemes for gas appliances and components, SAI Global's Product Compliance and IAPMO R & T Oceana's certification scheme for gas appliances and components.

The NSW regulatory authority has also recognised the new certifying body and other State/Territories are moving towards recognition.

A Product Listing Directory can be viewed online at the Global-Mark Pty Ltd Australian website. The link to the website is www.global-mark.com.au



Appliance Rectification Program

The launch of the Appliance Rectification advertising campaign on Sunday 20 June initiated an overwhelming response from gas consumer's who have pre-1980 gas appliances.

The TV, radio and press advertisements ask natural gas consumer's to contact the appliance rectification call centre on 1800 110 464 or to fill in the online form at www.gasapplianceprogram.com.au to arrange a free safety check if they believe they have pre-1980 gas appliances. If the appliances qualify they will be replaced free of charge.

The advertisements significantly increased the number of calls received by the call centre and online forms submitted.

Got a pre-1980 gas appliance?
Qualifying appliances will be replaced free of charge.

To allow for changes to Western Australia's natural gas supply, some domestic natural gas appliances that were manufactured and installed before 1980 will need to be replaced. Qualifying appliances will be replaced with a brand new natural gas appliance, fully installed, free of charge. To see if your old appliance qualifies call 1800 110 464 to arrange for a free safety check, or complete the online form at gasapplianceprogram.com.au

Government of Western Australia
Department of Commerce
Energy Safety

Free Safety Check
Free safety check and replacement of the stove gas kit.

Training update

As from the 1 July 2010 all new applicants for Class G gas fitting permits restricted to installation are required to complete training from the National Training Package, Construction Plumbing Services and Integrated Framework Training Package CPC08. This requirement does not affect any training that was commenced or completed before the 1 July 2010 that EnergySafety recognises for the purpose of issuing a Class G gas fitting permit restricted to installation.

Negotiations are in progress between training providers and EnergySafety to review the Class G gas fitter servicing training to ensure compliance with licensing training and assessment guidelines and the National Competency for 'Service Type A gas appliances'.

As we rapidly move towards a National Occupational Licensing System (lead article Energy Bulletin 49) training providers, over the past few years have moved away

from the local training to National Training Packages. This transition means an expansion in training and change in assessment methods. As an example of the changes being implemented there is more focus on gas installations on caravan and marine craft, gas piping systems operating up to 200 kPa and pressure protection devices. Servicing of type A gas appliance training now has a much expanded electrical component. Although some may suggest these are not core gas fitting activities it is what the Class G gas fitter is licenced to do and is included in the National Training Package.

Local training providers who conduct Class I gas fitter training are working towards compliance with National Training Packages and licensing guidelines.

Class E gas fitters are not affected in the first round of National Occupational Licensing and already use National Training Packages to obtain their qualification.

Prosecutions for breaches of gas legislation 1 March 2010 to 31 May 2010

Name (and suburb of residence at time of offence)	Licence No.	Legislation and Breach	Offence	Fine (\$)	Court Costs (\$)
<i>James William Gutierrez (Greenwood)</i>	<i>NLH</i>	<i>GSA 13A(2)</i>	<i>Carried out gasfitting work while not holding a certificate of competency, permit or authorisation allowing him to do so.</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>571.70</i>
<i>Anthony Ian Brown (Bunbury)</i>	<i>NLH</i>	<i>GSA 13A(2)</i>	<i>Carried out gasfitting work while not holding a certificate of competency, permit or authorisation allowing him to do so.</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>649.70</i>
<i>John Benjamin Durant (Connolly)</i>	<i>GF 8628</i>	<i>GSR 18(2)</i>	<i>Failing to ensure that the installation complied with the requirements of Australian Standard – Gas Installations AS 5601 2004.</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>571.70</i>

Legend NLH No Licence Held

GSA Gas Standards Act 1972

GSR Gas Standards (Gasfitting & Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999