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STATUTORY RULES 2019

S.R. No. --/2019

*Electricity Safety Act 1998*

**Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019**

The Governor in Council makes the following Regulations:

Dated:

Responsible Minister:

LILY D'AMBROSIO

Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change

<NAME>

Clerk of the Executive Council

**Part 1—Preliminary**

**Division 1—Introduction**

**101 Objectives**

The objectives of these Regulations are —

- (a) to prescribe the methods to be followed in carrying out electrical installation work; and
- (b) to prescribe the quality of materials, fittings and apparatus to be used in connection with electrical installations; and
- (c) to provide for inspection of prescribed electrical installation work; and
- (d) to provide for the testing and certification of electrical installation work; and

- (e) to prescribe standards for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of electrical installations; and
- (f) to provide for the protection of persons from risk, and property from damage, associated with the generation, transmission, distribution and use of electricity; and
- (g) to prescribe certain provisions of these Regulations that create offences as provisions in respect of which infringement notices may be served; and
- (h) to prescribe fees, penalties and other matters authorised by the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

#### **102 Authorising provisions**

These Regulations are made under sections 149, 151, 151A, 152 and 157 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

#### **103 Commencement**

These Regulations come into operation on 1 December 2019.

#### **104 Revocation**

The Regulations listed in Schedule 1 are **revoked**.

## **Division 2—Definitions and interpretation**

### **105 Definitions**

In these Regulations—

*accessories* has the same meaning as “accessory” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

*active conductor* has the same meaning as “active” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

*aerial bundled cable* means an insulated conductor manufactured in accordance with the specifications set out in any of the following—

- (a) AS/NZS 3560.1 ;
- (b) AS/NZS 3560.2;
- (c) AS/NZS 3599.1 ;
- (d) AS/NZS 3599.2 ;

*aerial line* means a conductor placed above the ground or water and in open air;

*alternative supply* has the same meaning as “supply, alternative” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

*apprentice* means a person deemed to be licensed by section 39 of the Act;

*AS 1074* means AS 1074 Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, as published or amended from time to time;

*AS 2067* means AS 2067 Substations and high voltage installations exceeding 1 kV a.c., as published or amended from time to time;

- AS 4741** means AS 4741 Testing of connections to low voltage electrical networks, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 2053.2** means AS/NZS 2053.2 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 2: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of insulating material, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 2053.3** means AS/NZS 2053.3 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 3: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of fibre-reinforced concrete material, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 2053.5** means AS/NZS 2053.5 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 5: Corrugated conduits and fittings of insulating material, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 2053.6** means AS/NZS 2053.6 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 6: Profile-wall, smooth-bore conduits and fittings of insulating material, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3003** means AS/NZS 3003 Electrical installations – Patient areas, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3007** means AS/NZS 3007 Electrical equipment in mines and quarries—Surface installations and associated processing plant, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3013** means AS/NZS 3013 Electrical installations – Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of wiring system elements, as published or amended from time to time;

- AS/NZS 3016** means AS/NZS 3016 Electrical installations – Electric security fences, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3560.1** means AS/NZS 3560.1 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV Part 1: Aluminium conductors, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3560.2** means AS/NZS 3560.2 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV Part 2: Copper conductors, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3599.1** means AS/NZS 3599.1 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 1: Metallic screened, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS/NZS 3599.2** means AS/NZS 3599.2 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 2: Non-metallic screened as published or amended from time to time;
- AS 3600** means AS 3600 Concrete structures, as published or amended from time to time;
- AS 3891.1** means AS 3891.1 Air navigation – Cables and their supporting structures – Marking and safety requirements Part 1: Permanent marking of overhead cables and their supporting structures for other than planned low-level flying, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS 3891.2** means AS 3891.2 Air navigation – Cables and their supporting structures – Marking and safety requirements Part 2: Low level aviation operations, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS/NZS 4680** means AS/NZS 4680 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS 4702** means AS 4702 Polymeric cable protection covers, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS/NZS 4741** means AS/NZS 4741 Testing of connections to low voltage electricity networks, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS/NZS 4792** means AS/NZS 4792 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on ferrous hollow sections, applied by a continuous or a specialized process, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS/NZS 5033** means AS/NZS 5033 Installation and safety requirements for photovoltaic (PV) arrays, as published or amended from time to time;

**AS/NZS 7000** means AS/NZS 7000 Overhead line design, as published or amended from time to time;

**Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules** means AS/NZS 3000 Electrical installations, as published or amended from time to time;

**bare open wire** or **bare**, in relation to an aerial line, means uninsulated conductors supported by insulators;

***break-away device*** means a mechanical device designed to disconnect an overhead electric line from its supporting structure and the electricity supply when the electric line is subjected to an external stress that exceeds the tensile or design strength of the electric line;

***common property*** has the same meaning as it has in the **Owners Corporations Act 2006**;

***communication equipment*** includes data transfer equipment, security system equipment, intercom and public address system equipment, nurse call system equipment and audio-visual equipment;

***compliant heavy duty non-metallic conduit*** means a heavy duty non-metallic conduit that complies with the specifications set out in any of the following—

- (a) AS/NZS 2053.2;
- (b) AS/NZS 2053.3;
- (c) AS/NZS 2053.5;
- (d) AS/NZS 2053.6;

***conductor*** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***conductor cover*** means a pipe or tube that is applied to a conductor to provide a protective barrier;

***conductor spreader*** means an insulated rod used to maintain the clearances between the bare open wire conductors of a low voltage private aerial line;

***consumer billing meter*** means a device that measures and records the production or consumption of electricity and is used by an electricity supplier to determine the amount of electricity consumed by or supplied by a consumer;

***consumer electricity generation system*** means a generation system that is connected to an electrical installation that is intended to supply electricity, either continually or occasionally, to all or part of that electrical installation, but does not include a generation system with an installed or nameplate capacity of 30 megawatts or more;

***consumer's mains*** has the same meaning as “consumer mains” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***consumer's terminals*** means the connection devices used for the connection of an electrical installation to the supply network of a major electricity company or an interstate electricity supplier;

***covered***, in relation to an aerial line, means an aerial line (other than an insulated aerial line) comprised of conductors that are fitted with a conductor cover;

**Note**

***Conductor cover*** is defined in this regulation.

***d.c. traction conductor*** means an overhead tram trolley wire, a train contact wire or a tram or train catenary or traction feeder that operates on direct current but does not include tram and train negative conductors that are installed on or below the ground;

***distribution board*** means a switchboard other than a main switchboard;



***distribution network*** means a supply network (generally at nominal voltage levels of 66 000 volts or below) that is used to distribute electricity to electrical installations;

***domestic electrical installation*** has the same meaning as “Electrical installation, domestic” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***double insulation*** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***effective supervision***, in relation to electrical work, means—

- (a) being present at the site of the electrical work to the extent necessary to ensure that the work is being correctly performed and carried out in accordance with the Act and these Regulations; and
- (b) being aware of the details of the work being performed and giving detailed instructions and directions with respect to the work;

***electrical fault*** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***electricity supplier*** includes distribution companies;

***embedded network*** has the same meaning it has in the Metering Code;

***emergency lift*** means a lift intended to operate in an emergency;

***Essential Services Commission*** means the Essential Services Commission established under the **Essential Services Commission Act 2001**;

***extra low voltage*** means a voltage not exceeding—

- (a) 50 volts alternating current; or
- (b) 120 volts ripple-free direct current;

***fire pump*** means a fire hydrant booster pump, a pump for an automatic sprinkler, water spray, deluge or similar fire extinguishing system and—

- (a) includes a pump for fire hose reels if those fire hose reels are the only means of fire protection for a premises;
- (b) does not include a pump used to establish and maintain pressure in a fire hydrant or fire extinguishing system provided that any fire hydrant or fire extinguishing system does not rely on that pump for its water supply;

***hazardous area*** has the same meaning as “Area, hazardous” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***high voltage*** means a voltage exceeding low voltage;

***horizontally constructed***, in relation to an aerial line, means a construction method where the individual conductors of an aerial line are supported by insulators mounted on crossarms;

***individual occupier's portion*** means a portion of a multiple electrical installation that is—

- (a) under the control of an individual occupier; or
- (b) designed to be under the control of an individual occupier;

***installation work responsible person*** means the person who is responsible for the carrying out of electrical installation work under section 41A of the Act;

***interstate electricity supplier*** means a person who—

- (a) engages in the distribution or supply of electricity in Victoria; and
- (b) owns or operates a distribution network in Victoria along which electricity supplied from an adjacent State is conveyed; and
- (c) is exempted by an Order under section 17 of the **Electricity Industry Act 2000** from the requirement to obtain a licence under that Act in respect of the distribution or supply of electricity;

***insulated***, in relation to an aerial line, means an aerial line (other than a covered aerial line) comprised of conductors that are manufactured with a permanent protective layer of non-conducting material;

***licensed electrician*** means an electrical installation worker holding an electrician's licence under Part 3 of the Electricity Safety (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2010;

***licensed electrical inspector*** means a person holding an inspector's licence under Part 3 of the Electricity Safety (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2010;

***licensed electrical switchgear worker*** means a person holding an electrical switchgear worker's licence under Part 3 of the

Electricity Safety (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2010;

**low voltage** means a voltage exceeding extra low voltage but not exceeding—

- (a) 1000 volts alternating current; or
- (b) 1500 volts direct current;

**main earthing conductor** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

**main switch** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

**main switchboard** has the same meaning as “Switchboard, main” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

**metering code** means the Electricity Customer Metering Code as published or amended from time to time by the Essential Services Commission;

**metering provider** means a person who supplies a consumer billing meter to another person;

**multiple electrical installation** has the same meaning as “electrical installation, multiple” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

**multiple occupancy** means land that has two or more individual occupier’s portions;

**negative conductor** means a conductor in a circuit of a railway that is maintained at approximately the same electrical potential as the train track or tram track;

**neutral conductor** has the same meaning as “neutral” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***neutral screen cable*** has the same meaning as "Cable, neutral-screened" has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***normal supply*** has the same meaning as “supply, normal” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***other cable system*** means—

- (a) telecommunication and control cables;  
or
- (b) aerial earth cables;

***patient area*** has the same meaning as in AS/NZS 3003;

***part 1 solution*** means a design and installation method adopted under regulation 204;

***pole line*** means an aerial line supported by two or more poles or towers;

***private aerial line*** means a private electric line that is an aerial line and includes any pole that supports an electricity supplier's aerial line, but does not include a pole that is part of the supply network of—

- (a) a major electricity company; or
- (b) an interstate electricity supplier;

**Note**

***Private electric line*** is defined in section 3 of the Electricity Safety Act 1998.

***private pole*** means a pole or support tower that is part of a private aerial line;

***private service line*** means a private aerial line that is—

- (a) one span in length; and
- (b) connected to company assets located on private land; and
- (c) connected to a building or structure (other than a private pole);

**Note**

***Company assets*** is defined in section 3 of the Electricity Safety Act 1998.

***protected aerial line*** means an aerial line that forms part of a protected infrastructure;

***protected infrastructure*** means protected installations and protected supply networks;

***protected installation*** means—

- (a) a low voltage electrical installation operating on public land; or
- (b) a high voltage electrical installation;

***protected supply network*** means—

- (a) a supply network owned or operated by a major electricity company; or
- (b) a supply network owned or operated by an interstate electricity supplier; or
- (c) a railway supply network; or
- (d) a tramway supply network;

***protective equipment*** means equipment that is intended to automatically isolate the active conductors of a circuit if an electrical fault occurs;

***public land*** means—

- (a) Crown land; or
- (b) land vested in a Minister of the Crown;  
or
- (c) land vested in a public statutory  
authority or Council; or
- (d) land (whether privately or publicly  
owned) used for public purposes;

***railway supply network*** means the supply network  
of a railway that is used by electric trains;

***readily accessible*** has the same meaning as  
“Accessible, readily” has in the  
Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***reference code*** means a unique identifying  
number or code provided by Energy Safe  
Victoria under regulation 235;

***registered electrical contractor*** means an  
electrical contractor registered under Part 2  
of the Electricity Safety (Registration and  
Licensing) Regulations 2010;

***reinforced insulation*** has the same meaning as it  
has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring  
Rules;

***related body corporate*** has the same meaning as it  
has in section 9 of the Corporations Act;

***retailer*** has the same meaning as it has in the  
**Electricity Industry Act 2000**;

***safety service*** has the same meaning as it has in  
the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***service protective device*** means a fuse, circuit breaker or other protective equipment installed for interrupting the supply to an electrical installation from the supply network of a major electricity company or interstate electricity supplier;

***service line*** means the final span or section of a low voltage aerial line or underground line that—

- (a) is part of the supply network of—
  - (i) a major electricity company; or
  - (ii) an interstate electricity supplier; and
- (b) is connected to a point of supply;

**Note**

***Point of supply*** is defined in section 3 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

***span***, in relation to an aerial line or private aerial line, means a section of the aerial line between two adjacent supporting structures;

***stand-alone power system*** means a power generation system connected to an electrical installation that is not connected to an electricity supplier's supply network;

***subcircuit*** has the same meaning as “Subcircuit, final” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***submains*** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;



***substantial reconstruction*** means—

- (a) in the case of private aerial lines supported by means of a catenary, replacement or repair of more than 20% of the number of spans supported by a catenary or catenaries or replacement or repair of more than 20% of the number of poles for the catenary or catenaries supporting a cable;
- (b) in the case of all other private aerial lines, replacement or repair of more than 20% of the number of spans or replacement or repair of more than 20% of the number of poles in that line supporting wiring;

***substation*** has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***supplementary supply*** has the same meaning as “supply, supplementary” has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;

***supply isolating device*** has the meaning set out in regulation 207(4);

***SWER*** means single wire earth return;

***the Act*** means the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**;

***the Blue Book*** means the Code of Practice of Electrical Safety For Work On or Near High Voltage Electrical Apparatus, as published or amended from time to time by Energy Safe Victoria;

***the Orange Book*** means the Victorian Traction Industry Electrical Safety Rules, as published or amended from time to time by Energy Safe Victoria;

***tramway supply network*** means the supply network of a tramway;

***transition pole private electric line*** means a private electric line that consists of one private pole that—

- (a) supports the point of supply for that private electric line; and
- (b) other than a service line, is only connected to underground consumer's mains;

***transitional portion***, in relation to an underground line that enters or exits the ground from the surface of the land, means—

- (a) in the case of a low voltage underground line, the first 1000 millimetres;
- (b) in the case of a high voltage underground line, the first 2000 millimetres—

measured from the point where the underground line enters or exits the ground;

***underground line*** means a conductor placed under the ground and includes any part of the conductor that is at or above the surface of the ground;

***vegetation management rules*** means the Electrical Safety Rules for Vegetation Management Work Near Overhead Powerlines by Non-Electrical Workers, as published or amended from time to time by Energy Safe Victoria;

***vegetation management work*** means—

- (a) the pruning, cutting, trimming or felling of vegetation in the vicinity of a protected aerial line; or
- (b) the application of herbicides to vegetation that is in the vicinity of a protected aerial line;

***vessel*** has the same meaning as in the **Marine Safety Act 2010**.

**106 When is a person competent to perform a task?**

For the purposes of these regulations, a person is competent to perform a specified task if that person has acquired, whether through training, qualifications or experience (or a combination of these), the skills necessary to perform that task correctly.

**107 Interpretation**

- (1) If a provision of any document applied, adopted or incorporated by, or referred to in, these Regulations is inconsistent with any provision of these Regulations, the provision of these Regulations prevails.
- (2) Any diagrams used in these Regulations are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be a comprehensive depiction of the situation they illustrate or to extend the meaning of the regulation to which they relate.

**108 Application of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules**

The Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules are applied, adopted or incorporated under these Regulations with the following modifications—

- (a) every reference in the Rules to a regulatory authority is a reference to Energy Safe Victoria;
- (b) every reference in the Rules to an electrician is a reference to a licensed electrician;
- (c) every reference in the Rules to a licensed electrical contractor is a reference to a registered electrical contractor;
- (d) every reference in the Rules to water and gas suppliers includes a reference to telecommunication suppliers.

## **Part 2—Electrical installations**

### **Division 1—Wiring methods for electrical installations**

#### **201 Application**

This Part does not apply to electrical work carried out on—

- (a) a major electricity company's supply network; or
- (b) a railway supply network; or
- (c) a tramway supply network; or
- (d) an interstate electricity supplier's supply network; or
- (e) the signalling, control or communications systems of a railway or tramway.

#### **202 General wiring methods for electrical installations**

A person must not install, alter, repair or maintain an electrical installation or a portion of an electrical installation unless the installation or the installed, altered, repaired or maintained portion of the installation complies with—

- (a) Divisions 1 to 9 of this Part; and
- (b) the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules; and
- (c) in the case of a high voltage electrical installation, AS 2067; and
- (d) in the case of a low voltage overhead electric line located on public land or any high voltage overhead electric line, AS/NZS 7000.

**203 Electrical installations installed before commencement of these regulations**

- (1) Despite regulation 202, an existing electrical installation or portion of an existing electrical installation may be repaired or maintained using methods that comply with Part 1 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules, other than clause 1.9.4.
- (2) In this regulation, *existing electrical installation* means an electrical installation that was installed before the commencement of these Regulations other than—
  - (a) an electric fence; or
  - (b) an electrical installation to which regulation 206 applies; or
  - (c) consumer’s mains to which regulation 227(2) applies; or
  - (d) a private aerial line to which regulation 233 applies.

**204 Part 1 solutions**

- (1) This regulation applies to an electrical installation or a portion of an electrical installation (other than a domestic electrical installation or portion of a domestic electrical installation) that, because of its unusual requirements, application or intended use, cannot meet the requirements of Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules.
- (2) A person may adopt a design and installation method (a *part 1 solution*) that—
  - (a) satisfies the fundamental safety principles set out in section 1.5 of Part 1 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules; and
  - (b) will provide a level of safety from physical injury, fire and electric shock that is at least

equivalent to the level that would be provided if Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules was complied with.

- (3) A person may only elect to adopt the part 1 solution before they sign the certificate of compliance that relates to the part 1 solution.
- (4) Before commencing the installation work related to a part 1 solution, a person must obtain written consent from the owner of the electrical installation to depart from the requirements of Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules.
- (5) Before commencing the installation work relating to a part 1 solution, a person must have a design of that part 1 solution verified as complying with part 1 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules by a competent person who was not involved with the design of the part 1 solution.
- (6) On the adoption of a part 1 solution in relation to an electrical installation, the person must do the following things—
  - (a) clearly and permanently mark the main switchboard of the installation where the part 1 solution has been adopted and any other switchboard that is associated with the part 1 solution with the following words—

**"Warning—parts of this installation adopt a part 1 solution under the Wiring Rules";**  
and
  - (b) maintain documentation that details—
    - (i) the nature and extent of the part 1 solution; and
    - (ii) the electrical installation or portions of the electrical installation where the part 1 solution was used; and

- (iii) why the requirements of Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules could not be met; and
  - (iv) how compliance with subregulation (2) was achieved; and
  - (v) the verification required by subregulation (5).
- (7) A copy of the documentation referred to in subregulation (6)(b) must—
- (a) be given to the owner of the electrical installation and to Energy Safe Victoria; and
  - (b) be retained by the person responsible for the carrying out of the electrical installation work for a period of 3 years commencing after the completion of the electrical installation work.
- (8) To avoid doubt, despite a part 1 solution being adopted for a portion of an electrical installation, all remaining portions of the electrical installation must comply with Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules.
- (9) Energy Safe Victoria may require an independent competent person to certify that the materials, equipment and methods adopted under a part 1 solution are equivalent to the requirements of Part 2 of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules.



## **Division 2—Additional obligations for certain types of electrical installation work**

### **205 High voltage electrical installation work**

- (1) Before commencing any electrical installation work related to the installation, alteration or repair of a high voltage electrical installation, the person who is to carry out the work must ensure that the design of that installation work has been verified in writing as complying with AS 2067 and AS/NZS 7000 (if applicable) by an independent competent person who was not involved in the design of the installation work.

**Note**

Regulation 255 prohibits a licensed electrical inspector involved with the independent verification of proposed high voltage installation work from inspecting that work when completed.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the repair or maintenance of a high voltage electrical installation provided that the repair or maintenance does not alter the original design of that installation.
- (3) A person carrying out high voltage electrical installation work must comply with the requirements of the Blue Book when carrying out that work.

**206 Electrical installation work in patient areas**

A person must not install, alter, repair or maintain an electrical installation or a portion of an electrical installation in an area that the person knows or should reasonably be expected to know is a patient area or intended to be a patient area unless the installation or the installed, altered, repaired or maintained portion of the installation complies with AS/NZS 3003.

**Note**

Regulation 505 deals with the obligation of a person who commissions electrical installation work in a patient area to provide information on the location of patient areas to the contractor or electrician they have commissioned to carry out the work.

## **Division 3—Additional general wiring requirements**

### **207 Control of electrical installations**

- (1) The electricity supply to an electrical installation must be controlled on the main switchboard by one or more main switches that control the whole of the electrical installation.

**Note**

*Main switchboard* and *main switch* have the same meaning as they have in the Australia/New Zealand Wiring Rules.

- (2) Despite subregulation (1), the following electrical equipment is not required to be controlled by a main switch—
  - (a) consumers mains;
  - (b) equipment for metering or the control or protection of metered or metering circuits owned by a major electricity company, an interstate electricity supplier or a retailer;
  - (c) a service protective device owned by a major electricity company or an interstate electricity supplier;
  - (d) any ancillary equipment, measuring equipment, supply isolating device and associated wiring that are required to be connected to the supply side of the main switch or switches, provided that the wiring and equipment are confined within or on the switchboard;
  - (e) equipment, such as voltage sensing equipment, associated with a safety service that is connected on the supply side of a main switch in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;
  - (f) equipment, such as voltage sensing equipment, associated with an alternative supply system that is connected on the

- supply side of a main switch in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules;
- (g) fault-current limiters;
  - (h) surge diverters installed to protect consumers mains or main switchboards;
  - (i) an over-current protective device of the kind required by regulation 233(2) that is installed at the origin of a private aerial line;
  - (j) consumer's terminals.
- (3) Despite subregulation (1), an electricity supply to an electrical installation that is supplied by a generation system contained within that electrical installation may be controlled by a main switch on a switchboard that is not the main switchboard.
- (4) In subregulation (2)(d) a ***supply isolating device*** means a load break switch or circuit breaker that—
- (a) is installed on the supply side of the main switch or switches of an electrical installation; and
  - (b) is only capable of being operated by an authorised person (within the meaning of the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules) and is labelled for operation by authorised persons only; and
  - (c) will be locked in the closed position during normal operation of the electrical installation; and
  - (d) will not be able to be opened or tripped to the open position while locked in the closed position (other than automatically in response to an electrical fault); and
  - (e) is capable of being locked in the open position; and
-

- (f) in the case of a circuit breaker, achieve discrimination between it and the next protective devices on the load side of the circuit breaker within the electrical installation.

### **208 Earthing systems**

- (1) A low voltage electrical installation required to be earthed must have an earthed neutral connection or a multiple earthed neutral (MEN) connection—
  - (a) at the main switchboard; or
  - (b) at an earth bar or link within a substation; or
  - (c) made through an earthing conductor or terminal provided by the electricity supplier.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to an electrical installation installed for use at a mine (other than an underground mine) in cases where that electrical installation is earthed using an earthing system that complies with AS/NZS 3007.
- (3) An electrical installation that is required to be earthed but is not connected to an electricity supplier's distribution system may use a system of earthing approved by Energy Safe Victoria.

**209 Main earthing conductor**

A main earthing conductor must be taken from the main earthing terminal, connection or bar at the main switchboard to—

- (a) an earth electrode; or
- (b) an earth bar or link within a substation forming part of the electrical installation; or
- (c) an earthing conductor or terminal provided by the electricity supplier.

**Note**

*Main earthing conductor* has the same meaning as it has in the Australia/New Zealand Wiring Rules.

**210 Connection of consumer billing meters and supply network neutral conductors**

- (1) A low voltage consumer billing meter must not be connected in series with a supply network neutral conductor or be used as a connection point for metered or unmetered supply network neutral conductors.
- (2) If a low voltage supply network neutral conductor is connected or reconnected to a consumer billing meter or an electrical installation, the supply network neutral conductor must not have a voltage greater than 6 volts when tested in accordance with regulation 241.
- (3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to a supply network neutral conductor if the relevant electricity supplier has investigated the cause of the excessive voltage reading and advises in writing that the excessive voltage is a result of normal supply network conditions and is safe to connect to electricity supply.

**Notes**

- 1 *Neutral conductor* has the same meaning as it has in the Australia/New Zealand Wiring Rules.
- 2 See also regulation 303.

**211 Premises with consumer electricity generation systems**

A person who carries out electrical installation work on a consumer electricity generation system must, in the premises where the consumer electricity generation system is installed or connected to, clearly and permanently mark the main switchboard, any fire indicator panels and all switchboards that will be energised by that consumer electricity generation system—

- (a) with the following words—

**"Warning—this premises contains an electricity generation system"; and**

- (b) with the location of isolation switches for all electricity generation systems installed or connected to the premises.

**Note**

*Consumer electricity generation system* is defined in regulation 105.

**212 Electric security fences**

An electric fence (not including an electric fence intended primarily for the containment of animals) must be installed, altered, repaired or maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 3016.

**213 Electricity supplies—construction and demolition sites**

- (1) Any switchboard or metering enclosure (other than a free standing enclosure) installed on a construction or demolition site must be securely attached to a pole, post, wall or other structure that is rigid and secure.
- (2) Any free standing switchboard or metering enclosure installed on a construction or demolition site must be securely fixed in place.
- (3) Any underground consumer's mains that enter into a switchboard or metering enclosure installed on a construction or demolition site must, from the point it exits the ground up to the point it enters the enclosure, be of a construction that meets the mechanical protection classification of WSX3 specified in Appendix F of AS/NZS 3013.



**Division 4—Segregation and labelling of electricity supplies and wiring**

**214 Multiple occupancy buildings and subdivisions—supplies to individual occupier’s portions**

- (1) If normal electricity supplies for lots on a multiple occupancy subdivision or building are established at a single point, the individual wiring supplying the lots or occupancies must be placed on common property or a common area associated with the subdivision or building.
- (2) If an alternative or supplementary supply supplies or is intended to supply more than one lot in a multiple occupancy subdivision or building, any individual wiring providing alternative supply or supplementary supply to the lots must be placed on common property or a common area associated with the subdivision or building.
- (3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to an alternative supply or supplementary supply that complies with the requirements of regulation 217.

**215 Wiring found passing through individual occupier’s portions**

- (1) If electricity supplies to an individual occupier’s portion of a multiple occupancy subdivision or building are found to be passing through another individual occupier’s portion or service ducts in another individual occupier’s portion, a person carrying out electrical installation work related to that wiring must—

- (a) ensure that any accessible sections of wiring passing through the other individual occupier's portion or the service ducts in the other individual occupier's portion are clearly and permanently identified, by means of marking or attached labels, at intervals not exceeding 2 metres to indicate that the wiring is not controlled from the switchboard of the other individual occupier's portion; and
  - (b) ensure that any accessible switchboard of the other individual occupier's portion through which the consumer's mains or sub mains or service ducts pass are clearly and permanently marked with the following words—  

**"Warning—not all wiring passing through these premises is controlled from this switchboard"**; and
  - (c) ensure that a sign, durable card or other durable material is fixed to any accessible switchboard of the other individual occupier's portion through which the wiring or service ducts pass setting out the location of the wiring or service ducts.
- (2) In this regulation, *accessible* has the same meaning as it has in the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules.

**Note**

Regulation 214(1) requires the individual wiring supplying lots or occupancies in multiple occupancy buildings or subdivisions to be installed on common property or a common area.

## 216 Wiring passing through other allotments

- (1) If wiring related to an allotment enters into or passes through another allotment that does not have another source of electricity supply, any switchboard located on the other allotment through which the wiring enters into or passes must—
  - (a) be clearly and permanently marked with the following words—

**"Warning—not all wiring passing through this land or these premises is controlled from this switchboard"**; and
  - (b) show the location of the wiring on a sign, durable card or other durable material; or
  - (c) if there is no switchboard located on the other allotment, show on a durable sign or durable card or other durable material located at or near the electrical equipment being supplied with electricity, the location of the wiring and the location of the isolation switches which control the electricity supply to the wiring; or
  - (d) if there is no switchboard located on the other allotment and the wiring passes through the allotment without supplying any electrical equipment with electricity, show on a durable sign or underground cable marker located at regular intervals along the route of the electric line, a warning drawing attention to the existence and location of the wiring.

- (2) If wiring related to an allotment enters into or passes through another allotment that has another source of electricity supply, the other allotment that the wiring enters into or passes through must comply with regulation 217.
- (3) In this regulation *allotment* means land which can be disposed of separately under section 8A of the **Sale of Land Act 1962** without being subdivided.

**Notes**

- 1. Regulation 214 prohibits electricity supplies for an individual occupier's portion from passing through or entering another individual occupier's portion.
- 2. Regulation 221 prohibits consumer mains from entering or crossing any property that is contiguous to the property the consumer's mains supplies.

**217 Properties with multiple points of supply**

- (1) If a property has more than one point of supply or is intended to have more than one point of supply, a person must not install or alter an electrical installation at the property or a portion of an electrical installation at the property unless the installation or the installed or altered portion of the installation complies with this regulation.
- (2) Any submains or subcircuits connected to a point of supply must only be installed within the boundary of a zone established within the property and must only supply electricity within that zone.
- (3) Each zone established within a property must, wherever possible, follow easily recognisable property features and must not intermingle with or cross over other established zones.

- (4) A zone diagram must be placed in each main switchboard within the property that contains the following information—
- (a) a diagram showing the location and boundaries of each zone; and
  - (b) the location of each zone's point of supply and consumer mains; and
  - (c) the location of each zone's main switchboard; and
  - (d) the location of any submains or switchboards located within any zone.
- (5) Subject to subregulation (6), each main switchboard at the property must be clearly and permanently marked with the following words—
- "Warning—not all wiring installed in these premises is controlled from this main switchboard".**
- (6) Subregulation (5) does not apply if a main switchboard can control every other main switchboard installed or connected to the property it is installed in.
- (7) Each switchboard installed or connected to the property that is not a main switchboard must be clearly and permanently marked with a label that clearly identifies the main switchboard it is connected to.
- (8) This regulation does not apply to a property that is only supplied electricity from one point of supply connected to a distribution network and one or more points of supply provided by

consumer electricity generation systems located within the allotment.

- (9) For the purposes of this regulation, *point of supply* includes the point where a supplementary supply or alternative supply provided from another allotment crosses the boundary of the allotment it is supplying electricity to.
- (10) In this regulation *allotment* means land which can be disposed of separately under section 8A of the **Sale of Land Act 1962** without being subdivided.

## **Division 5—Underground electric lines**

### **218 Route of underground lines**

- (1) A person who carries out electrical installation work on an underground electric line must ensure that a record of the route of the underground electric line is recorded in a legible and permanent form on a durable material that is fixed —
  - (a) at the main switchboard; or
  - (b) in a position approved by Energy Safe Victoria.
- (2) A person who carries out electrical installation work must ensure the record is fixed in accordance with subregulation (1) before the certificate of compliance for the installation work is signed and—
  - (a) before the electric line is connected to the electricity supply; or
  - (b) if the electrical circuits or electrical equipment handled in the course of the electrical installation work were not disconnected from the electricity supply, before the electrical installation is first used after it is completed; or
  - (c) if the person has not completed all the electrical installation work they have been engaged to complete at the premises where the underground electric line is located, within 5 business days after carrying out the installation work.
- (3) The route of the electric line must be recorded as accurately as practicable with a margin of error not exceeding 200 millimetres.
- (4) A person who carries out electrical installation work on an underground electric line on public

land (other than an electric line forming part of a railway) must, before the line is connected to an electricity supply or within 2 business days after relocating the line, give sufficient information to enable every cable of the line to be located and identified to the person who controls the underground electric line.

**Notes**

1. Section 46 of the Act generally prohibits the construction of electric lines on public land unless an exemption applies.
2. See also section 76(1) of the Act.

**219 Minimum depths of high voltage underground lines and underground lines on public land and on private land not owned or leased by the owner of the line**

- (1) A high voltage underground line, or any underground line on public land or on private land not owned or leased by the owner of the line must not be closer to the surface of the ground than the relevant minimum depth specified in column 2, 3, or 4 of Table 219.

**Note**

Section 46 of the Act generally prohibits the construction of electric lines on public land unless an exemption applies.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the transitional portion of an underground line if the transitional portion—
  - (a) is protected by a mechanical cover in accordance with regulation 220; or
  - (b) is enclosed in a compliant heavy duty non-metallic conduit; or
  - (c) is enclosed in a medium or heavy galvanised steel tube that complies with AS 1074.



- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to—
- (a) the negative conductors of a railway or tramway supply network; or
  - (b) those portions of underground lines that are above ground.

**TABLE 219—Minimum depths for underground lines from the surface of the ground**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
<i>Type of underground line</i>	<i>Directly buried</i>	<i>Directly buried and covered with a mechanical cover</i>	<i>Buried enclosed in a conduit or pipe</i>
Direct current $\leq$ 1500V	750 mm	600 mm	500 mm
Alternating current $\leq$ 1kV	750 mm	600 mm	500 mm
>1kV a.c. or 1500V d.c. and $\leq$ 22kV	900 mm	750 mm	750 mm
> 22kV and $\leq$ 66kV	1000 mm	750 mm	750 mm
> 66kV and $\leq$ 220kV	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm

**220 Mechanical protection of underground lines above the ground on public land and on private land not owned or leased by the owner of the line**

- (1) Any portion of an underground line on public land or on private land not owned or leased by the owner of the line that is at or above the surface of the ground must be mechanically protected from the point 300 millimetres below where the line exits the ground to a height of 2400 millimetres from any surface accessible to the public.
- (2) The mechanical protection must be one of the following—
  - (a) a cable guard made of mild steel of 2.5 millimetre thickness for a high voltage underground line and 1.6 millimetre

thickness for a low voltage underground line  
and galvanised in accordance with  
AS/NZS 4680 and AS/NZS 4792;

- (b) a galvanised steel tube that complies with  
AS 1074.

- (3) This regulation does not apply to negative  
conductors.

**Note**

Section 46 of the Act generally prohibits the construction of  
electric lines on public land unless an exemption applies.

## **Division 6—Consumer mains**

### **221 Consumer's mains not to enter or cross contiguous property**

Consumer's mains must not enter or cross any property that is contiguous to the property the consumer's mains supplies.

### **222 Protection of underground consumer's mains**

- (1) An electrical installation that is supplied from an underground electric line must have—
  - (a) protective equipment provided at the point of supply; or
  - (b) the consumers mains cables sheathed from the point of supply to the first protective device located within the installation.
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(a), an electricity supplier's protective device at the installation's metering point may be regarded as the first protective device.

### **223 Construction of underground consumer's mains**

- (1) If an electricity supplier's underground service lines are protected by protective equipment installed at an electrical installation's metering point or main switchboard, the portion of underground consumers mains that runs from the property boundary to the building or structure housing the protective equipment (the *relevant portion*) must be buried to a depth of at least 500 millimetres below the surface of the ground.
- (2) The relevant portion must be—
  - (a) suitable for use underground; and
  - (b) enclosed in—
    - (i) a compliant heavy duty non-metallic conduit; or

- (ii) a medium or heavy galvanised steel tube that complies with AS 1074.
  - (3) In the case of a relevant portion that is a multi-core or neutral screen cable, the relevant portion must be—
    - (a) enclosed in—
      - (i) a compliant heavy duty non-metallic conduit; or
      - (ii) a medium or heavy galvanised steel tube that complies with AS 1074; or
    - (b) provided with mechanical cover in accordance with regulation 224.
  - (4) Underground consumer’s mains must, from the point that the consumer’s mains is connected to the distribution supply network to the electrical installation’s first protection device, be —
    - (a) comprised of double insulation; or
    - (b) a neutral screen cable with any conductor cores of the cable that are not enclosed by the outer sheathing of the cable (the *exposed cores*) double insulated in accordance with subregulation (5).
  - (5) For the purposes of subregulation (4)(b), the exposed cores must be double insulated—
    - (a) in the case of exposed cores connected to the distribution supply network, up to the point of that connection; or
    - (b) in the in the case of exposed cores connected to an electrical installation, up to the electrical installation’s first protection device.
  - (6) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the transitional portion of the underground consumers mains if that transitional portion is—
-

- (a) enclosed as required under subregulation (2)(b); or
- (b) provided with additional mechanical cover in accordance with regulation 224.

**224 Mechanical cover of consumer's mains**

- (1) For the purposes of regulation 223(4) and (5), mechanical cover must—
  - (a) be placed not less than 50 millimetres and not more than 75 millimetres above the consumers mains; and
  - (b) be not less than 150 millimetres wide; and
  - (c) overlap the consumers mains by at least 40 millimetres on each side; and
  - (d) touch or overlap each other so that no spaces are left between the slabs or cover strips; and
  - (e) excluding the transitional portion, be installed with a minimum depth of cover of 500 millimetres from the top of the additional mechanical protection to the surface of the ground; and
  - (f) consist of one or a combination of the following—
    - (i) precast concrete slabs having a thickness of not less than 40 millimetres and a classification of not less than grade 20 in accordance with AS 3600;
    - (ii) polymeric cable cover strip complying with AS 4702.
- (2) If mechanical cover is used to protect an underground line, the line (other than the transitional portion of the line) must be—

- (a) laid on a bed of not less than 50 millimetres of sand or friable soil free of sharp stone; and
- (b) covered by not less than 50 millimetres of the same material.

**225 Construction of consumer's mains within a structure**

If an electricity supplier's underground service lines are protected by protective equipment installed at an electrical installation's metering point or main switchboard, any consumers mains that enters into a building or structure must, from the point it enters the building or structure up to the housing or mounting containing the protective equipment, be of a construction that meets the mechanical protection classification of WSX3 specified in Appendix F of AS/NZS 3013.

**226 Construction of underground consumer's mains on the exterior of a building or structure**

If any above ground portion of underground consumer's mains are to be affixed to the external surface of a building or structure, the consumer's mains must, from the point that is 300 mm below the ground to the point that is 2400 mm above the ground, be of a construction that meets the mechanical protection classification WSX3 specified in Appendix F of AS/NZS 3013.

**227 Insulation resistance of underground consumer's mains**

- (1) Before consumers mains are first placed into service or use, the insulation resistance—
  - (a) between the conductors of underground consumers mains; and
  - (b) between the conductors of underground consumer's mains and earth; and

- (c) if the consumer's mains conductors are surrounded by a metallic sheath, between the conductors of underground consumer's mains and the metallic sheath—

must not be less than the relevant minimum insulation resistance specified in column 2 of Table 227 when tested with a 500V d.c. insulation resistance tester.

- (2) When existing underground consumers mains are reconnected to electricity supply, the insulation resistance—
  - (a) between the conductors of underground consumers mains; and
  - (b) between the conductors of underground consumer's mains and earth; and
  - (c) if the consumer's mains conductors are surrounded by a metallic sheath, between the conductors of underground consumer's mains and the metallic sheath—

must not be less than the 5 megohms when tested with a 500V d.c. insulation resistance tester.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 2—Electrical installations

**TABLE 227—Minimum insulation resistance of underground consumer’s mains**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Route length of underground consumer’s mains</i>	<i>Minimum insulation resistance</i>
A $\leq 50$ m	50 megohms
B $> 50$ m and $\leq 75$ m	45 megohms
C $> 75$ m and $\leq 100$ m	40 megohms
D $> 100$ m and $\leq 125$ m	35 megohms
E $> 125$ m and $\leq 150$ m	30 megohms
F $> 150$ m and $\leq 175$ m	25 megohms
G $> 175$ m and $\leq 200$ m	20 megohms
H $> 200$ m and $\leq 225$ m	15 megohms
I $> 225$ m and $\leq 250$ m	10 megohms
J $> 250$ m	5 megohms



## **Division 7—Aerial lines and pole mounted substations**

### **228 Minimum distances between aerial lines and the ground or water**

- (1) A low voltage aerial line on public land or on private land not owned or leased by the owner of the line must not, at any time, be closer to—
  - (a) the ground; or
  - (b) the surface of any water that is not accessible to boats with masts—

than the relevant minimum distance specified in Column 2 or 3 of Table 228.1 for the location of the aerial line specified in Column 1 of that Table.

- (2) A high voltage aerial line specified in Column 1 of Table 228.2 must not, at any time, be closer to—
  - (a) the ground; or
  - (b) the surface of any water that is not accessible to boats with masts—

than the relevant minimum distance specified for those types of aerial lines in Column 2, 3 or 4 of Table 228.2 opposite those lines.

- (3) An aerial line must not, at any time, be closer than 13, 500 millimetres to the surface of any water that is accessible to boats with masts.
- (4) The minimum distances specified in Column 2, 3, or 4 of Tables 228.1 and 228.2 do not apply to a part of an aerial line that is within a substation.
- (5) In Tables 228.1 and 228.2—

***arterial road*** has the same meaning as it has in the **Road Management Act 2004**;

*freeway* has the same meaning as it has in the  
**Road Management Act 2004;**

*over dimensional route* means the roads and  
streets marked as an over-dimensional route  
on the Over Dimensional (OD) Route  
Network map, as published on the VicRoads  
website from time to time;

*Port of Melbourne container route* means the  
roads and streets marked as a container route  
on the Port of Melbourne Container Routes  
Network Map, as published on the VicRoads  
website from time to time.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 2—Electrical installations

**TABLE 228.1—Minimum distances to the ground or water surface  
from low voltage aerial lines on public land or within an  
easement on private land**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Type of aerial line</i>	
	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Location of aerial line</i>	<i>Alternating current bare live conductors</i>	<i>Alternating current insulated live conductors</i>
<i>Minimum distance to ground or surface of water</i>		
Over a 2000 mm wide strip in the centre of each carriageway of a road	5500 mm	5500 mm
Over any other part of a freeway, arterial road, over dimensional route or Port of Melbourne container route.	5500 mm	5500 mm
Over any other part of any other road	5500 mm	4900 mm
Over any part of a driveway	5500 mm	4600 mm
Over any other ground traversable by vehicles (other than a road)	5500 mm	4600 mm
At the connection to a building or structure (excluding a pole)	Not permitted	3000 mm
Over the surface of any water not accessible to boats with masts	4500 mm	4500 mm
Elsewhere	5000 mm	3000 mm

**TABLE 228.2—Minimum distances to the ground or water surface from high voltage aerial lines**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Minimum distance</i>		
	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
<i>Type of aerial line Nominal voltage ("U")</i>	<i>Carriageway of roads</i>	<i>Ground traversable by vehicles (other than a road)</i>	<i>Other ground or the surface of any water not accessible to boats with masts</i>
Alternating current insulated with earthed screen $U > 1\text{kV}$	5500 mm	5500 mm	4500 mm
Alternating current insulated without an earthed screen $U > 1\text{kV}$	6000 mm	5500 mm	4500 mm
<i>Bare or covered</i> 1kV a.c or 1500V d.c. $< U \leq 33\text{kV}$	6700 mm	5500 mm	5000 mm
<i>Bare or covered</i> $33\text{kV} < U \leq 132\text{kV}$	6700 mm	6700 mm	5500 mm
<i>Bare or covered</i> $132\text{kV} < U \leq 275\text{kV}$	8700 mm	7500 mm	6700 mm
<i>Bare or covered</i> $275\text{kV} < U \leq 330\text{kV}$	9700 mm	8000 mm	6700 mm
$330\text{kV} < U \leq 500\text{kV}$	11 400 mm	10 700 mm	10 700 mm

### 229 Minimum distance from the ground for substations

The minimum distance from the ground for any part of the supporting platform and equipment (except conductors) for a pole mounted substation that is mounted on or attached to a pole or a crossarms of a pole is—

- (a) if the substation is more than 500 millimetres from the vertical projection of the kerb line (in the direction away from a vehicular

carriageway) and that substation is more than 200 millimetres from the surface of the pole, no less than 3600 millimetres from the ground; and

- (b) if the substation is more than 500 millimetres from the vertical projection of the kerb line (in the direction away from a vehicular carriageway) and that substation is 200 millimetres or less from the surface of the pole, no less than 2400 millimetres from the ground; and
- (c) in any other circumstances, no less than 4600 millimetres from the ground.

### **230 Construction and maintenance of poles and towers**

Poles, towers and other structures supporting aerial lines must—

- (a) be as vertical as is practicable; and
- (b) if located on or near a roadside, not lean over the kerb line in the direction of a vehicular carriageway more than 5 degrees from the perpendicular and not lean in any other direction more than 10 degrees from the perpendicular; and
- (c) if located elsewhere, not lean more than 10 degrees from the perpendicular in any direction.

### **231 Marking of electric lines**

If aerial lines are within the vicinity of an airport or airfield, the lines must be marked to indicate their position and direction in accordance with AS 3891.1 and AS 3891.2.

## Division 8—Private electric lines

### 232 Prescribed voltage

For the purposes of the definition of *low voltage electric line* in section 3 of the Act, the prescribed voltage is low voltage.

### 233 Private electric lines in hazardous bushfire risk areas

- (1) A private electric line that is to be constructed or substantially reconstructed in a hazardous bushfire risk area must be placed underground.

#### Notes

- 1 *Private electric line* and *hazardous bushfire risk area* is defined in the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.
  - 2 *Private aerial line* and *substantial reconstruction* is defined in regulation 105.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the substantial reconstruction of an existing private service line located in a hazardous bushfire risk area that is not an electric line construction area provided that the private service line to be substantially reconstructed will—
- (a) be comprised of aerial bundled cable; and
  - (b) have a single break-away device that has been approved by Energy Safe Victoria fitted at the point where the private service line is attached to the distribution company supply pole; and
  - (c) be protected at its origin with an over-current protective device (other than a fuse link) that operates in all active conductors and can be operated from the ground.

#### Notes

- 1 *Private service line, substantial reconstruction, aerial bundled cable, break-away device* and *active conductor* are defined in regulation 105.

2 *Distribution company* and *electric line construction area* are defined in the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

### **234 Private aerial lines—construction requirements**

- (1) A private aerial line to be installed, altered, repaired or maintained must—
  - (a) if it is horizontally constructed with bare open wire conductors, have a conductor spreader fitted to each span of conductor in a manner that effectively prevents the conductors from clashing; and
  - (b) in any case, be protected at its origin with an over-current protective device (other than a fuse link) that operates in all active conductors and can be operated from the ground.

#### **Notes**

*Private aerial line, horizontally constructed, bare open wire, conductor spreader* and *active conductor* are defined in regulation 105.

- (2) If a private electric line or private aerial line crosses water at a point where the water is navigable, there must be affixed a clear and permanent sign warning of the private aerial line erected at the normal high water mark—
  - (a) at all boat ramps providing access to the water; and
  - (b) at all points where the electric line starts crossing the water; and
  - (c) at a point that is at least 20 and not more than 100 metres before the electric line when approaching the line by water.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to transition pole private electric lines.

**Note**

*Transition pole private electric line* is defined in regulation 105.

**235 Emergency restoration of private electric aerial lines in high bushfire risk areas**

- (1) A private aerial line in a hazardous bushfire area that has been rendered inoperative by a fault may be substantially reconstructed not in accordance with regulation 233 if the installation work responsible person complies with this regulation.
- (2) Before commencing any reconstruction work, the installation work responsible person must—
  - (a) obtain a written undertaking from the owner of the private electric line that the owner will, within 60 days after the date on which the undertaking is given—
    - (i) have the private electric line placed underground; or
    - (ii) in the case of a private service line not located in an electric line construction area, comply with the requirements of regulation 233(2); and
  - (b) if requested by Energy Safe Victoria, provide Energy Safe Victoria with a digital photograph or copy of the written undertaking referred to in paragraph (a); and
  - (c) obtain a reference code from Energy Safe Victoria for that work.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) The reconstruction work must be carried out in accordance with regulation 234.
- (4) Within 5 business days of completing the reconstruction work, the installation work responsible person must provide Energy Safe Victoria with—



- (a) a copy of the undertaking referred to in subregulation (2)(a); and
- (b) the reference code for that work; and
- (c) the certificate of electrical safety for the reconstruction of the private electric line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) If Energy Safe Victoria is satisfied that the installation work responsible person has obtained or will obtain the undertaking required by subregulation (2)(a), Energy Safe Victoria must provide as soon as is practicable after being requested to do so by the installation work responsible person, a reference code for the reconstruction work.
- (6) The owner of a private electric line reconstructed in accordance with this regulation must have that private electric line—
  - (a) placed underground; or
  - (b) in the case of a private service line not located in an electric line construction area, made compliant with the requirements of regulation 233(2); or
  - (c) disconnected from electricity supply—  
within 60 days after the date the owner gave the written undertaking referred to in subregulation (2)(a).

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

### **Division 9—Façade mounted wiring**

#### **236 High voltage conductors must not be supported along the façade of a building or structure**

- (1) A high voltage conductor must not, at any time, be supported along—
  - (a) the façade of a building or structure; or
  - (b) any part of a building or structure that adjoins a public way or space.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a high voltage conductor that is part of an electricity security fence that complies with AS/NZS 3016.

#### **237 Low voltage conductors supported along the façade of a building or structure**

- (1) A low voltage conductor (other than a low voltage insulated conductor) must not, at any time, be supported along—
  - (a) the façade of a building or structure; or
  - (b) any part of a building or structure that adjoins a public way or space.
- (2) A low voltage insulated conductor supported along the façade of a building or structure or any part of a building or structure adjoining a public way or space, must not, at any time, be closer to a part of a building or structure or the ground specified in Column 1 of Table 237 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Column 2 of Table 237 opposite that conductor.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, a low voltage conductor is supported along a building or structure if the conductor is supported by the building or structure at a distance of no more than 300 millimetres from the building or structure.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 2—Electrical installations

Locations where façade mounted low voltage insulated conductors are permitted. Row labels contained in Table 237 correspond with letters shown in examples.

Figure 224.1

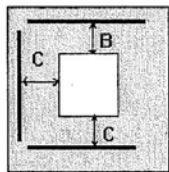


Figure 224.2

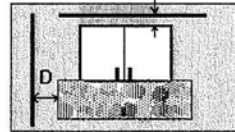
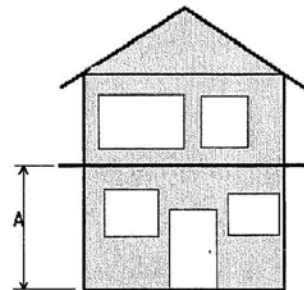


Figure 224.3



**TABLE 237—Minimum distances to parts of buildings or structures from low voltage insulated conductors supported along the façade of the building or structure**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	
<i>Low voltage insulated conductor</i>	<i>Minimum distance</i>	
Row A	Vertically from ground	2500 mm
Row B	Above windows and doors	300 mm
Row C	Each side of and below windows	500 mm
Row D	Each side of doors and balconies	1000 mm
Row E	From metallic parts	50 mm

## **Division 10—Testing of electrical installation work**

### **238 General testing requirements for low voltage electrical installation work**

For the purposes of section 44(1)(b) of the Act, electrical installation work (other than high voltage installation work) must be tested—

- (a) in accordance with the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules to verify that the installation work complies with Divisions 1 to 9 of Part 2;
- (b) after the work is completed and before certification or inspection of the work under the Act.

### **239 Testing of underground consumer's mains**

- (1) For the purposes of section 44(1)(b) of the Act, if underground consumer's mains are installed for the first time, the insulation resistance of the consumer's mains that were installed must be tested to verify that the consumer's mains complies with regulation 227(1) after the work is completed and before certification or inspection of the work under the Act.
- (2) For the purposes of section 44(1)(b) of the Act, if electrical installation work is carried out on existing underground consumer's mains, the insulation resistance of the consumer's mains that were subject to the work must be tested to verify that the consumer's mains complies with regulation 227(2) after the work is completed and before certification or inspection of the work under the Act.

**240 Testing of electrical installation work in patient areas**

For the purposes of section 44(1)(b) of the Act, if electrical installation work includes electrical work in a patient area, the electrical installation work must be tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3003 to verify that the installation work complies with AS/NZS 3003 after the work is completed and before certification or inspection of the work under the Act.

**241 Testing of supply network neutral conductors**

If electrical installation work includes the connection or reconnection of a low voltage consumer billing meter or a supply network neutral conductor, the electrical installation work must be tested in accordance with AS 4741 to ensure that any voltage measured on the supply network neutral conductor is no greater than 6 volts after certification and before the work is first used.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**242 Testing of photovoltaic arrays**

If electrical installation work includes electrical work on a photovoltaic array or any protective devices, switchgear, controlgear, circuit breakers, wiring systems, earthing systems or battery storage devices associated with the photovoltaic array, the electrical installation work must be tested in accordance with AS/NZS 5033 to verify that the installation work complies with AS/NZS 5033 after the work is completed and before the work is placed into service.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**243 Testing of grid-connected inverter energy systems**

If electrical installation work includes electrical work on a grid-connected inverter energy system, the electrical installation work must be tested to verify the following—

- (a) that the inverter energy system takes longer than 60 seconds to connect to the distribution network after the installation's main switch is closed; and
- (b) that the inverter energy system disconnects from the distribution network in less than 2 seconds after the installation's main switch is opened.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**244 Testing of high voltage electrical installation work**

- (1) If electrical installation work includes the installation or alteration of a high voltage electrical installation the electrical installation work must be tested in accordance with AS 2067 to verify that the installation work complies with the design that was independently verified under regulation 205 after the work is completed and before certification or inspection of the work under the Act.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) High voltage electrical installation work carried out on the earthing systems of substations and high voltage electrical installations must be tested to ensure that—
  - (a) the resistance to earth is not greater than is required by the design that was independently verified under regulation 205; and

- (b) the earthing connections will maintain their conductivity; and
- (c) the earth potential rise does not exceed that required by the design that was independently verified under regulation 205.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

#### **245 Persons authorised to carry out testing**

For the purposes of this Division, the testing must be carried out by—

- (a) a licensed electrician; or
- (b) a person who is licensed to carry out the electrical installation work; or
- (c) in the case of the testing of high voltage electrical installation work, a competent person.

#### **Note**

See also regulation 251.

#### **246 Results of testing**

A person who carries out the testing set out in regulation 244(1) or 244 (2) must record the results of the testing in writing and give a copy of those results to the owner of the premises where the testing was carried out and retain a copy of the results for a period of 3 years from the date the testing was carried out.

Penalty:20 penalty units

## **Division 11—Inspection of electrical installation work**

### **247 Electrical installation work that must be inspected**

- (1) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, *prescribed electrical installation work* means work on all or part of any of the following electrical installations if they are ordinarily operated at low voltage or a voltage exceeding low voltage—
- (a) consumer's mains, main earthing systems, consumer's terminals connection devices, any supports for overhead service lines (including any poles) and those parts of main switchboards that are related to the control or protection of electrical installations or the protection against the spread of fire;
  - (b) if a main switchboard or a replacement main switchboard is connected for the first time, any circuit protective devices, switchgear, controlgear, circuit breakers and wiring systems of that main switchboard that are in place at the time that the items set out in paragraph (a) are inspected;
  - (c) sub-mains, earthing systems and any distribution boards related to the control of individual occupiers' portions of a multiple occupancy;
  - (d) if a distribution board related to the control of individual occupiers' portion of a multiple occupancy, or a replacement distribution board related to the control of individual occupiers' portion of a multiple occupancy, is connected for the first time, any circuit protective devices, switchgear, controlgear, circuit breakers and wiring systems of that distribution board that are in place at the



- time the items set out in paragraph (c) are inspected;
- (e) high voltage installations, except high voltage electrical equipment that is—
    - (i) associated with an electric discharge lighting system; or
    - (ii) associated with X-ray equipment; or
    - (iii) associated with high frequency equipment; or
    - (iv) within self contained equipment supplied at low voltage;
  - (f) wiring systems, switchgear, controlgear or accessories installed to provide control or protection to generation systems (excluding stand-alone power systems with a power rating that is less than 500 volt-amperes);
  - (g) electric fences used for security purposes but not including electric fences intended primarily for the containment of animals;
  - (h) electrical equipment installed in a hazardous area and electrical equipment associated with the protection of a hazardous area but not installed within the hazardous area;
  - (i) circuit protective devices, switchgear, controlgear, wiring systems and accessories (other than fire detection and alarm systems) installed to provide control or protection to—
    - (i) fire pumps (excluding pumps for fire hose reels where those hose reels are not the sole means of fire protection); or

- (ii) air handling systems intended to exhaust or control the spread of smoke or fire; or
  - (iii) the electricity supply for emergency lifts;
  - (j) a part 1 solution installed in an electrical installation.
- (2) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, ***prescribed electrical installation work*** means work on all or part of any fixed electrical equipment operated at any voltage installed in a patient area (other than communication equipment operated at extra low voltage).
- (3) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, ***prescribed electrical installation work*** means work on all or part of any battery or other electricity storage system with a nominal operating voltage exceeding 12 volts direct current and an individual or combined rated storage capacity equal to or greater than 1 kilowatt hour including work on associated wiring systems, switchgear, controlgear and accessories.
- (4) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, ***prescribed electrical installation work*** does not include—
- (a) the repair or maintenance of a single component part of an electrical installation; or
  - (b) the replacement of a single component part of an electrical installation by an equivalent component part at the same location; or
  - (c) the installation or connection of a consumer billing meter.

- (5) A single component referred to in subregulation (4) includes any terminating device required to connect that single part of an electrical installation to the electricity supply.

**248 Inspection of prescribed electrical installation work**

- (1) For the purposes of section 45(1) of the Act, prescribed electrical installation work must, within 8 business days after the completion of that work, be inspected by a licensed electrical inspector who must assess whether or not the work complies with Divisions 1 to 10 of this Part.
- (2) A licensed electrical inspector must not inspect prescribed electrical installation work unless—
- (a) the inspector has a copy of the certificate of compliance for that electrical installation work which is signed by the person who carried out the work; and
  - (b) the certificate contains a description of all of the prescribed electrical installation work to be inspected.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**249 Certificates of inspection**

For the purposes of section 45(4)(d) of the Act, the certificate of inspection must contain the following details—

- (a) the name and licence number of the licensed electrical inspector who inspected the work;
- (b) the employer (if any) of the licensed electrical inspector;
- (c) the date of the inspection;
- (d) the date the certificate of inspection was completed;
- (e) the inspector's signature.

**Note**

See also regulations 251(c) and 258.

**250 Details to be accurate and legible—certificate of inspection**

A licensed electrical inspector must ensure that the details required by section 45(4) of the Act are complete, accurate and legible on each copy of the certificate of inspection.

Penalty: 20 Penalty units.

**251 Obligations of licensed electrical inspectors**

- (1) A licensed electrical inspector must not sign a certificate of inspection unless that inspector—
  - (a) has attended at the electrical installation address stated on the certificate of compliance and while in attendance—
    - (i) has carried out an inspection of all prescribed electrical installation work described in the certificate of compliance in accordance with the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules and these Regulations; and
    - (ii) has carried out testing of all prescribed electrical installation work described in the certificate of compliance in accordance the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules and these Regulations; and
  - (b) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that all prescribed high voltage electrical installation work described in the certificate of compliance has been satisfactorily tested in accordance with regulation 244; and
  - (c) in circumstances where the inspector knows or should be reasonably expected to know that the premises or land related to the

electrical installation work being inspected will be electrically unsafe to connect to electricity supply or unsafe to use, has stated on the certificate of inspection that the installation appears to be electrically unsafe.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) In the case of high voltage installation work, a licensed electrical inspector may comply with subregulation (1)(b) by being present at the site of the high voltage installation to the extent necessary to ensure that the required tests are being correctly performed and completed and endorsing the results of that testing.

**252 Notification of completion of certificate of inspection**

- (1) A licensed electrical inspector who carries out an inspection of prescribed electrical installation work must, in accordance with this regulation, give to Energy Safe Victoria electronic notification of completion of the certificate of inspection within 4 business days after completion of that inspection.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The notification must be given in a manner approved by Energy Safe Victoria.

**253 Licensed electrical inspectors must retain a copy of certificates of inspection**

A licensed electrical inspector must retain a copy of any paper certificate of inspection issued for 3 years after the date the inspector signed the certificate.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**254 Licensed electrical inspectors must not inspect their own work**

A licensed electrical inspector inspecting the prescribed electrical installation work must not be the licensed electrical installation worker who carried out the work or the installation work responsible person in relation to that work.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**255 Licensed electrical inspectors must not inspect work if involved with the design of the work**

- (1) A licensed electrical inspector inspecting prescribed electrical installation work must not be a person who was involved in the design of that electrical installation work or the independent verification of the work required by regulation 205.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) For the purpose of this regulation, a licensed electrical inspector was not involved in the design of electrical installation work if the inspector only provided advice in relation to the requirements of—
- (a) the Act; or
  - (b) these Regulations.

**256 Installation work responsible person must not use an employee to inspect any work they are responsible for**

An installation work responsible person must ensure that the licensed electrical inspector inspecting any prescribed electrical installation work that they are responsible for is not a person who is employed by—

- (a) the installation work responsible person; or

(b) a related body corporate of the installation work responsible person.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**257 Notification of defects by inspectors**

If electrical installation work that has been inspected by a licensed electrical inspector does not comply with Division 3 of Part 3 of the Act or Part 2 of these regulations, the inspector who has inspected the work must notify the installation work responsible person of the defects relating to the work within 4 business days after the inspection.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**258 Inspector must note defects on certificate of inspection**

- (1) For the purposes of section 45(4)(d) of the Act, a licensed electrical inspector who has inspected prescribed installation work that does not comply with Division 3 of Part 3 of the Act or Part 2 of these regulations must complete the defects section on the certificate of inspection.
- (2) Despite subregulation (1), a licensed electrical inspector is not required to record any defects in the work on the customer's copy of the certificate of inspection if the defects in the work are rectified at the time of the inspection.

**259 Certificates of compliance**

- (1) For the purposes of section 44(3)(c) of the Act, a certificate of compliance must contain the details set out in this regulation.
- (2) In the case of electrical installation work under a periodic certificate of electrical safety, the certificate of compliance must state—

- (a) the name, address, registration or licence number and telephone number of the installation work responsible person; and
  - (b) the name and licence number of the licensed electrical installation worker who carried out the electrical installation work; and
  - (c) the address and the post code of the electrical installation; and
  - (d) the contact details of the person for whom the work is carried out; and
  - (e) the date of completion of the work; and
  - (f) the date the certificate of compliance was completed.
- (3) In the case of electrical installation work under any other certificate of electrical safety, the certificate of compliance must state—
- (a) the name and registration or licence number of the person who is the installation work responsible person in relation to the electrical installation work; and
  - (b) the name and licence number of the licensed electrical installation worker who carried out the electrical installation work; and
  - (c) the address and the post code of the electrical installation; and
  - (d) the contact details of the person for whom the work is carried out; and
  - (e) the date of completion of the work; and
  - (f) the date of issue of the certificate.



**260 Details to be accurate and legible—certificate of compliance**

A licensed electrical installation worker must ensure that the details required by section 44(3) of the Act are complete, accurate and legible on each copy of the certificate of compliance.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**261 Notification of completion of certificate of compliance**

- (1) The person who is responsible for the carrying out of electrical installation work must, in accordance with this regulation, give electronic notification of completion of the certificate of compliance (other than a certificate of compliance that is part of a periodic certificate of electrical safety) to Energy Safe Victoria within 2 business days after that completion.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The notification must be given in a manner approved by Energy Safe Victoria.

**262 Installation work responsible person must retain a copy of certificates of compliance**

An installation work responsible person must retain a copy of any paper certificate of compliance issued for 3 years after the date the installation work responsible person signed the certificate.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**263 Authorised amount—certificates of electrical safety**

- (1) For the purposes of section 45B(12)(a) of the Act, the authorised amount is—
  - (a) 2.2 fee units for an electronic certificate of electrical safety form relating to prescribed electrical installation work; or

- (b) 2.4 fee units for a paper certificate of electrical safety form relating to prescribed electrical installation work.
- (2) For the purposes of section 45B(12)(b) of the Act, the authorised amount is 55.6 fee units.
- (3) For the purposes of section 45B(12)(c) of the Act, the authorised amount is—
  - (a) \$8.10 for any other electronic certificate of electrical safety form; or
  - (b) \$8.90 for any other paper certificate of electrical safety form.

## **Part 3— Electricity suppliers and metering providers**

### **301 Safety services**

An electricity supplier must not require a person to install protective equipment between the point of supply and any main switches for safety services.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

### **302 Testing of electrical connections**

A metering provider must, in relation to any consumer billing meter it supplies, ensure that any electrical installation work related to the connection or reconnection of that meter is tested in accordance with regulation 241 before the consumer billing meter is first used after the work is completed.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

### **303 Duty to investigate supply neutral voltage readings**

- (1) If a licensed electrical worker reports to an electricity supplier that the voltage of a supply neutral conductor connected to its supply network has a voltage greater than 6 volts when tested in accordance with regulation 241, the electricity supplier must, as soon as reasonably possible, carry out an investigation to determine if the voltage reading is a result of normal supply network conditions.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) After carrying out the investigation referred to in subregulation (1), the electricity supplier must—

- (a) advise the reporting licensed electrical worker in writing that the voltage reading is a result of normal supply network conditions and is safe to connect to the electrical installation; or
- (b) make changes to its supply network so that the voltage reading is reduced to safe level; or
- (c) disconnect the premises that is connected to the supply neutral conductor from electricity supply.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**304 Service lines and directly connected installations**

- (1) An electricity supplier must ensure that the supplier's service lines and low voltage electricity supplies to directly connected installations —
  - (a) contain a neutral conductor that is—
    - (i) continuous from any point of supply to the neutral terminal of the substation it is connected to; and
    - (ii) easily identified; and
    - (iii) verified as being a neutral conductor; and
  - (b) are protected by protective equipment, installed in accordance with regulation 305, that can isolate each of the active conductors of an electrical installation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) In this Regulation and regulation 305—

***directly connected installation*** means an electrical installation that is supplied low voltage electricity directly from an electricity supplier's substation.

**305 Installation of protective equipment**

- (1) In the case of an aerial service line, protective equipment must be installed—
  - (a) at, or next to, the point of supply; or
  - (b) at, or next to, any point where an unmetered consumers mains is attached to the consumer's premises; or
  - (c) at any pole to which a consumers mains is attached; or
  - (d) at the electricity supplier's pole to which a service line is connected.
- (2) In the case of an underground service line, protective equipment must be installed—
  - (a) at, or next to, the point where the consumers mains is connected to the electricity supplier's supply main; or
  - (b) at, or within 3000 millimetres of the point where the electricity supplier's supply cable crosses the property boundary of the property that it supplies; or
  - (c) if an aerial service line has been converted to an underground line, at the point where the aerial service line was connected to the consumer's premises; or
  - (d) at, or next to, the electricity supplier's metering equipment located at the consumer's premises, but only if the unmetered portion of the consumers mains that runs from the property boundary to the building or structure housing the metering equipment is suitable for use underground and—
    - (i) is of a double insulated construction; or
    - (ii) is surrounded by a neutral screen.

- (3) In the case of low voltage electricity supplies to a directly connected electrical installation—
- (a) if the electricity supply is connected or will be connected to a substation constructed or reconstructed after the commencement of these Regulations, low voltage protective equipment must be installed within the substation; or
  - (b) if the electricity supply is connected or will be connected to a substation constructed or reconstructed before the commencement of these Regulations, low voltage or high voltage protective equipment must be installed within the substation; or
  - (c) if the electricity supply is connected or will be connected to a pole mounted substation, low voltage protective equipment must be installed on the substation pole.
- (4) For 12 months on and from the day these Regulations commence, a substation constructed or reconstructed is taken to comply with subregulation (3) provided that the substation complies with, and continues to comply with, regulation 235(3) of the Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 2009 as in force immediately before those Regulations were revoked.

**306 Suppliers must ensure use of double insulation**

An electricity supplier must ensure that the conductor insulation of any of its aerial lines that are service lines are comprised of double insulation or reinforced insulation when the service line is installed or replaced.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**307 Supply of electricity to premises**

An electricity supplier must not supply electricity to premises by overhead service line unless that service line is—

- (a) securely attached to the premises and to any pole that supports the service line; and
- (b) insulated in accordance with regulation 306 if required; and
- (c) is not readily accessible to persons.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

## **Part 4—Reporting and records**

### **401 Reporting of serious electrical incidents**

- (1) The following persons must, report a serious electrical incident to Energy Safe Victoria in accordance with this regulation—
  - (a) an employer who becomes aware of a serious electrical incident that—
    - (i) relates to electrical work carried out by the employer’s workers; or
    - (ii) occurred at a location where the employer’s workers were carrying out electrical work;
  - (b) a person who has, to any extent, the management or control of a workplace who becomes aware of a serious electrical incident that occurs at the workplace;
  - (c) a registered electrical contractor who becomes aware of a serious electrical incident relating to work being carried out by the registered electrical contractor or one of its workers;
  - (d) an operator of a high voltage electrical installation who becomes aware of any serious electrical incident occurring within that electrical installation;
  - (e) an operator of a complex electrical installation who becomes aware of any serious electrical incident occurring within that complex electrical installation;
  - (f) an operator of a railway or tramway who becomes aware of any serious electrical incident occurring in relation to an electrical



installation or supply network associated with that railway or tramway;

- (g) an operator of an embedded network who becomes aware of any serious electrical incident occurring in relation to that embedded network;
- (h) subject to subregulation (4), any other installation work responsible person who becomes aware of a serious electrical incident relating to work for which that person is responsible for carrying out;
- (i) subject to subregulation (5), an electrical worker who becomes aware of a serious electrical incident relating to work carried out by that worker or at a location where the electrical worker is carrying out electrical work;

- (2) As soon as practicable after becoming aware that the serious electrical incident has occurred or is occurring, a person referred to in subregulation (1) must report, by telephone, to Energy Safe Victoria all details of the incident within the person's knowledge.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person referred to in subregulation (1) must, within 20 business days after reporting the incident, give a written report of the incident to Energy Safe Victoria.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) The report referred to in subregulation (3) must be in a form approved by Energy Safe Victoria and, if required by Energy Safe Victoria, must be given to Energy Safe Victoria by means of an electronic communication.

- (5) An electrical worker or installation work responsible person is not required to comply with this regulation if—
- (a) the electrical worker or installation work responsible person has reported the details of the serious electrical incident to another person listed in subregulation (1), and the other person is required to report the serious electrical incident to Energy Safe Victoria; or
  - (b) the electrical worker or installation work responsible person has been advised by another person listed in subregulation (1) that they have reported the serious electrical incident to Energy Safe Victoria.

**402 Reporting of other electrical incidents—accidental contact and electric shock**

- (1) In this regulation—
- reportable electrical incident* means an incident involving electricity in which a person—
- (a) has made accidental contact with any electrical installation; or
  - (b) has received an electric shock as the result of direct or indirect contact with any electrical installation.
- (2) The following persons must report a reportable electrical incident to Energy Safe Victoria in accordance with this regulation—
- (a) an employer who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident that—
    - (i) relates to work carried out by the employer’s electrical workers; or
    - (ii) occurred at a location where the employer’s workers were carrying out electrical work;

- (b) a person who has, to any extent, the management or control of a workplace who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident that occurs at the workplace;
- (c) a registered electrical contractor who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident relating to work being carried out by the registered electrical contractor or one of its workers;
- (d) an operator of a high voltage electrical installation who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident occurring within that electrical installation;
- (e) an operator of a complex electrical installation who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident occurring within that complex electrical installation;
- (f) an operator of a railway or tramway who becomes aware of such a reportable electrical incident occurring in relation to an electrical installation or supply network associated with that railway or tramway;
- (g) an operator of an embedded network who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident occurring in relation to that embedded network.
- (h) subject to subregulation (5), any other installation work responsible person who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident relating to work for which that person is responsible for carrying out;
- (i) subject to subregulation (5), an electrical worker who becomes aware of a reportable electrical incident relating to work carried out by that worker or at a location where the

electrical worker is carrying out electrical work.

- (3) Within 20 business days after becoming aware that a reportable electrical incident has occurred or is occurring, a person referred to in subregulation (2) must give a written report to Energy Safe Victoria that includes all details of the incident within the person's knowledge.
- (4) The report referred to in subregulation (3) must be in a form approved by Energy Safe Victoria and, if required by Energy Safe Victoria, must be given to Energy Safe Victoria by means of an electronic communication.
- (5) An electrical worker or installation work responsible person is not required to comply with this regulation if—
  - (a) the electrical worker or electrical installation work responsible person has reported the details of the incident to another person listed in subregulation (2) and the other person is required to report the incident to Energy Safe Victoria; or
  - (b) the electrical worker or electrical installation work responsible person has been advised by another person listed in subregulation (2) that they have reported the incident to Energy Safe Victoria.
- (6) This regulation does not apply to a major electricity company.

**403 Reporting of serious electrical incidents—fire control authorities**

- (1) For the purposes of section 142(3) of the Act, a fire control authority must—
  - (a) as soon as is practicable report to Energy Safe Victoria by telephone, on a telephone

number specified by Energy Safe Victoria,  
all of the details of any urgent reportable  
incident it attends; and

- (b) within a month of serious electrical incident occurring, provide Energy Safe Victoria with a written report containing all details of any serious electrical incident it has attended; and
  - (c) within a month of completing an investigation into a fire of an electrical nature, provide Energy Safe Victoria with a written report containing the results of that investigation.
- (2) The reports referred to in subregulation (1)(b) must be in a form approved by Energy Safe Victoria and, if required by Energy Safe Victoria, must be given Energy Safe Victoria by means of an electronic communication.
- (3) In this regulation, *urgent reportable incident* means a serious electrical incident which causes or has the potential to cause—
- (a) the death of or injury to a person; or
  - (b) a serious risk to public safety.

**404 Reporting of electrical incidents (other than serious electrical incidents)—fire control authorities**

- (1) A fire control authority must—
- (a) within a month of the fire occurring provide Energy Safe Victoria with a written report containing details within its knowledge regarding any fire that it believes to be of an electrical nature (other than a fire that was a serious electrical incident) ; and
  - (b) within a month of the incident occurring, provide Energy Safe Victoria with a written report containing all details within its

knowledge regarding any incident involving electricity (other than a fire that was a serious electrical incident) in which a person—

- (i) made accidental contact with any live electric line or live electrical equipment; or
  - (ii) received an electric shock as a result of direct or indirect contact with any supply network or electrical installation.
- (2) The reports referred to in subregulation (1)(a) and (1)(b) must be in a form approved by Energy Safe Victoria and, if required by Energy Safe Victoria, must be given to Energy Safe Victoria by means of an electronic communication.

#### **405 Records to be maintained**

An electricity supplier that has received a certificate of inspection referred to in section 45(2) of the Act must retain a copy of the certificate, together with a record of the date the supplier connected the installation to the electricity supply, for 3 years after the date of the certificate.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

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## **Part 5—Electrical safety duties and safety standards**

### **Division 1—Safety standards and general duties**

#### **501 Safety standards—high voltage electrical installations**

- (1) An owner or operator of a high voltage electrical installation that is not a complex electrical installation or part of a railway or tramway supply network must ensure that—
  - (a) the high voltage electrical installation or the installed, altered, repaired or maintained portion of the high voltage electrical installation complies with Divisions 1 to 10 of Part 2; and
  - (b) any portion of the high voltage electrical installation using direct current does not leak stray electrical currents into the ground; and
  - (c) the high voltage electrical installation is safe, maintained and operated safely; and
  - (d) an assessment of the owner or operator's compliance with the requirements of subregulation (2) is carried out by a competent person at least once every two years.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An owner or operator of a high voltage electrical installation that is not a complex electrical installation or part of a railway or tramway supply network must ensure that—
  - (a) any person operating the high voltage electrical installation has a standard of qualifications, proficiency and experience

that enables that person to safely operate the high voltage electrical installation; and

- (b) any person operating or maintaining the high voltage electrical installation complies with the owner or operator's operating and maintenance procedures; and
- (c) any person operating or maintaining any part of the high voltage electrical installation is trained, authorised and instructed to perform the work on the high voltage electrical installation in accordance with the owner or operator's operating and maintenance procedures; and
- (d) any person under the control of the owner or operator who is working on or near the high voltage electrical installation—
  - (i) is appropriately trained in accordance with the Blue Book and aware of the requirements of the Blue Book; and
  - (ii) complies with the provisions of the Blue Book that apply to the work that the person is carrying out; and
  - (iii) uses an Electrical Access Authority for work on or near the high voltage electrical installation, as required by the Blue Book.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) An owner or operator of a high voltage electrical installation that is not a complex electrical installation or part of a railway or tramway supply network must prepare written operating and maintenance procedures that describe the methods of operation, maintenance, earthing, isolation, energisation and de-energisation of the high voltage electrical installation.



Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**502 Safety standards—complex electrical installations**

- (1) An owner or operator of a complex electrical installation that is not part of a railway or tramway supply network must ensure that—
- (a) the complex electrical installation or the installed, altered, repaired or maintained portion of the complex electrical installation complies with Divisions 1 to 10 of Part 2; and
  - (b) any portion of the complex electrical installation using direct current does not leak stray electrical currents into the ground; and
  - (c) an assessment of the owner or operator's compliance with the requirements of subregulation (2) is carried out by a competent person at least once every two years.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An owner or operator of a complex electrical installation that is not part of a railway or tramway supply network must ensure that—
- (a) any person operating the complex electrical installation has a standard of qualifications, proficiency and experience that enables that person to safely operate the complex electrical installation; and
  - (b) any person operating or maintaining the complex electrical installation complies with the owner or operator's operating and maintenance procedures; and
  - (c) any person operating or maintaining any part of the complex electrical installation is trained, authorised and instructed to perform the work on the complex electrical installation in accordance with the owner or

operator's operating and maintenance procedures; and

- (d) any person under the control of the owner or operator who is working on or near a part of the complex electrical installation that is operating at high voltage—
  - (i) is appropriately trained in accordance with the Blue Book and aware of the requirements of the Blue Book; and
  - (ii) complies with the provisions of the Blue Book that apply to the work that the person is carrying out; and
  - (iii) uses an Electrical Access Authority for work on or near any parts of the complex electrical installation that is operating at high voltage, as required by the Blue Book.

- (3) An owner or operator of a complex electrical installation that is not part of a railway or tramway supply network must prepare written operating and maintenance procedures that describe the methods of operation, maintenance, earthing, isolation, energisation and de-energisation of the complex electrical installation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**503 Safety standard—railway and tramway supply networks**

- (1) An owner or operator of a railway supply network or tramway supply network must ensure that—
  - (a) any person operating the railway or tramway supply network has a standard of qualifications, proficiency and experience that enables that person to safely operate the railway or tramway supply network; and

- (b) any person operating or maintaining the railway or tramway supply network complies with the owner or operator's operating and maintenance; and
- (c) any person operating or maintaining any part of the railway or tramway supply network is trained, authorised and instructed to perform the work on the supply network in accordance with the owner or operator's operating and maintenance procedures; and
- (d) any person under the control of the owner or operator who is working on or near a railway or tramway supply network—
  - (i) is appropriately trained in accordance with the Orange Book and aware of the requirements of the Orange Book; and
  - (ii) complies with the provisions of the Orange Book that apply to the work that the person is carrying out; and
  - (iii) uses an Electrical Access Authority for work on or near the railway or tramway supply network, as required by the Orange Book.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An owner or operator of a railway or tramway supply network must prepare written operating and maintenance procedures that describe the methods of operation, maintenance, earthing, isolation, energisation and de-energisation of the railway or tramway supply network.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**504 Safety standard—embedded networks**

An owner or operator of an embedded network must ensure that—

- (a) any person who is carrying out electrical installation work on the embedded network is appropriately licensed to carry out that work; and
- (b) the embedded network is safe, maintained and operated safely.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**505 Safety standard—patient areas**

- (1) The occupier of any premises that contains a patient area or an area that is intended to be a patient area must ensure that—

- (a) any person who is carrying out electrical installation work in the patient area is appropriately licensed to carry out that work; and
- (b) any electrical installation located in the patient area is safe, maintained and operated safely.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person who commissioned electrical installation work on any premises that contains a patient area or an area that is intended to be a patient area must ensure that—

- (a) any person who is carrying out electrical installation work in the patient area is appropriately licensed to carry out electrical installation work; and
- (b) the registered electrical contractor or licensed electrician commissioned to carry out the electrical installation work in the patient area is given written notice prior to the carrying

out of the electrical installation work that includes the following information—

- (i) the electrical installation work requires or includes electrical installation work in a patient area or an area intended to be a patient area; and
- (ii) the location and boundary of the patient area; and
- (iii) the use or intended use of the patient area.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

## **Division 2—Maintenance duties related to private aerial lines**

### **506 Private aerial line maintenance**

- (1) If the occupier of any premises receives a written notice from a major electricity company requiring maintenance to be carried out on a private aerial line located at the premises, the occupier must—
- (a) if the occupier is the owner of the premises—
    - (i) cause the required maintenance to be completed within 90 days of receiving the notice; or
    - (ii) cause the private aerial line to be disconnected from the electricity supply; or
  - (b) if the occupier is not the owner of the premises, notify the owner of the premises or the owner’s agent of the maintenance that is required to be carried out within 14 days of receiving the notice.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) If the owner of any premises or the owner’s agent receives a notification under subregulation (1)(b), the owner must—
- (a) cause the required maintenance to be completed within 90 days of receiving the notification; or
  - (b) cause the private aerial line to be disconnected from the electricity supply.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

### **Division 3—Supervision duties**

#### **507 Supervision of apprentices carrying out electrical installation work**

- (1) A person who employs an apprentice must ensure that any electrical installation work carried out by the apprentice is effectively supervised in accordance with the Apprentice Supervision Requirements.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A licensed electrician or licensed electrical switchgear worker who is supervising the electrical installation work carried out by an apprentice must effectively supervise that electrical installation work in accordance with the Apprentice Supervision Requirements.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) In this regulation, *Apprentice Supervision Requirements* means the Requirements for the effective supervision of electrical apprentices, as published or amended from time to time by Energy Safe Victoria.

## **Division 4—Duties related to electrical installation work carried out on energised electrical equipment**

### **508 Who is a person conducting a business or undertaking under this Division?**

In this Division, a reference to a person conducting a business or undertaking that is carrying out electrical installation work on energised equipment is a reference to—

- (a) in the case of electrical installation work carried out by an electrical contractor, the electrical contractor conducting the business or undertaking that is carrying out the electrical installation work; or
- (b) in the case of electrical installation work carried out by an electrical worker employed by a person (other than an electrical contractor), the employer of the person who is carrying out the electrical installation work; or
- (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply, the electrical worker who is carrying out the electrical installation work.

### **509 Electrical installation work carried out on energised electrical equipment may only be permitted in particular circumstances**

- (1) A person conducting a business or undertaking that is carrying out electrical installation work on energised electrical equipment must ensure that the electrical installation work is not carried out unless—
  - (a) it is necessary in the interests of health and safety that the electrical installation work is carried out on the energised electrical equipment; or
  - (b) it is necessary that the electrical equipment is energised in order for the electrical



installation work to be carried out properly;  
or

- (c) it is necessary that the electrical installation work is carried out on energised electrical equipment for the purposes of testing the electrical installation work in accordance with Division 10 of Part 2; or
- (d) there is no reasonable alternative means of carrying out the electrical installation work.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(a), (b) or (d), electrical installation work may include testing of the energised electrical equipment.

**510 Preliminary steps before carrying out electrical installation work on energised electrical equipment**

- (1) A person conducting a business or undertaking that is carrying out electrical installation work on energised electrical equipment must ensure that before the electrical installation work is carried out, the following steps are followed—
  - (a) a competent person conducts a risk assessment in relation to the proposed electrical installation work and records the results of the risk assessment;
  - (b) the area where the electrical installation work is to be carried out is clear of obstructions so as to allow for easy access and exit by the person who is carrying out the electrical installation work;
  - (c) the point at which the electrical equipment can be disconnected or isolated from its electricity supply is—
    - (i) clearly marked or labelled; and

- (ii) clear of obstructions so as to allow for easy access and exit by the person who is carrying out the electrical installation work; and
- (iii) capable of being operated quickly;
- (d) the person conducting the business or undertaking authorises the commencement of the electrical installation work after consulting with the person with management or control of the premises where the work is to be carried out.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1)(c) does not apply if—
  - (a) the electrical installation work is to be carried out on energised electrical equipment on the electricity supply side of the main switch of a main switchboard; and
  - (b) the point at which the energised electrical equipment can be disconnected from its electricity supply is not reasonably accessible from the location at which the electrical installation work is to be carried out.

**511 How electrical installation work is to be carried out on energised electrical equipment**

- (1) A person conducting a business or undertaking that is carrying out electrical installation work on energised electrical equipment must ensure that the electrical installation work is carried out—
  - (a) by a competent person who has tools, testing equipment and personal protective equipment that—
    - (i) are suitable for the work; and
    - (ii) have been properly tested; and

(iii) are maintained in good working order;  
and

(b) in accordance with a safe work method statement prepared for the work.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) A person conducting a business or undertaking that is carrying out electrical installation work on energised electrical equipment must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the person who carries out the electrical installation work uses the tools, testing equipment and personal protective equipment properly.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**Note**

See also section 43(4) of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(b), the safe work method statement must—

(a) identify the electrical installation work; and

(b) specify the hazards associated with the electrical installation work and the risks associated with those hazards; and

(c) describe the measures to be implemented to control the risks; and

(d) describe how the measures referred to in paragraph (c) are to be implemented.

## **Part 6—Duties of the public**

### **601 Application of Part—protected installations**

A person may do any thing in relation to a protected installation that is otherwise prohibited by regulations 603 to 620 if the person—

- (a) does that thing with the written permission of the owner or operator of the protected installation; and
- (b) does that thing when the protected installation is isolated from electricity supply; and
- (c) complies with any conditions imposed by the owner or operator in giving the permission.

### **602 Application of Part—protected supply networks**

(1) A person may do any thing in relation to a protected supply network that is otherwise prohibited by regulations 603 to 620 if —

- (a) the person does that thing with the written permission of the owner or operator of the protected supply network and complies with any conditions imposed by the owner or operator in giving the permission; or
- (b) the person—
  - (i) is employed or engaged by the owner or operator of a protected supply network; and
  - (ii) is authorised by the owner or operator to do that thing in relation to its protected supply network.

**603 Protected infrastructure—striking objects**

A person must not throw, hit, kick, launch, discharge, fire or project, or cause to be thrown, hit, kicked, launched, discharged, fired or projected, any object—

- (a) with intent to strike any part of a protected infrastructure; or
- (b) if there is significant risk that the object will strike any part of a protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

**604 Protected infrastructure—aircraft, kites, remotely piloted aircraft etc.**

- (1) A person must not launch, release, operate, fly or land any aircraft, airship, unmanned aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft, rocket, glider, hang glider, hot air balloon, parachute, mechanically propelled model aircraft, model glider or kite within 45 metres of protected infrastructure that is above the ground.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person who lands an aircraft, airship, glider, hang glider, hot air balloon or parachute if the landing was reasonably necessary in the particular circumstances.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a remotely piloted aircraft that weighs less than 2 kilograms and does not come closer to a protected aerial line set out in Row A of Table 604 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Row B of that Table that corresponds to that protected aerial line.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 5—Electrical safety duties and safety standards

**TABLE 604— Minimum distances from remotely piloted aircraft to protected aerial lines**

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>	<i>Column 6</i>	<i>Column 7</i>
<i>Alternating current aerial lines Nominal voltage ("U")</i>							
Row A Aerial line	U ≤ 1kV a.c. bare conductor and U ≤ 1500V d.c. traction conductor	U ≤ 1kV a.c. insulated conductor	1kV < U ≤ 66kV a.c. and 1500V < U ≤ 66kV d.c.	66kV < U ≤ 132kV	132kV < U ≤ 275kV	275kV < U ≤ 330kV	330kV < U ≤ 500kV
Row B Minimum distance from the aerial line in all directions	600 mm	300 mm	1000 mm	1500 mm	3200 mm	3700 mm	4700 mm

### 605 Protected infrastructure—entangled objects

A person must not pull or interfere with any object resting on or entangled in protected infrastructure unless the action is reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce injury to any person or damage to property.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

### 606 Protected infrastructure—blasting and fires

A person must not—

- (a) carry out blasting or cause blasting to be done; or
- (b) light, cause to be lit or allow to remain alight any fire; or
- (c) install equipment or operate processes likely to create an explosive atmosphere—

in the vicinity of protected infrastructure in such a manner that the protected infrastructure is likely to be destabilised or damaged or an explosion is likely to occur.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**607 Damage to underground portion of protected infrastructure**

- (1) A person must not place or cause to be placed any corrosive, abrasive, heavy or deleterious material or substance that damages or is likely to damage protected infrastructure above or in the vicinity of any underground portion of the protected infrastructure if the person reasonably should have known the existence and location of the protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not allow to remain or cause to be allowed to remain any corrosive, abrasive, heavy or deleterious material or substance that damages or is likely to damage protected infrastructure above or in the vicinity of any underground portion of the protected infrastructure if the person reasonably should have known the existence and location of the protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**608 Protected infrastructure—excavating**

- (1) A person must not make an excavation deeper than 300 millimetres on public land unless the person—
- (a) has inspected—
    - (i) the register kept by the relevant distribution company under section 77(1) of the Act; and
    - (ii) the register kept by the relevant person who operates a railway under section 76(2) of the Act; and
  - (b) has located any underground protected infrastructure in the vicinity of the excavation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not cut away, excavate or remove, or cause to be cut away, excavated or removed, any earth or material supporting or covering any protected infrastructure so as to endanger the stability of the infrastructure or reduce the depth of the infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not make an excavation deeper than—
- (a) 900 millimetres closer than the distance of 15 000 millimetres; or
  - (b) 300 millimetres closer than the distance of 1500 millimetres—

from any tower supporting any protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not make an excavation deeper than—
- (a) 1800 millimetres closer than the distance of 3000 millimetres; or
  - (b) 900 millimetres closer than the distance of 1500 millimetres—

from any pole or lighting standard supporting any protected infrastructure or from any pole or bed log to which is affixed a staywire used for the support of the protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) A person must not make an excavation deeper than 300 millimetres closer than the distance of 600 millimetres from any wall, fence or foundation of a substation of a protected infrastructure.



Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (6) A person must not make an excavation or penetration deeper than 300 millimetres within 10 000 millimetres of a SWER substation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (7) A person must not make an excavation or penetration deeper than 300 millimetres on private land if the person knows or should reasonably have known that an underground electric line was located in the vicinity of the proposed excavation or penetration.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (8) A person does not contravene subregulation (7) if the person has inspected any record of the route of underground lines located on the property and located any underground lines in the vicinity of the proposed excavation or penetration.

**609 Private electric lines—excavating**

- (1) A person must not cut away, excavate or remove, or cause to be cut away, excavated or removed, any earth or material supporting or covering any private electric line so as to endanger the stability of the line or reduce the depth of the line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to—
- (a) the cutting away, excavation or removal of material for the purposes of maintaining, reconstructing or decommissioning a private electric line; or
  - (b) the cutting away, excavation or removal of material supporting or covering a decommissioned private electric line—
- provided that the private electric line is disconnected from electricity supply when the

cutting away, excavation or removal of material is being carried out.

**610 Protected infrastructure and protected aerial lines—altering levels**

- (1) A person must not place any material above ground level below a low voltage protected aerial line located on public land in a manner that alters the level of the ground.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not place any material above ground level below a high voltage protected aerial line in a manner that alters the level of the ground so as to reduce the distance between the ground and the aerial line to less than the minimum distance required under regulation 228(2)(a).

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not place any material above ground level next to protected infrastructure operating on public land that reduces the distance between the ground and the protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**611 Minimum distances between parts of buildings, structures, scaffolding and posts and protected aerial lines**

- (1) A person must not build, erect or maintain a structure, building, scaffolding or post in a location if the structure, building, scaffolding or post will, at any time, be closer to a protected aerial line than the minimum safety distance set out for that protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) If, after a structure, building, scaffolding or post is constructed, a protected aerial line is constructed closer to the structure, building, scaffolding or post than the minimum safety distance permits, the owner or operator of the protected aerial line is taken to have given permission for the structure, building, scaffolding or post to remain within the minimum safety distance in relation to that aerial line.
- (3) In this regulation, the *minimum safety distance* in relation to a protected aerial line, means the minimum distance specified for the type of protected aerial line set out in Column 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 of Table 611 in relation to the location of the protected aerial line specified in Column 1 of the Table.

**TABLE 611—Minimum distances from parts of buildings, structures, scaffolding or posts to protected aerial lines**

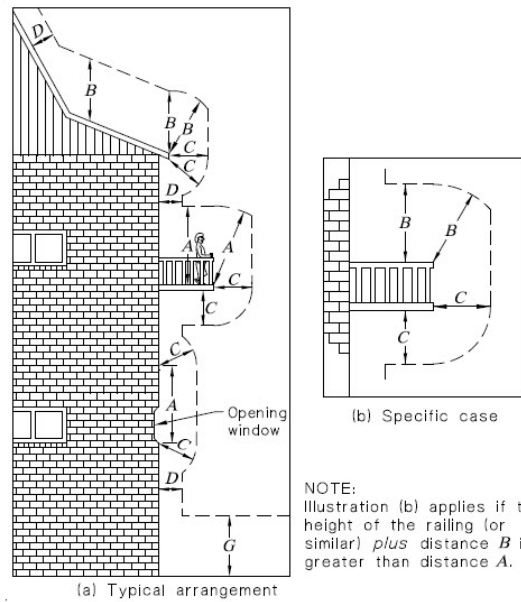
Column 1	Nominal voltage ('U')									
	Type of aerial line									
Column 2	Column 3			Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8		
U ≤ 1000V	U > 1000V			1000 V > U ≤ 33kV	33 kV > U ≤ 132kV	132 kV > U ≤ 275 kV	275 kV > U ≤ 330 kV	330 kV > U ≤ 500 kV		
Location of aerial line	Insulated	Bare neutral	Bare active	Insulated with earth screed	Insulated without earth screen	Bare or covered	Bare	Bare	Bare	Bare
<i>Minimum distance between aerial line and structure</i>										
Location A Vertically above those parts of any structure normally accessible to persons	2.7 m	2.7 m	3.7 m	2.7 m	3.7 m	4.5 m	5.0 m	6.5 m	7.0 m	8.0 m
Location B Vertically above those parts of any structure not normally accessible to persons but on which a person can stand	2.0 m	2.7 m	2.7 m	2.7 m	2.7 m	3.7 m	4.5 m	6.0 m	6.5 m	7.5 m
Location C In any direction	1.0 m	1.5 m	1.5 m	1.5 m	2.7 m	2.7 m	3.0 m	4.5 m	5.0 m	6.0 m

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 5—Electrical safety duties and safety standards

(other than vertically above) from those parts of any structure normally accessible to persons, or from any part not normally accessible to persons but on which a person can stand										
Location D In any direction from those parts of any structure not normally accessible to persons.	0.6 m	1.0 m	1.0 m	1.5 m	2.1 m	2.1 m	2.5 m	3.5 m	4.0 m	5.0 m

**Note**

Row labels set out in Table 611 correspond with the letters shown in the following illustrations.



**612  
Minimum  
distances**

**between materials, protected aerial lines and  
protected infrastructure**

- (1) A person must not place or allow to remain any flammable material closer than 3000 millimetres in any direction from a wall or fence of any substation or switch yard that forms part of protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not place or allow to remain any flammable material vertically below a protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not place or allow to remain any flammable material so that, at any time, the flammable material is closer than the relevant horizontal distance specified in Row A of Table 612 from any point of the vertical projection below a protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not place or allow to remain any material so that, at any time, the material is closer than the relevant horizontal distance marked "h" specified in Row B of Table 612 from any point of the vertical projection below a protected aerial line unless the material is no closer vertically below the line than the vertical distance marked "v" specified in Row B of Table 612.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 5—Electrical safety duties and safety standards

**TABLE 612—Minimum distances from materials to protected aerial lines**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
		<i>Aerial lines</i> <i>Nominal voltage ("U")</i>				
<i>Type of material</i>	U ≤ 1500V d.c. traction conductor	1kV a.c. or 1500V d.c. < U ≤ 33kV	33kV< U ≤ 132kV	132kV< U ≤ 275kV	275kV< U ≤ 330kV	330kV< U ≤ 500kV
Row A Flammable material Horizontal distance	3000 mm	3000 mm	3000 mm	4600 mm	5500 mm	6400 mm
Row B Any other material						
"h"	1500 mm	2100 mm	3000 mm	4500 mm	5500 mm	6400 mm
"v"	3700 mm	4600 mm	4600 mm	6800 mm	8000 mm	9800 mm

**613 Minimum distances between parts of vehicles, vessels, plant, machinery and protected aerial lines**

- (1) A person must not operate a vehicle, vessel, fixed plant, mobile plant or machinery so that any part of the vehicle, vessel, plant, machinery or any fixed or removable attachment of that vehicle, vessel, plant or machinery comes closer to a protected aerial line set out in Row A of Table 613 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Row B of that Table that corresponds to that protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) This regulation does not apply to a person who is operating a vehicle to transport a load.

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Part 5—Electrical safety duties and safety standards

**TABLE 613—Minimum distances from any part of a vehicle, plant or machinery to protected aerial lines**

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>	<i>Column 6</i>
Row A Aerial line	U ≤ 1500V d.c. traction conductor	U ≤ 1kV a.c. insulated conductor	U ≤ 1kV a.c. bare or covered conductor	1kV< U ≤ 66kV	66kV< U ≤ 132kV	132kV< U ≤ 500kV
Row B Minimum distance from the aerial line in all directions	1000 mm	500 mm	1000 mm	2000 mm	4000 mm	6400 mm

**614 Minimum distances between transported loads and protected aerial lines**

A person must not drive or manoeuvre a vehicle with a load or to transport a load so that the load is closer to a protected aerial line set out in Row A of Table 614 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Row B of that Table that corresponds to that protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**TABLE 614—Minimum distances from transported loads to protected aerial lines**

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>	<i>Column 6</i>	<i>Column 7</i>
<i>Alternating current aerial lines Nominal voltage ("U")</i>							
Row A Aerial line	U ≤ 1kV a.c. bare conductor and U ≤ 1500V d.c. traction conductor	U ≤ 1kV a.c. insulated conductor	1kV< U ≤ 66kV a.c. and 1500V < U ≤ 66kV d.c.	66kV< U ≤ 132kV	132kV< U ≤ 275kV	275kV< U ≤ 330kV	330kV< U ≤ 500kV
Row B Minimum distance from the aerial line in all directions	600 mm	300 mm	1000 mm	1500 mm	3200 mm	3700 mm	4700 mm

**615 Minimum distances between persons and protected aerial lines**

- (1) A person must not come closer to a protected aerial line set out in Column 1 of Table 615 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Column 2 of that Table that corresponds to that protected aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to—
- (a) a licensed electrician engaged by the owner or operator of the protected aerial line to carry out electrical installation work on that line; or
  - (b) a qualified person carrying out vegetation management work in the vicinity of a protected aerial line; or
  - (c) a telecommunications worker who has satisfactorily completed a training course accepted by Energy Safe Victoria that relates to working safely near live electrical apparatus for non-electrical workers; or
  - (e) a person engaged by the owner or operator of the protected aerial line who is carrying out electrical installation work on the line, under the effective supervision of a licensed electrician, if the person—
    - (i) has completed an electric line worker apprenticeship that relates to electrical work on high voltage aerial lines; and
    - (ii) has the written permission of the owner or operator of the line.



**TABLE 615—Minimum distances from persons to protected aerial lines**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Type of aerial line</i>	
<i>Nominal voltage ("U")</i>	<i>Minimum distance</i>
Insulated low voltage conductors	100 mm
Bare or covered low voltage conductors	1500 mm
High voltage conductors $U \leq 66\text{kV}$	2000 mm
High voltage conductors $66\text{kV} < U \leq 220\text{kV}$	4000 mm
High voltage conductors $220\text{kV} < U \leq 500\text{kV}$	6000 mm

**616 Compliance with Blue book and Orange book when working on or near high voltage electrical equipment or on or near a railway or tramway supply network**

A person referred to in regulation 615(2) must—

- (a) comply with the Blue Book when working on or near high voltage electrical equipment;  
; and
- (b) comply with the Orange Book when working on or near a railway or tramway supply network.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**617 Protected infrastructure—vegetation management work**

- (1) A person (other than a qualified person) must not carry out vegetation management work if the vegetation is closer to a protected aerial line set out in Column 1 of Table 617 than the relevant minimum distance specified in Column 2 or 3 of Table 617 that corresponds to that aerial line.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**Note**

See also regulations 615(1) and 618(1).

- (2) A qualified person carrying out vegetation management work in the vicinity of a protected aerial line must comply with—
- (a) the vegetation management rules; and
  - (b) the Blue Book when working on or near high voltage electrical equipment; and
  - (c) the Orange Book when working on or near a railway or tramway supply network.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**Note**

A qualified person carrying out vegetation management work must comply with the safe approach distances set out in the vegetation management rules.

- (4) In this regulation, *qualified person* means a person who holds a current certificate that is approved by Energy Safe Victoria specifying satisfactory completion of a training course in tree clearing.

**TABLE 617—Minimum distances of vegetation from protected aerial lines for persons (other than qualified persons) carrying out vegetation management work**

<i>Column 1</i> Type of aerial line Nominal voltage ("U")	<i>Column 2</i> Minimum distance of vegetation vertically below the protected aerial line	<i>Column 3</i> Minimum distance of vegetation from the protected aerial line (other than vertically below)
Insulated low voltage conductors	100mm	300mm
Bare or covered low voltage conductors	1000mm	3000mm
High voltage conductors $U \leq 66\text{kV}$	2000mm	4000mm
High voltage conductors $66\text{kV} < U \leq 500\text{kV}$	6000mm	8000mm

**618 Protected infrastructure—pruning, cutting and felling vegetation**

- (1) A person (other than a qualified person) must not prune, cut or fell the whole or any part of a tree if the tree or any part of the tree that is pruned, cut or felled may fall closer to protected infrastructure than—
- (a) in the case of protected infrastructure operating at low voltage, 2 metres in all directions; or
  - (b) in the case of protected infrastructure operating at a voltage set out in Row A of Table 618, the relevant minimum distance specified in Row B of that Table that corresponds to that voltage.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**Note**

In section 3 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**, the definition of *tree* includes vegetation.

- (2) A qualified person must, before pruning, cutting or felling the whole or any part of a tree to which subregulation (1) applies, notify the owner of the protected infrastructure.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) In this regulation, ***qualified person*** means a person who holds a current certificate that is approved by Energy Safe Victoria specifying satisfactory completion of a training course in tree.

**TABLE 618—Minimum distances from high voltage protected infrastructure—falling trees or parts of trees**

Row A	Nominal voltage ("U")	U ≤ 66kV alternating current or U ≤ 1500V d.c. traction conductor	U > 66kV alternating current or U > 1500V direct current
Row B	Minimum distance in all directions	2000 mm	6000 mm

**619 Protected infrastructure—damage and interference**

- (1) A person must not attach aerial lines or other cable systems to protected infrastructure located on public land.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not—

- (a) damage or interfere with protected infrastructure; or
- (b) damage or interfere with a seal or lock that prevents entry or access to protected infrastructure; or
- (c) damage or interfere with metering equipment; or
- (d) deface a sign relating to electrical safety that is on or near protected infrastructure—

if that damage, interference or defacement causes a risk to any person or damage to any property.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**620 Placing of materials**

- (1) A person must not place any material, or allow any material to remain, that prevents access to any switchboard or door, gate or entrance to a substation, switchroom or switchyard of protected infrastructure or an electrical installation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not place any material, or allow any material to remain that restricts the free flow of air through any opening or fitting used for ventilation in the walls of a substation, switchroom or switchyard of protected infrastructure or an electrical installation.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

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## **Part 7—Exemptions**

### **701 Exemptions—Electrical installation work**

- (1) Energy Safe Victoria may, on the application of an electrical contractor or electrical installation worker, exempt any electrical work to be carried out by the electrical contractor or electrical installation worker from any of the requirements of Part 2 of these Regulations subject to any conditions specified by Energy Safe Victoria.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) must be in writing and contain details of—
  - (a) the applicant's name, telephone number and business and postal address; and
  - (b) details of the exemption requested; and
  - (c) the reasons for requesting the exemption.
- (3) An application must be accompanied by—
  - (a) any relevant technical information, including information that shows that the granting of an exemption will not reduce the level of safety from physical injury, fire and electric shock from the level of safety that would have been provided under these Regulations if the requirements of the Regulations had been complied with; and
  - (b) if the exemption relates to electrical work, a written agreement to the proposed exemption signed by the owner, occupier or controlling body of the land on which the electrical work is to be carried out; and
  - (c) the application fee.
- (4) The application fee for an exemption under this regulation is 5·99 fee units.

- (5) Energy Safe Victoria may waive or rebate the payment of the application fee payable under this regulation if—
- (a) an application is withdrawn and a new application is submitted; or
  - (b) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, the payment of the application fee is not warranted because of the nature of the application ; or
  - (c) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, dealing with the application imposes on Energy Safe Victoria no appreciable burden or a lesser burden than usual.
- (6) Energy Safe Victoria may grant an exemption if satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated that the granting of the exemption will not reduce the level of safety from physical injury, fire and electric shock from the level of safety that would have been provided under Part 2 if the requirements of Part 2 had been complied with.
- (7) A person to whom an exemption applies must comply with any conditions of the exemption specified by Energy Safe Victoria.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**702 Exemptions—Electricity suppliers and metering providers**

- (1) Energy Safe Victoria may, on the application of an electricity supplier or metering provider, exempt the electricity supplier or metering provider from any of the requirements of Part 3 of these Regulations subject to any conditions specified by Energy Safe Victoria.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) must be in writing and contain details of—

- (a) the applicant's name, telephone number and business and postal address; and
  - (b) details of the exemption requested; and
  - (c) the reasons for requesting the exemption.
- (3) An application must be accompanied by—
- (a) any relevant technical information, including information that shows that the granting of an exemption will not reduce the level of safety from physical injury, fire and electric shock from the level of safety that would have been provided under these Regulations if the requirements of the Regulations had been complied with; and
  - (c) the application fee.
- (4) The application fee for an exemption under this regulation is 5·99 fee units.
- (5) Energy Safe Victoria may waive or rebate the payment of the application fee payable under this regulation if—
- (a) an application is withdrawn and a new application is submitted; or
  - (b) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, the payment of the application fee is not warranted because of the nature of the application ; or
  - (c) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, dealing with the application imposes on Energy Safe Victoria no appreciable burden or a lesser burden than usual.
- (6) Energy Safe Victoria may grant an exemption if satisfied that—
- (a) the applicant has demonstrated that the granting of the exemption will not reduce the level of safety from physical injury, fire and



electric shock from the level of safety that would have been provided under Part 3 if the requirements of Part 3 had been complied with; or

(b) in the particular circumstances compliance with the requirement is not practicable.

(7) A person to whom an exemption applies must comply with any conditions of the exemption specified by Energy Safe Victoria.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**703 Exemptions—Duties of the public**

(1) Energy Safe Victoria may, on the application of any person who has been refused permission to do any thing that is otherwise prohibited by Part 6 of these Regulation, exempt that person from any of the requirements of Part 6 that are prohibiting them from doing that thing subject to any conditions specified by Energy Safe Victoria.

(2) An application under subregulation (1) must be in writing and contain details of—

(a) the applicant's name, telephone number and business and postal address; and

(b) details of the exemption requested; and

(c) the reasons for requesting the exemption.

(3) An application must be accompanied by the application fee.

(4) The application fee for an exemption under this regulation is 5·99 fee units.

(5) Energy Safe Victoria may waive or rebate the payment of the application fee payable under this regulation if—

(a) an application is withdrawn and a new application is submitted; or

- (b) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, the payment of the application fee is not warranted because of the nature of the application; or
  - (c) in the opinion of Energy Safe Victoria, dealing with the application imposes on Energy Safe Victoria no appreciable burden or a lesser burden than usual.
- (6) Energy Safe Victoria may grant an exemption if satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated that—
- (a) the applicant can carry out the proposed activity safely; and
  - (b) the applicant can carry out the proposed activity without damaging or interfering with any protected infrastructure; and
  - (c) when the activity is completed, there will not be an unsafe electrical situation or the potential for any unsafe electrical situation to arise.
- (7) A person to whom an exemption applies must comply with any conditions of the exemption specified by Energy Safe Victoria.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

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## **Part 8—Infringement offences**

### **801 Offences for which infringement notices may be served**

For the purposes of paragraph (b) in the definition of *prescribed offence* in section 140A of the Act, an offence specified in Column 2 of Schedule 3 is a prescribed offence.

### **802 Infringement penalties**

For the purposes of section 140D of the Act, the prescribed infringement penalty for an offence specified in Column 2 of Schedule 3 is the amount specified in Column 3 of that Schedule in respect of that offence.

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Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Schedule 1—Revocations

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**Schedule 1—Revocations**

Regulation 104

**Table**

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<i>S.R. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
164/2009	Electricity Safety (Installations) Regulations 2009
85/2011	Electricity Safety (Installations) Amendment (Fee) Regulations 2011
36/2014	Electricity Safety (Installations) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2014

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## Schedule 2—Infringement offences and infringement penalties

Regulation 801

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<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Infringement offence</i>	<i>Infringement penalty</i>
1	An offence against regulation 235(4)	2 penalty units
2	An offence against regulation 241	2 penalty units
3	An offence against regulation 242	4 penalty units
4	An offence against regulation 243	2 penalty units
5	An offence against regulation 244(1)	5 penalty units
6	An offence against regulation 244(2)	5 penalty units
7	An offence against regulation 246	2 penalty units
8	An offence against regulation 252(1)	2 penalty units
9	An offence against regulation 253	2 penalty units
10	An offence against regulation 261(1)	2 penalty units
11	An offence against regulation 262	2 penalty units
12	An offence against regulation 301	4 penalty units
13	An offence against regulation 302	4 penalty units
14	An offence against regulation 307	4 penalty units
15	An offence against regulation 501(1)	5 penalty units

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Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Schedule 1—Revocations

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Infringement offence</i>	<i>Infringement penalty</i>
16	An offence against regulation 501(2)	5 penalty units
17	An offence against regulation 501(3)	5 penalty units
18	An offence against regulation 502(1)	5 penalty units
19	An offence against regulation 502(2)	5 penalty units
20	An offence against regulation 502(3)	5 penalty units
21	An offence against regulation 503(1)	5 penalty units
22	An offence against regulation 503(2)	5 penalty units
23	An offence against regulation 504	3 penalty units
24	An offence against regulation 505(1)	3 penalty units
25	An offence against regulation 505(2)	3 penalty units
26	An offence against regulation 507(1)	5 penalty units
27	An offence against regulation 507(2)	5 penalty units
28	An offence against regulation 510(1)	3 penalty units
29	An offence against regulation 511(1)	3 penalty units
30	An offence against regulation 604(1)	2 penalty units
31	An offence against regulation 605	2 penalty units
32	An offence against regulation 606	2 penalty units
33	An offence against regulation 608(1)	2 penalty units

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019  
Schedule 1—Revocations

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Infringement offence</i>	<i>Infringement penalty</i>
34	An offence against regulation 608(2)	3 penalty units
35	An offence against regulation 608(3)	3 penalty units
36	An offence against regulation 608(4)	3 penalty units
37	An offence against regulation 608(5)	3 penalty units
38	An offence against regulation 608(6)	3 penalty units
39	An offence against regulation 609(1)	3 penalty units
40	An offence against regulation 610(1)	2 penalty units
41	An offence against regulation 610(2)	2 penalty units
42	An offence against regulation 610(3)	2 penalty units
43	An offence against regulation 611(1)	4 penalty units
44	An offence against regulation 612(1)	2 penalty units
45	An offence against regulation 612(2)	2 penalty units
46	An offence against regulation 612(3)	2 penalty units
47	An offence against regulation 612(4)	2 penalty units
48	An offence against regulation 613(1)	2 penalty units
49	An offence against regulation 614	2 penalty units
50	An offence against regulation 615(1)	2 penalty units
51	An offence against regulation 616	3 penalty units

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

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<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Infringement offence</i>	<i>Infringement penalty</i>
52	An offence against regulation 617(1)	2 penalty units
53	An offence against regulation 617(2)	3 penalty units
54	An offence against regulation 619(1)	2 penalty units
55	An offence against regulation 619(2)	2 penalty units
56	An offence against regulation 620(1)	2 penalty units
57	An offence against regulation 620(2)	2 penalty units
58	An offence against regulation 701(7)	4 penalty units
59	An offence against regulation 702(7)	4 penalty units
60	An offence against regulation 703(7)	4 penalty units

**Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter**



Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

The following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter is included in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2014.

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 105 (definitions of <i>accessories, active conductor, alternative supply, Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules, conductor, consumer's mains, domestic electrical installation, double insulation, electrical fault, hazardous area, main earthing conductor, main switch, main switchboard, multiple electrical installation, neutral conductor, neutral screen cable, normal supply, readily accessible, reinforced insulation, safety service, subcircuit, submains, substation, and supplementary supply</i> )	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	Section 1.4
Regulation 105, definition of <i>aerial bundled cable</i>	AS/NZS 3560.1: 2000 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV, Part 1: Aluminium conductors, published by Standards	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
	<p>Australia on 7 April 2000 AS/NZS 3560.2: 2003 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV, Part 2: Copper conductors, published by Standards Australia on 17 July 2003</p> <p>AS/NZS 3599.1: 2003 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 1: Metallic screened, published by Standards Australia on 11 September 2003</p> <p>AS/NZS 3599.2: 1999 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 2: Non-metallic screened, published by Standards Australia on 5 June 1999</p>	<p>The whole</p> <p>The whole</p> <p>The whole</p>
Regulation 105, (definition of <i>AS 1074</i> )	AS 1074—1989, Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, 4th edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 April 1989	The whole
Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 2067</i> )	AS 2067: 2016 Substations and high voltage installations exceeding 1 kV a.c, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 14 September 2016	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 4741</i> )	AS 4741—2010 Testing of connections to low voltage electricity networks, published by Standards Australia on 22 November 2010	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 2053.2</i> )	AS/NZS 2053.2: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 2: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of insulating material, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 2053.3</i> )	AS/NZS 2053.3: 1995 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 3: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of fibre-reinforced concrete material, published by Standards Australia on 5 March 1995	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 2053.5</i> )	AS/NZS 2053.5: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 5: Corrugated conduits and fittings of insulating material, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 2053.6</i> )	AS/NZS 2053.6: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 6: Profile-wall, smooth-bore	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	conduits and fittings of insulating material, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001	
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3003</i> )	AS/NZS 3003: 2018 Electrical installations—Patient areas, 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 March 2018	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3007</i> )	AS/NZS 3007: 2013 Electrical equipment in mines and quarries—Surface installations and associated processing plant, published by Standards Australia on 24 June 2013	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3013</i> )	AS/NZS 3013: 2005 Electrical installations—Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of wiring system elements, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 22 August 2005	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3016</i> )	AS/NZS 3016: 2002 Electrical installations—Electric security fences, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 January 2003	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3560.1</i> )	AS/NZS 3560.1: 2000 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV Part 1: Aluminium conductors,	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	published by Standards Australia on 7 April 2000	
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3560.2</i> )	AS/NZS 3560.2: 2003 Electric cables—Cross-linked polyethylene insulated—Aerial bundled—For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1(1.2) kV Part 2: Copper conductors, published by Standards Australia on 17 July 2003	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3599.1</i> )	AS/NZS 3599.1: 2003 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 1: Metallic screened, published by Standards Australia on 11 September 2003	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 3599.2</i> )	AS/NZS 3599.2: 1999 Electric cables—Aerial bundled—Polymeric insulated—Voltages 6.35/11 (12) kV and 12.7/22 (24) kV Part 2: Non-metallic screened, published by Standards Australia on 5 June 1999	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 3600</i> )	AS/NZS 3600: 2018 Concrete structures, 5th edition, published by Standards Australia on 29 June 2018 incorporating amendment No. 1 (November 2018)	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 3891.1</i> )	AS 3891.12008 Air navigation—Cables and their supporting structures— Marking and safety requirements Part 1: Permanent marking of overhead cables and their supporting structures for other than planned low-level flying, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 19 March 2008	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 3891.2</i> )	AS 3891.2: 2018 Air navigation—Cables and their supporting structures— Marking and safety requirements Part 2: Low level aviation operations, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 15 August 2018	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 4680</i> )	AS/NZS 4680: 2006 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 30 August 2006	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS 4702</i> )	AS 47022000 Polymeric cable protection covers, published by Standards Australia on 1 December 2000	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 4741</i> )	AS/NZS 47412010 Testing of connections to low voltage electricity networks, published by Standards Australia on 22 November 2010	The whole
Regulation 105, (definition of <i>AS /NZS 4792</i> )	AS/NZS 4792: 2006 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on ferrous hollow sections, applied by a continuous or specialized process, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 17	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	July 2006	
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 5033</i> )	AS/NZS 5033: 2014 Installation and safety requirements for photovoltaic (PV) arrays, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 6 November 2014 incorporating Amendments No. 1 (June 2018) and No.2 (June 2018)	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>AS/NZS 7000</i> )	AS/NZS 7000: 2016 "Overhead line design, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 17 May 2016	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>compliant heavy duty non-metallic conduit</i> )	AS/NZS 2053.2: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 2: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of insulating material, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001	The whole
	AS/NZS 2053.3: 1995 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 3: Rigid plain conduits and fittings of fibre-reinforced concrete material, published by Standards Australia on 5 March 1995	The whole
	AS/NZS 2053.5: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 5: Corrugated conduits and fittings of insulating material,	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001  AS/NZS 2053.6: 2001 Conduits and fittings for electrical installations Part 6: Profile-wall, smooth-bore conduits and fittings of insulating material, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 12 July 2001	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>embedded network</i> and <i>metering code</i> )	Electricity Customer Metering Code published by the Essential Services Commission on 13 October 2014	Part 4
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>patient area</i> )	AS/NZS 3003: 2018 Electrical installations— Patient areas, 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 March 2018	Section 1
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>the Blue Book</i> )	The Blue Book 2017, Code of Practice on electrical safety for the work on or near high voltage electrical apparatus published by Energy Safe Victoria on 13 November 2017	The whole
Regulation 105 (definition of <i>the Orange Book</i> )	Victorian Traction Industry Electrical Safety Rules 2014 (known as the Orange Book), published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2014 (revised May 2017)	The whole
Regulation 105	Electrical Safety Rules for Vegetation Management	The whole



Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
(definition of <i>vegetation management rules</i> )	Work Near Overhead Powerlines by Non-Electrical Workers, published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2013	
Regulation 108	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition published, by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	The whole
Regulation 202	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018  AS 2067: 2016 Substations and high voltage installations exceeding 1 kV a.c., 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 14 September 2016  AS/NZS 7000: 2016 Overhead line design, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 17 May 2016	The whole  The whole  The whole
Regulation 204	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition published, by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	Part 1
Regulation 205(1)	AS 2067: 2016 Substations and high voltage installations	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
	exceeding 1 kV a.c., 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 14 September 2016  AS/NZS 7000: 2016 Overhead line design, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 17 May 2016	The whole
Regulation 206	AS/NZS 3003: 2018 Electrical installations—Patient areas, 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 March 2018	The whole
Regulation 207	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	The whole
Regulation 208(2)	AS/NZS 3007: 2013 Electrical equipment in mines and quarries—Surface installations and associated processing plant, published by Standards Australia on 24 June 2013	The whole
Regulation 212	AS/NZS 3016: 2002 Electrical installations—Electric security fences, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 January 2003	The whole
Regulation 213(3)	AS/NZS 3013: 2005 Electrical installations—Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of	Appendix F

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
	wiring system elements, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 22 August 2005	
Regulation 219(2)(c)	AS 1074: 1989 Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, 4th edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 April 1989	The whole
Regulation 220(2)(a)	AS/NZS 4680: 2006 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 30 August 2006  AS/NZS 4792: 2006 Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on ferrous hollow sections, applied by a continuous or specialized process, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 17 July 2006	The whole  The whole
Regulation 220(2)(b)	AS 1074:1989 Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, 4th edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 April 1989	The whole
Regulation 223(2)(b)(ii)	AS 1074:1989 Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, 4th edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 April 1989	The whole
Regulation 223(3)(a)(ii)	AS 1074:1989 Steel tubes and tubulars for ordinary service, 4th edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 April 1989	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
Regulation 224(1)(f)(i)	AS/NZS 3600: 2018 Concrete structures, 5th edition, published by Standards Australia on 29 June 2018 incorporating amendment No. 1 (November 2018)	The whole
Regulation 224(1)(f)(ii)	AS 47022000 Polymeric cable protection covers, published by Standards Australia on 1 December 2000	The whole
Regulation 225	AS/NZS 3013: 2005 Electrical installations— Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of wiring system elements, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 22 August 2005	Appendix F
Regulation 226	AS/NZS 3013: 2005 Electrical installations— Classification of the fire and mechanical performance of wiring system elements, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 22 August 2005	Appendix F
Regulation 231	AS 3891.12008 Air navigation—Cables and their supporting structures— Marking and safety requirements Part 1: Permanent marking of overhead cables and their supporting structures for other than planned low-level flying, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 19 March 2008	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	AS 3891.2: 2018 Air navigation—Cables and their supporting structures—Marking and safety requirements Part 2: Low level aviation operations, 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 15 August 2018	The whole
Regulation 236(2)	AS/NZS 3016: 2002 Electrical installations—Electric security fences, 2nd edition, published by Standards Australia on 10 January 2003	The whole
Regulation 238(a)	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	The whole
Regulation 240	AS/NZS 3003: 2018 Electrical installations—Patient areas, 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 March 2018	The whole
Regulation 241	AS 47412010 Testing of connections to low voltage electricity networks, published by Standards Australia on 22 November 2010	The whole
Regulation 242	AS/NZS 5033: 2014 Installation and safety requirements for photovoltaic (PV) arrays, 3rd edition, published by Standards	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
	Australia on 6 November 2014 incorporating Amendments No. 1 (June 2018) and No.2 (June 2018)	
Regulation 244(1)	AS 2067: 2016 Substations and high voltage installations exceeding 1 kV a.c., 3rd edition, published by Standards Australia on 14 September 2016	The whole
Regulation 251(1)(a)	AS/NZS 3000: 2018 Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), 6th edition, published by Standards Australia on 26 June 2018	The whole
Regulation 501(2)(d)	The Blue Book 2017, Code of Practice on electrical safety for the work on or near high voltage electrical apparatus, published by Energy Safe Victoria on 13 November 2017	The whole
Regulation 502(2)(d)	The Blue Book 2017, Code of Practice on electrical safety for the work on or near high voltage electrical apparatus, published by Energy Safe Victoria on 13 November 2017	The whole
Regulation 503(1)(d)	Victorian Traction Industry Electrical Safety Rules 2014 (known as the Orange Book), published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2014 (revised May 2017)	The whole

Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019  
S.R. No. /2019

<b>Statutory rule provision</b>	<b>Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>	<b>Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document</b>
Regulation 507	Requirements for the effective supervision of apprentice electricians, published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2018	The whole
Regulation 616(a)	The Blue Book 2017, Code of Practice on electrical safety for the work on or near high voltage electrical apparatus, published by Energy Safe Victoria on 13 November 2017	The whole
Regulation 616(b)	Victorian Traction Industry Electrical Safety Rules 2014 (known as the Orange Book), published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2014 (revised May 2017)	The whole
Regulation 617(2)(a)	Electrical Safety Rules for Vegetation Management Work Near Overhead Powerlines by Non-Electrical Workers, published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2013	The whole
Regulation 617(2)(b)	The Blue Book 2017, Code of Practice on electrical safety for the work on or near high voltage electrical apparatus, published by Energy Safe Victoria on 13 November 2017	The whole
Regulation 67(2)(c)	Victorian Traction Industry Electrical Safety Rules 2014 (known as the Orange Book), published by Energy Safe Victoria in 2014 (revised May 2017)	The whole