



Guide to Certification requirements post 1st July 2013

All Prescribed Electrical Work (PEW) must be certified under new regulations effective 1st July 2013

The Certificate of Compliance regime has been replaced with an Electrical Safety Certificate and/or a Certificate of Compliance

There are three classes of Prescribed Electrical Work:

Low Risk = requires Electrical Safety Certificate only (ESC)

General Risk = requires a Certificate of Compliance and also an Electrical Safety Certificate on connection to the supply

High Risk = requires a Certificate of Compliance, an inspection and Record of Inspection, and also an Electrical Safety Certificate on connection to the supply.

Definitions of Low, General, and High Risk:

Low Risk Prescribed Electrical work is:

- (a) the maintenance or replacement of a fitting in an existing installation; and
- (b) includes relocation or extension of a conductor to facilitate replacement of a fitting

General Risk is Prescribed Electrical work that is newly connected to an existing supply

High Risk work is all construction PEW (i.e. not maintenance or replacement) that includes any of the following:

- Mains work.
- An extra-low or low voltage installation that does not comply with Part 2 of the Wiring Rules (AS/NZS 3000).
- An installation that operates, or will operate, at high voltage (other than high voltage discharge lighting).
- A mains parallel generation system.
- A photovoltaic system.
- An installation that is, or will be, located in a hazardous area.
- An installation located in a mine.
- An installation that is, or is intended, for use with electrical medical devices.
- Animal stunning or meat conditioning appliances.

What is Prescribed Electrical Work:

Prescribed electrical work is any work that falls into the following categories:

- the construction or maintenance of electrical installations
- the maintenance of electrical appliances

- the connection or disconnection of works, electrical installations, and electrical appliances to or from a power supply, other than by means of the following, that is inserted into a socket outlet:
 - a plug; or
 - an appliance inlet; or
 - the integral plug pins
- the construction or maintenance of works
- the testing or certification or inspection or supervision of the work described in the above bullet points

Examples of what we do that is NOT Prescribed Electrical Work:

Extra Low Voltage is NOT prescribed Electrical work

- work done on installations, fittings, or appliances that—
 - (i) are intended solely for connection to, or are associated solely with, electricity supplies not exceeding extra-low voltage; and
 - (ii) are not in a hazardous area:
 - work done on installations or fittings that—
 - (i) are intended solely for connection to, or are associated solely with, electricity supplies not exceeding extra-low voltage; and
 - (ii) are not in a medical location:
 - repairing or adjusting fittings, or replacing fittings with the same or comparable fittings, in installations or appliances, but only if the work can be done without exposure to live parts intended to operate at voltages exceeding extra-low voltage
- ie – you can replace an extra low voltage downlight or light fitting so long as you do not in any way work on the 240v side of the transformer or do any works on anything associated with the 240v supply to the transformer. Therefore replacing or maintaining an extra low voltage downlight is not prescribed Electrical work as long as you do not have anything to do with the 240v side, therefore does not require any form of Certification.

Telecommunications work so long as the work is only to do with the supply coming in from telecom’s network lines – ie at the extra low voltage that travels on these lines

- *Telecommunications work*
- work done on or in connection with telecommunications lines or equipment where—
 - (i) the lines or equipment operate at telecommunications network voltage; or
 - (ii) the magnitude and duration of any shock currents cannot exceed IEC shock current standards; or
 - (iii) the work can be done without exposure to voltages that exceed telecommunications network voltage or to shock currents that exceed IEC shock current standards: