

Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work Licence Classes) Determination 2016

Occupational Licensing Act 2005

DOC/15/31343 (v1.0)

I, Dale Edward Webster, Administrator of Occupational Licensing make the following Determination, for the purpose of sections 30 and 31 of the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* and the issuing of prescribed electrical work licences.

1. Short title

This Determination may be cited as the *Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work Licence Classes) Determination 2016*.

2. Commencement

This Determination will commence on 7 December 2016

3. Revocation

The *Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work) Determination 2009* is revoked

4. Interpretation

In this Determination, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Administrator**” has the meaning given it by section 3 of the Act;

“**approve course of training**” means a course of training approved as appropriate for a class of electrical work licence, as specified in the *Occupational Licensing (Approved Courses of Training) Determination 2016*;

“**AS/NZS 3000**” means AS/NZS 3000 Electrical installations (known as Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules) published by Standards Australia and distributed by SAI Global Limited (ACN 050 611 642), as amended, revised or superseded from time to time;

“**competent person**” means a person who has acquired, through training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of them, knowledge and skill enabling him or her to perform the required task correctly;

“**composite equipment**” means electrical apparatus that has more than one current using or control device;

“**control devices**” means electrical apparatus and components that manage the operation electrical equipment.

“disconnection” means the physical disconnection of an electrical circuit supplying fixed wired electrical equipment and suitably isolating and making safe any previously connected wires.

Disconnection of an electrical circuit but excludes electrical work;

- a) where voltages exist greater than low voltage
- b) where the electrical equipment connected or the circuitry is capable of carrying a continuous load of 500amps or greater; **or**
- c) on associated fixed wiring, (other than disconnecting and reconnecting existing electrical equipment relevant to the class of licence) –
 - (i) to locate and rectify faults of circuits at a switchboard or with general electrical accessories (including switches, socket outlets and circuit protective devices); **or**
 - (ii) to install or alter any part of fixed wiring systems.

“Electrical Competency Assessment” means an assessment conducted by a Registered Training Organisation to determine an individual’s current competence to perform the relevant prescribed electrical work;

“electrical infrastructure” has the meaning given by regulation 3 of the Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work) Regulations 2008;

“electrical installation” has the meaning given by regulation 3 of the Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work) Regulations 2008;

“electrical work” has the meaning given by regulation 4 of the Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work) Regulations 2008;

“explosion protection equipment” means equipment or part of equipment with a technique of protection applied to prevent the ignition of explosive atmospheres in hazardous areas.

“electronic equipment” means equipment controlled by solid-state devices operating at extra low voltage and includes electronic cards, electronic systems and devices supplied at low voltage.

“extra-low voltage” has the meaning given it by AS/NZS 3000.

“fault finding” in relation to Type 1 Restricted Electrical Work Licences, means testing on electrical circuitry to determine system, equipment or component failure and includes “fault identification”;

“fault identification”, in relation to Type 2 Restricted Electrical Work Licences, means electrical testing that is minor in nature and is at one or more points on the installation to determine if voltage or current are present;

“fixed wiring” means electrically connected by a means other than by a plug and socket outlet.

“gas appliance” has the meaning given it by the *Gas Act 2000*, and includes ‘Type A’ and ‘Type B’ appliances;

“high voltage” has the meaning given it by AS/NZS 3000.

“low voltage” has the meaning given it by AS/NZS 3000.

“motors” means electric motors that are connected by fixed wiring;

“mutual recognition” in the context of this determination, means the mutual recognition principals of the Mutual Recognition Agreement and the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement, under the;

- a) *Mutual Recognition Act 1992 (Cwlth)*; **or**
- b) *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (Cwlth)*

“offshore technical skills record” means a document of that name, issued under the Trades Recognition Service, by a Trades Recognition Australia approved registered training organisation;

“qualification” has the meaning given by the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*;

“reconnection” means the reconnection of a previously disconnected electrical circuit to fixed wired electrical equipment in such a manner so as to comply with all relevant standards.

Reconnected electrical equipment shall be situated in the same location as previously disconnected electrical equipment. Reconnection of an electrical circuit but excludes electrical work;

- a) where voltages exist greater than low voltage
- b) where the electrical equipment connected or the circuitry is capable of carrying a continuous load of 500 amps or greater; **or**
- c) on associated fixed wiring, (other than disconnecting and reconnecting existing electrical equipment relevant to the class of licence) –
 - (i) to locate and rectify faults of circuits at a switchboard or with general electrical accessories (including switches, socket outlets and circuit protective devices); **or**
 - (ii) to install or alter any part of fixed wiring systems.

“registered training organisation” has the meaning given by the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*;

“reciprocating jurisdiction” means;

- a) a State of Australia other than Tasmania; **or**
- b) a Territory of Australia; **or**
- c) New Zealand

“**the Act**” means the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*.

“**trainee**” has the meaning given by the *Training and Workforce Development Act 2013*;

“**training package**” has the meaning given it by the Australian Skill Quality Authority and published on the web page www.asqa.gov.au;

“**unit of competence**” has the meaning given it by the Australian Skill Quality Authority and published on the web page www.asqa.gov.au

“**water heaters**” means electrical water heaters that are connected by fixed wiring;.

5. Application of Acts Interpretation Act 1931

The *Acts Interpretation Act 1931* applies to this Determination.

6. Object of this Determination

This Determination under the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* is to determine the:

- 1) classes and scopes of electrical work for the purposes of issuing electrical work licences; **and**
- 2) minimum qualifications and competence for a practitioner and a contractor’s nominated manager for the issue of an electrical licence

7. Proof of competence and continuing competency

- 1) This clause applies to a licence of any class provided by this Determination.
- 2) Where an application is made for a licence more than 3 years after the applicant has gained a relevant qualification or has held a relevant licence of the relevant class provided by this Determination, the applicant must, if requested, satisfy the Administrator that he or she has the current competence to perform that class of electrical work.
- 3) The satisfactory completion of the “Electrical Competency Assessment” may form part of the continuing competency required for a licence under this clause and clauses 10 to 14.
- 4) The onus of ensuring competence to perform electrical work of a particular class is a responsibility of:
 - a) in the first instance, the person that instructs, directs or assigns the electrical practitioner to perform the electrical work; **and**
 - b) secondly, the electrical practitioner assigned to perform the electrical work.
- 5) A licence holder must meet any continuing professional development required by the Administrator.

8. Provisional Electrical Licences

- 1) The Administrator may issue a provisional electrical work licence for electrical work of a particular licence class, to allow for the completion of training to gain a qualification or competence outcome relevant to the eligibility to gain a practitioners licence;
- 2) A provisional electrical practitioner's licence may be issued to a person who has been issued with:
 - a) an Offshore Technical Skills Record assessment as an electrician (general), electrician (special class), technical cable joiner, electrical lineworker distribution or electrical linesworker transmission issued under the Trades Recognition Service, and has:
 - (i) had a Registered Training Organisation's assessment of gap training needs; **and**
 - (ii) has enrolled with a Registered Training Organisation to complete the agreed gap training need; **or**
 - b) in the opinion of the Administrator, has made substantial progress towards qualifying as an electrical practitioner and is able to achieve the required eligibility within a period of 12 months after the granting of a provisional electrical practitioner's licence.
- 3) The holder of a provisional electrical licence may only perform electrical work within the scope of the provisional electrical licence issued, and only if, he or she:
 - a) is supervised by the holder of an electrical practitioner's licence, for that class of electrical work; **and**
 - b) does not supervise any other person; **and**
 - c) does not sign any approved form relating to the recording or notification of the electrical work.

9. Restricted Electrical Work Licence application requirements

An applicant for a Restricted Electrical Work Licence (REWL) must provide the Administrator with:

- a) verification of:
 - (i) the completed qualification or units of competence training as required by the class of REWL applied for; **and**
 - (ii) in the case of a Type 1 REWL, a current Certificate III or higher trade qualification relevant to the class of licence; **or**
 - (iii) in the case of a Type 2 REWL, if the applicant has no relevant trade qualification or occupational licence, evidence of a current "trade", or "calling"; **and**
- b) a written statement from his or her, current or prospective employer; or if the applicant is self-employed, a statutory declaration by the applicant, outlining the:
 - (i) disconnection and reconnection work to be carried out by the applicant;
 - (ii) reasons the disconnection and reconnection work is relevant to the applicant's principal work.

10. Classes of electrical contractor and electrical practitioner licences

The following classes of electrical contractor and electrical practitioner licences are applicable in Tasmania;

1) Electrical contractor licence, for specific classes of electrical work

2) a) Electrical practitioner licence;

- (i) Electrician
- (ii) Cable Jointer
- (iii) Lineworker

3) Restricted Electrical Work Licence (REWL Practitioner) – Type 1

- (i) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
- (ii) Instrumentation and Control
- (iii) Electronics and Communications

4) Restricted Electrical Work Licence (REWL Practitioner) – Type 2

- (i) Water Heaters
- (ii) Composite Equipment
- (iii) Control Devices
- (iv) Gas Appliances
- (v) Motors
- (vi) Explosion Protection Equipment

5) Electrical Contractor Licence – Eligibility and permitted scope of work

(1) Licence Eligibility

An electrical contractor licence may be issued to a person (or business) who has:

- (a) if a company or business, provide evidence of such registration;
- (b) the appropriate insurance – certificate of currency;
- (c) appointed a suitably competent nominated manager who:
 - (i) meets the requirements of regulation 14 of the *Occupational Licensing (Electrical Work) Regulations 2008*, including any approved course of training; **and**
 - (ii) has the technical capabilities and skills, to uphold the nominated manager duties and obligations required under the Act.

(2) Scope of Electrical Work

The holder of an electrical contractor licence may only enter into contracts to perform or carry out, the class of electrical work for which their nominated manager:

- (a) is licensed as a practitioner; **and**
- (b) can demonstrate current competence in the class, or classes of electrical work.

12. Electrical Practitioner Licences

a) Electrician – Eligibility and Permitted Scope of Work

(1) Licence eligibility

An electrician licence may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the electrician approved courses of training, which includes having completed a minimum of 12 months practical application of AS/NZS3000 (known as the Wiring Rules); **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current electrician class licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds an electrician licence may carry out any class of electrical work (except electrical contractor), provided they have, and can demonstrate, current competence for the specific class or classes of prescribed electrical work.

b) Cable Jointer – Eligibility and Permitted Scope of Work

(1) Licence eligibility

A cable jointer licence may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the cable jointer approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current cable jointer class licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner, who holds a cable jointer class licence, may carry out electrical work to install, repair, alter or remove electricity supply cables, including:

- (a) the installing, jointing, terminating, energising, servicing, maintaining, fault finding, altering, removing, repairing or replacing electrical cabling and the associated hardware and equipment, for:
 - (i) polymeric electrical cable jointing work; **and**
 - (ii) paper-metallic lead electrical cable jointing work; **and**
 - (iii) oil filled electrical cable jointing work; **and**
 - (iv) gas filled electrical cable jointing work; **or**
- (b) cable jointing work and terminations of the above ground component of any such electricity cables, excluding electricity consumption metering and line work.

c) Lineworker – Eligibility and Permitted Scope of Work

(1) Licence eligibility

A lineworker licence may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the lineworker approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current lineworker class licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a lineworker licence may carry out electrical work to install, repair, alter or remove overhead electricity lines cables and wires, and supporting or protective structures, including street lighting and control lines, cables and wires, for:

- (a) the construction, erecting, installing, stringing, augmenting, testing, energising, servicing, maintaining, fault finding, altering, removing, repairing or replacing:
 - (i) overhead electrical cabling/network systems, hardware, apparatus and equipment, excluding electricity consumption metering and cable jointing work; **and**
 - (ii) the aboveground portion of underground cables associated with overhead electricity network systems.

13. Electrical Practitioner – Restricted Electrical Work Licences – Type I

a) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

(1) Licence eligibility

A Refrigeration and Air Conditioning REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Refrigeration and Air Conditioning REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining systems and equipment relating to refrigeration, air conditioning and air distribution including:

- (a) the disconnection and reconnection of such systems, equipment and their components; **and**
- (b) fault finding of such systems and equipment to determine component failure.

b) Instrumentation and Control

(1) Licence eligibility

An Instrumentation and Control REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the Instrumentation and Control REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalent.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Instrumentation and Control REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining systems and devices for the measurement and recording of physical or chemical phenomenon and related process control including –

- (a) the disconnection and reconnection of such systems, equipment and their components; **and**
- (b) fault finding of such systems and equipment to determine component failure.

c) Electronics and Communications

(1) Licence eligibility

An Electronics and Communications REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) successfully completed one of the Electronics and Communications REWL approved courses of training; **or**

- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds an Electronics and Communications REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining, electronic equipment and devices at component or sub-assembly level, including; communications, audio, video and TV, personal computer and networks, security and custom installations and wired/wireless security systems; including:

- (a) the disconnection and reconnection of such systems, equipment, machines and devices; **and**
- (b) fault finding of such systems, equipment, machines and devices to determine component failure.

14. Electrical Practitioner – Restricted Electrical Work Licences – Type 2

a) Water Heaters

(1) Licence eligibility

A Water Heater REWL may be issued to a person who has a current water plumbing licence issued under the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*, and has:

- (a) completed one of the Water Heater REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Water Heater REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining electric water heaters including:

- (a) disconnection and reconnection of such water heaters or components; **and**
- (b) fault identification on such water heaters to determine component failure.

b) Composite Equipment

(1) Licence eligibility

A Composite Equipment REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) complete one of the Composite Equipment REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above, or

- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Control Device REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining equipment incorporating one or more control devices, including:

- (a) disconnection and reconnection of such devices or components; **and**
- (b) fault identification of such devices to determine components failure.

c) Control Devices

(1) Licence eligibility

A Control Device REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) completed one of the Control Device REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Control Device REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining equipment incorporating one or more control devices, including:

- (a) disconnection and reconnection of such devices or components; **and**
- (b) fault identification of such devices to determine component failure.

d) Gas Appliances

(1) Licence eligibility

A Gas Appliances REWL may be issued to a person who holds a Gas Fitting licence issued under the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*, and has:

- (a) completed one of the Gas Appliance REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Gas Appliance REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, repairing, replacing and maintaining, a gas appliance, including:

- (a) disconnection and reconnection of such appliances or components; **and**
- (b) fault identification of such appliances to determine component failure.

e) Motors

(1) Licence eligibility

A Motors REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) completed one of the Motors REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds a Motors REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in testing, fault identification, replacing, disconnection and reconnection of the fixed wiring of electric motors, but excludes work on explosion protection equipment.

f) Explosion Protection Equipment

(1) Licence eligibility

A Explosion Protection Equipment REWL may be issued to a person who has:

- (a) completed one of the Explosion Protection Equipment REWL approved courses of training; **or**
- (b) satisfied the Administrator that they have the equivalent of (a) above; **or**
- (c) a current restricted electrical work licence issued by a reciprocating jurisdiction and can satisfy mutual recognition requirements in regard to equivalence.

(2) Scope of electrical work

A practitioner who holds an Explosion Protection Equipment REWL may carry out electrical work restricted to activities involved in the disconnection and reconnection of explosion protection electrical equipment.



Dale Edward Webster

Administrator of Occupational Licensing

Date: 7 December 2016

NOTES

These notes are not part of the Determination

This Determination:

- 1) supersedes the 2009 Determination (Formally known as DD001)
- 2) has modifications to update and amend:
 - a. layout and style, to improve readability and understanding;
 - b. to reduce duplication by removing approved course numbers and titles that are also contained in the *Occupational Licensing (Approved Courses of Training) Determination – DOC/15/33398*;
 - c. to locate all the electrical work licence classes and eligibility requirements into one document, for electrical licence classes;
 - d. separation of the electrical practitioner restricted electrical work licences (REWL), into two groups - Type 1 and Type 2;
 - e. interpretations of mutual recognition and offshore technical skills record;
 - f. to remove the requirement of four years of training to be eligible for an electricians licence;
 - g. to removed the 'Preassembled Neon Signs' REWL.
- 3) should be read in conjunction with the *Occupational Licensing (Approved Courses of Training) Determination*.

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