

energy

Bulletin

ISSN 1323-8957

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Contaminants in autogas vaporisers

Late in 2006, EnergySafety received a number of complaints about problems motorists were experiencing with vehicles operating on autogas (LP Gas).

The complaints alleged that contaminants in the autogas were causing the vehicles to stall and/or backfire.

EnergySafety investigated the matter and found that the problem was being caused by contaminants in the autogas dropping out and collecting in the vaporiser, causing the valve seat to disintegrate and the diaphragm to become jellified. This resulted in vehicles malfunctioning.

Chemical finger printing of the contaminants disclosed that they were substances added as a plasticiser during the manufacture of the rubber hoses installed as the fill and fuel lines on autogas installations.

The plasticiser is removed through contact with the liquid autogas as it flows through the vehicle and some of the substances contained in the plasticiser can cause damage to the vaporiser.

As the problem was not occurring on all autogas fuelled vehicles, further research showed that the problem is more likely to occur on vehicles that are used infrequently and travelling smaller distances.

Following completion of the investigation, a number of industry awareness presentations were conducted by EnergySafety, to alert autogas installers to the problem and how the problem could be eliminated.

A representative from Consumer Protection also participated in the sessions to inform industry of their responsibilities and their obligation to fix the problem under the *Fair Trading Act*.

Autogas installers who were unable to attend one of these sessions may obtain a copy of a DVD of the presentation by contacting EnergySafety.

EnergySafety and Consumer Protection are currently liaising with regulators in other States/Territories to implement an action plan to address the problem. There is a likelihood that in the near future, rubber hoses that contain harmful plasticisers will be prohibited from being used on the liquid section of autogas installations (ie. the fill and fuel lines).

EnergySafety will shortly be writing to all autogas installers to provide advice on how to deal with the issue and requests from customers who have experienced problems.

Geoff Wood

GEOFF WOOD

A/DIRECTOR OF ENERGY SAFETY

EnergySafety



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Western Power releases report into Toodyay fire

The report on the investigation undertaken by Western Power into clashing powerlines and a subsequent fire at Toodyay was released early in August 2007.

The wildfire was caused by the clashing of conductors of the overhead power line near Chatcup Road, Toodyay, on February 3.

An outer phase conductor and the underslung earth conductor had clashed on a day of high temperatures and strong winds. Hot metal globules resulting from the conductor clashing fell to the ground and ignited stubble which resulted in the wild fire.

The clashing took place even though the line was built to State Energy Commission of WA (the predecessor to Western Power) standards of the day which were based on the then applicable national engineering code. Also the bay in question was fitted with longer cross arms.

The Western Power investigation included a survey of practices of other Australian power utilities on long bays (spans) and conductor clearances.

The survey showed eastern states utilities have over the years adopted additional clearances for long bays and also bays with underslung earth conductors, so as to mitigate the possibility of conductor clashing. Similarly, SECWA also adopted greater conductor clearances in the mid 1970s.

The investigation identified that the use of different conductor types as was the case at Toodyay is potentially problematic due to differential swings under strong winds, as this could lead to conductor clashing at the spacing employed. The engineering code of the 1960s didn't deal with this issue.

EnergySafety is now asking Western Power to use this information to better identify and deal with other long spans in its rural networks that present a risk of conductor clashing and wildfires.

Western Power will also consider modifying its automatic restoration switching (recloser) practices for rural high voltage feeders at certain times, to reduce the risk of fires.

EnergySafety does not believe that Western Power breached

its regulations in managing the Toodyay powerlines that caused the fire.

However, EnergySafety considers that Western Power now needs to review its present conductor clashing mitigation program carefully in light of the findings of this investigation. The conductor clashing remediation program will need to be modified as a result of this incident.

Information about a similar incident at Parryville is anticipated to be released in late August.

EnergySafety anticipates that the information expected to come forward from Western Power's investigation of the Parryville fire incident of 7 March 2007, which also arose from conductor clashing, will support this view.



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ISSN 1323-8957

The Energy Bulletin is published by EnergySafety, a Division of the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection. It is distributed free of charge to licensed electrical contractors, in-house electrical installers, electrical inspectors, gas certificate holders, gas authorisation holders, gas permit holders and gas inspectors.

The Energy Bulletin may be downloaded free of charge from EnergySafety's website.

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Alternative formats of this publication may be available to meet the needs of people with disabilities.

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New website to check interstate licence entitlements

A new website has been established to make it easier for licensed tradespeople and authorities that issue licences to determine what kind of licence a worker is entitled to when applying for a licence in another jurisdiction [State].

The website covers licences issued to:

- electricians
- electrical fitters
- restricted electrical workers
- line workers and cable jointers
- tradespeople with restricted electrical licences
- plumbers and gas fitters
- refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics
- autogas installers
- carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and builders.

This website is hosted by the Commonwealth Government and allows the user to look up a licence entitlement in another State or Territory, based on the currently-held licence. The website also has information on who to contact to apply for a licence.

Workers seeking an equivalent licence need to apply to the relevant authority, hold a current valid licence and pay a licence fee.

When searching the website, some licence holders will find that 'no equivalent licence' is stated. In those cases, workers can still apply for individual assessment as they have always been able to do.

The new website is the result of States, Territories and the Commonwealth working together through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) to improve the system of mutual recognition for occupational licences. Additional vocationally-trained, licensed occupations will be included on the website in the future.

The website is at www.licencerecognition.gov.au .

New Electrical Licensing Board

A new Electrical Licensing Board was inducted during December 2006.

Members are appointed to the Board for a 3-year term by the Minister for Employment Protection, following nominations from industry and the community. The structure of the Board includes persons having industry interests and others with consumer interests.

The Electrical Licensing Board comprises:

- Mr Kevan McGill, Chairman;
- Mr Jim Murie, representing the interests of electrical workers;
- Mr Peter Beveridge, representing the interests of electrical contractors;
- Mr Gregory Grundy, representing the interests of electrical workers with restricted licences;
- Mr Darryll Retallack, representing the interests of large businesses, who are consumers of electrical services;
- Mr Peter Mittonette, representing the interests of small businesses, who are consumers of electrical services;
- Ms Anna Ciffolilli, a residential consumer of electrical services; and
- Mr Don Saunders, a representative of EnergySafety.

New publication "Approval of Type A gas appliances"

EnergySafety recently published a new A5 booklet "Approval of Type A gas appliances".

Manufacturers, retailers, hirers and users who sell, hire or use gas appliances are required by legislation to ensure that the appliances they supply or use have been approved. Such approval ensures that the appliances are safe and suitable for use in Western Australia.

The purpose of this new booklet is to assist manufacturers, retailers, hirers and users who sell, hire or use Type A gas appliances (domestic and commercial gas appliances) to understand why the appliances need to be approved before they can be sold, installed and used in Western Australia. The booklet also explains the approvals processes that apply.

A copy of the booklet may be downloaded from EnergySafety's website.

Copies of the booklet are also available from EnergySafety.



Members of the Electrical Licensing Board, pictured front row left to right, are Jim Murie, Peter Beveridge, Anna Ciffolilli and Don Saunders and, back row left to right are Darryll Retallack, Gregory Grundy, Peter Mittonette, Steve Isbister (EnergySafety), Leona John (EnergySafety) and Kevan McGill

Closure of Perth SAI Global Publishing Shop

SAI Global, which sells the technical Standards prepared by Standards Australia, has announced that its SAI Global Business Publishing Perth shop located at 165 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth has closed.

SAI Global considers this change will allow it to focus on providing leading Internet shopping facilities, On-Line subscription products and better customer service.

Downloading PDF versions of standards and other technical publications from SAI Global's WebShop www.saiglobal.com/shop is the quickest and most cost-effective way of purchasing them.

SAI Global also advises that Buyer Advantage Program members enjoy the benefit of being able to charge purchases to their account, receive discounts and save on postage and handling charges.

There is also a full mail order service either through SAI Global's WebShop or by telephoning the Customer Service Call Centre on 131 242.

SAI Global's Assurance Services business will continue to operate out of the office at 165 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth.

Further information about this change is available by telephoning SAI Global on 131 242.

Engineering students working at EnergySafety

EnergySafety again provided casual employment for two third year engineering students during the summer vacation period.

Vahid Kazemi and Kai Qu worked with EnergySafety staff for about ten weeks.

Vahid is studying electrical engineering at Curtin University, in his fourth and final year. He worked in the Electricity Directorate of EnergySafety on supply and utilisation projects. Vahid assisted with investigations into the causes of recent bush fires including a major fire at Toodyay caused by power line clashing. He also assisted with investigations into switchboard

and power line accidents. During his time with EnergySafety, Vahid also contributed to reports into performance assessment of incident reporting by network operators, corrosion and equipment failures and step and touch voltages.

Kai is a mechanical engineering student at Curtin University, also in his fourth and final year. During his time at EnergySafety, Kai assisted in a number of projects, including investigating a method to provide an estimation of the pressure to be used to ensure that new gas pipes are purged safely and an investigation into the effect that hoop stress caused by the operating pressure of polyethylene (PE) pipe has on the diameter growth of pipe. Kai participated in several Type A and Type B appliance inspections in the field.



Vacation students Vahid Kazemi (seated) and Kai Qu

electrical focus

New edition of AS/NZS 3000 – Wiring rules

Standards Australia is expected to issue the new edition of AS/NZS 3000 “Wiring rules” in November 2007.

The revised Standard will comprise two parts:

- Part 1 (Section 1) – Scope, application and fundamental principles; and
- Part 2 (Sections 2 to 8) – Wiring rules (contains the minimum requirements for a “deemed to comply” installation).

Electrical contractors will be able to nominate if a particular electrical installation is installed in accordance with Part 1 or Part 2 (the Notice of Completion will be amended for the electrical contractor to indicate which Part of the Standard has been applied for the installation).

The high voltage section of the “2000 Edition” has been moved to an Appendix in the “2007 Edition”. This Appendix will only apply until the revised AS 2067 “High voltage installations” is issued later in 2007/2008. AS 2067 is issued in draft form for public comment (see article “Draft Australian Standard – High voltage installations” in this edition of the Energy Bulletin).

The companion Standards to AS/NZS 3000 are also undergoing revision and will be issued as soon as possible after the parent standard [AS/NZ 3000] is issued.

Some consequential amendments will be made to the WA Electrical Requirements.

The sections of this next edition of the Wiring Rules will be:

- Section 1 Scope, application and fundamental principles
- Section 2 General arrangement, control and protection
- Section 3 Selection and installation of wiring systems
- Section 4 Selection and installation of appliances and accessories
- Section 5 Earthing arrangements and earthing conductors
- Section 6 Damp situations
- Section 7 Special electrical installations
- Section 8 Verification
- Appendix A Referenced documents
- Appendix B Circuit protection guide
- Appendix C Circuit arrangements
- Appendix D Minimum sizes of posts, poles and struts for aerial line conductors
- Appendix E Electrical installation requirements in national building codes
- Appendix F Surge protective devices
- Appendix G Degrees of protection of enclosed equipment
- Appendix H WS classification of wiring systems
- Appendix I Protective device ratings and metric equivalent sizes for imperial cables used in alterations additions and repairs
- Appendix J Symbols used in this standard

Appendix K High voltage installations.

The text will be supported by many new easy-to-read diagrams.

The new edition of AS/NZS 3000 will be operative from the date of issue. However, as with all new Standards, there will be a six-month introductory period, during which compliance with both the “2000 Edition” and the “2007 Edition” will apply. The six-month period will be defined by the date of the Preliminary Notice or Notice of Completion Minor Work.

Further details on this new edition of AS/NZS 3000 and the introductory arrangements will be announced in a later issue of the Energy Bulletin.

Submission of Notices for electrical installing work at Rottnest Island

For various reasons, EnergySafety no longer considers the Rottnest Island Authority (RIA) to be a ‘supply authority’, nor a network operator, as defined by the *Electricity Act 1945*.

This change means that RIA is no longer required to operate an electricity consumer inspection system.

Since 1 March 2007, electrical installing work carried out at Rottnest Island has been subject to inspection by EnergySafety.

Electrical contractors carrying out electrical installing work at Rottnest Island are therefore required to submit their Notices for this work to EnergySafety.

Notices may be mailed to:

EnergySafety WA
PO Box 135
Cannington WA 6987

or faxed to:

EnergySafety WA
Fax No: 9422 5262

If Notices are faxed to EnergySafety, please ensure that the telephone number is transmitted automatically by the fax machine being used. This will allow EnergySafety to send a reply to the fax number in the event that a transmission is not legible.

Electrical contractors are reminded that all relevant sections of Notices are to be completed and must be legible. Notices that are not completed or are not legible will be returned to the electrical contractor.

Electrical contractors on notice

It is again necessary to remind electrical contractors of the importance of completing Preliminary and Completion Notices correctly and so they can be read and understood.

ALL Notices MUST:

- have all relevant information provided;
- provide accurate address details;
- be in legible printing or writing – printing is preferable; and
- be signed in the appropriate parts by the relevant electrician/ electrical contractor.

Additionally, Notices MUST NOT:

- provide bogus information – such as phone numbers, licence numbers, business names etc; or
- use abbreviations or acronyms – these might mean something to the person completing the Notice, but not necessarily to staff of EnergySafety or the network operator.

Electrical contractors and their staff sending Notices to the relevant network operator should take the time to ensure delivery or despatch to the correct network operator.

If the relevant network operator is in fact EnergySafety, the Notices should be sent to EnergySafety, **NOT** Office of Energy [which is a different organisation to EnergySafety].

Draft Australian Standard – High voltage installations

Standards Australia issued Draft Australian Standard DR 07281 for public comment, seeking comment from interested parties on the proposed replacement of AS 2067:1984 “Switchgear assemblies and ancillary equipment for alternating voltages above 1 kV”.

The new Standard will replace the present long-standing Australian Standard AS 2067:1984. Many parts of AS2067:1984 are either dated or have been overtaken by other relevant standards.

Once the new edition of AS 2067 has been issued, the new edition of AS/NZS 3000 “Wiring rules”, which is being issued soon, will call up the new AS 2067 for high voltage installations for customer-owned installations.

As an interim arrangement pending the release of the new edition of AS 2067, the existing Section 7.8 of AS/NZS 3000:2000 is included in the new edition of AS/NZS 3000:2000 as an Appendix.

The new edition of AS 2067 is to apply to all high voltage installations, be they customer owned or owned and operated by network operators.

The objective of the Standard is to provide common rules for the design and the erection of high voltage installations. It covers

all high voltage installations such as those at power stations, substations (all voltages) and entire consumers’ HV installations. The Standard doesn’t cover network operators’ overhead or underground lines, electric railways (although substations feeding a railway system are covered), installations on ships and offshore facilities and test sites.

In terms of requirements for buildings, it is proposed that buildings shall comply with the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the relevant requirements of this Standard which basically requires a minimum fire protection of 2 hours for conventional substations. There are some aspects of this draft however, that are contradictory in this fire protection context and this will require resolution. Notwithstanding this, the draft includes valuable information on substation fire protection.

Another significant change in the Draft Standard relates to the requirements of HV equipment earthing. The new requirements are more realistic, move away from the “1 ohm” requirement and allow recognition of the effect of external MEN connections in a network, if applicable.

Electrical safety warning – Failure of an oil filled circuit breaker

In a recent incident, an electrician in the main sub station for a coal handling and preparation plant was attempting to operate an 11 kV oil circuit breaker (OCB) that had tripped out on an earth leakage fault.

The metal tank of the OCB failed and high temperature oil sprayed onto the electrician’s arm. He received burns to his right forearm and minor heat trauma to the right side of his face.

Hot oil also ignited drawings on top of a drawing cabinet in front of the switchboard and filters of a spare air-conditioning unit at the rear of the switchboard.

This incident is still under investigation.

The following safety recommendations are generally applicable to electrical switchgear of this type in this situation:

- Ensure OCBs are regularly maintained as part of a maintenance system, including operation of the mechanisms and effective oil sampling and testing.
- Follow the manufacturer's maintenance procedures as a minimum, including

any recommendations for maintenance after interrupting faults. This may include service bulletins and alerts issued for the equipment.

- Consider older electrical equipment and where it is in its life cycle. Does it necessitate a review of operational and maintenance procedures, inspection and testing regimes, etc?
- Ensure there are procedures in place covering action to be taken after trips on high voltage circuits.
- Ensure that appropriate arc flash personal protective equipment is provided.

- Restrict the storage of flammable materials in and around electrical equipment.
- Ensure the doors to switchrooms are always readily accessible and include provision for quick egress. This may be by a crash bar on the inside of the door. Doors should preferably be open during switching operations, if relevant.
- Ensure the availability of water and first aid materials for treating burns, including in any emergency response vehicles.

To reduce risk to acceptable levels, it may necessary to move the operator away from the circuit breaker cabinet, necessitating the use of remote open/close facilities or some other mechanism.

Prosecutions for breaches of electricity legislation 1 November 2006 to 30 June 2007

Name (and suburb of residence at time of offence)	Licence Number	Legislation and Breach	Offence	Fine (\$)	Court Costs (\$)
<i>Cost Plus P/L t/a Gone Bazaar (Canning Vale)</i>	NA	EA Section 33 B(2) (2 breaches)	<i>Offered for sale decorative lighting fittings that had unapproved cords and/or plugs fitted</i>	\$500.00	\$105.70
<i>Big Top Group P/L t/a Home Style Outdoor Furniture (Canning Vale)</i>	NA	EA Section 33B(2) (2 breaches)	<i>Offered for sale decorative lighting fittings that had unapproved cords and/or plugs fitted</i>	\$2,000.00	\$475.70
<i>First Lane P/L t/a Gone Bazaar (Joondalup)</i>	NA	EA Section 33B(2) (2 breaches)	<i>Offered for sale decorative lighting fittings that had an unapproved cord and/or plug</i>	\$1,000.00	\$475.70
<i>Lucky Import and Export Co (Highgate)</i>	NA	EA Section 33B (2) (9 breaches)	<i>Offered for sale various appliances which were not approved</i>	\$500.00	\$475.70
<i>Silver Eagle International P/L t/a Fone Ezy (Perth)</i>	NA	EA Section 33B (2)	<i>Offered for sale power supply units that were not approved and did not meet the relevant Australian Standard</i>	\$2,000.00	\$475.70
<i>Wenliang Shi t/a Green Wall Imports Australia (Duncraig)</i>	NA	EA Section 33B (2) (2 breaches)	<i>Offered for sale a decorative lighting fitting that had an unapproved cord and plug and was unsafe</i>	\$400.00	\$475.70

Shaun Hoffman (Atwell)	NA	E(L)R Regulation 19(1)	Carried out electrical work without holding an electrical worker's licence	\$1,200.00	\$475.70
Lance Hoffman (Atwell)	NA	E(L)R Regulation 19(1)	Carried out electrical work without holding an electrical worker's licence	\$2,500.00	\$475.70
Jason Houghton (Wembley Downs)	NA	E(L)R Regulations 19(1)	Carried out electrical work without holding an electrical worker's licence	\$3,000.00	\$475.70
Craig Quinn (East Fremantle)	NLH	E(L)R Regulation 19(1)	Carried out electrical work without holding an electrical worker's licence	500.00	475.70
Jason Houghton (Wembley Downs)	NA	E(L)R Regulations 33(1)	Carried out electrical contracting work whilst not holding the requisite licence	*	*
Christopher Green (Burswood)	EW 128270	E(L)R Regulation 49(1)	Carried out substandard and unsafe electrical work	1,500.00 *	700.70 *
Shaun Milne (Baldivis)	EW 120961	E(L)R Regulation 49(1)	Carried out substandard and unsafe electrical work	\$750.00	\$475.70
Larry Pang (Langford)	EW 110254	E(L)R Regulation 49(1)	Carried out substandard and unsafe electrical work	\$750.00	\$475.70
Sean Stemp (Kingsley)	EW 134876	E(L)R Regulation 49(1)	Carried out substandard and unsafe electrical work	\$500.00	\$927.70
Vincent Cary (Bicton)	EW 111047	E(L)R Regulation 50A	Permitted an unsafe electrical installation to remain connected to the electricity supply	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.70
Paul Wintle (Karrinyup)	EW 135583	E(L)R Regulation 50(1)	Failed to adequately supervise an electrical apprentice	1,500.00	*
Larry Koon Kwong Pang t/a Koon Kwong Electrical Works (Langford)	EC 004933	E(L)R Regulation 52(3)	Submitted a Notice of Completion to the relevant supply authority when the electrical installing work was not complete	*	*
Christopher James Green t/a C J Green (Burswood)	EC 006583	E(L)R Regulation 52(3)	Submitted a Notice of Completion to the relevant supply authority when the electrical installing work was not complete	*	*
Paul Wintle (Karrinyup)	EW 135583	E(L)R Regulation 63(1)	Failed to immediately report an electric shock to the Director or the relevant supply authority	1,000.00	475.50 *

Legend:

* Global fine

NA Not applicable – no licence held

EA Electricity Act 1945

E(L)R Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991

g a s focus

Water heater installation in a covered area or recess with one side open

There is now available a fan assisted, continuous flow instantaneous water heater with sideways flue diverter that can be installed in a covered area or recess with one side open, such as on apartment balconies.

Clause 5.13.6.6 of AS 5601 "Gas installations" does not allow the installation of fan assisted continuous flow instantaneous water heaters in covered areas open only on one side. However, EnergySafety recently granted an exemption to this Clause to allow certain types of such units to be used.

The following is a summary of the terms of the exemption, which applies only to the Rinnai fan assisted models of continuous flow water heaters with sideways flue diverters listed below, until the specific requirements for these are incorporated in the next edition of AS 5601:

- Rinnai fan assisted continuous flow water heater models Infinity 26, Infinity 26 Plus, HD 200e, S26 and V 1500 certified (AGA Certificates 5511 and 6330) to AS 4552 for use with Rinnai SFD-01 sideways flue diverters.
- The entire installation must comply with the following:
 - the sideways flue diverter outlet is to:
 - be within 500 mm of the horizontal distance between it and the external corner of the

mounting wall in the direction of discharge;

- exceed a minimum horizontal clearance of 1,500 mm between it and any obstructions in the direction of discharge; and
 - achieve a free flow of air across by discharging to the open side of the covered area or recess,
- the manufacturer's installation instructions and warnings.

Any gas fitter installing such a continuous flow water heater with sideways flue diverter is then required to record the information contained on the Notice of Exemption (V/E 07/03) on the heater's compliance badge.

Note: The Rinnai flue diverter cannot be used on other Rinnai models or other brands of fan assisted water heaters.



Side flued water heater suitable for installation in a covered area with only one side open



Caravan compartment (recess) constructed of material that is water and corrosion resistant

Uncertified industrial gas appliances

An EnergySafety inspector recently came across industrial gas curing ovens, considered to be industrial Type B appliances, being operated without approval in production mode by a Canning Vale owner/operator.

The operation of the ovens was not authorised in that the ovens had not been certified by a Type B Gas Appliance Inspector. It is an offence pursuant to regulation 36(1) of the *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999* for a consumer to use an appliance until an inspector has issued a Certificate of Compliance under regulation 22A. Regulation 22A requires the owner to be issued with a copy of the certificate of compliance and for an approval badge to be attached to the appliance.

The inspector issued an Inspector's Order to the owner/occupier, prohibiting the use of the ovens.

Defects noted included:

- the ovens were un-flued;
- the firewall materials were unsuitable; and
- the gas valve trains and burner management systems were inappropriate.

In this instance, substantial modifications had to be carried out to each defective oven installation before a Type B Gas Appliance Inspector could certify to the owner/operator that each of the modified industrial gas curing ovens complies with regulatory requirements, had been properly commissioned to ensure safe operation and had an approval badge attached.

Variation to requirements for lining material of caravan or recreational vehicle cylinder compartments or recesses

There has been concern throughout industry regarding the conflicting requirement for the lining material of caravan and recreational vehicle compartments or recesses where a gas cylinder and the outlet of the primary pressure regulator are mounted.

Currently, the *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999*, Schedule 6, Clause 7.02(1) requires that the compartment or recess must be lined with a fire resistant material.

However, other State technical regulators only require compliance with Clause 6.2.3.29(b) of Australian Standard AS 5601 "Gas installations", which requires the compartment or recess to be constructed of material that is water and corrosion resistant.

Having further reviewed this requirement and consistent with the practices of other State technical regulators in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, EnergySafety has, pursuant to Regulation 32(3) of *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999*, decided (via an exemption issued) to no longer require the use of fire resistant internal lining material for gas cylinder compartment or recesses in caravans and recreational vehicles in Western Australia. Deletion of Clause 7.02(1) of Schedule 6 of the regulations will be effected as soon as practicable.

This means that caravan or recreational vehicle cylinder compartments or recesses are only required to be constructed of material that is water and corrosion resistant.

Beware of uncertified gas appliances purchased from the Internet

EnergySafety is concerned at the increase in uncertified new domestic gas appliances being purchased via the Internet, through popular websites like eBay. Uncertified gas appliances being purchased include cookers, space heaters and water heaters.

It is an offence under the *Gas Standards Act 1972* to sell, hire or advertise for sale or hire a gas appliance without it meeting the approval requirements of the Director of Energy Safety and having the appliance 'badged' (fitted with an approval certification badge).

It is also an offence under the *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999* for a gas fitter to install a gas appliance without it being approved and fitted with a badge.

Such approvals ensure that gas appliances are safe and suitable for use in WA.

By checking for an approval certification badge on a mass produced gas appliance, or an approval badge on an individual or custom built gas appliance, a user and/or gas fitter can readily confirm that the product has been tested to accepted standards of safety and thus meets the approval requirements of the Director, as provided for in legislation.

New body to certify gas appliances

SAI Global has entered the field of certifying mass-produced Type A gas appliances (domestic and light commercial appliances) and components.

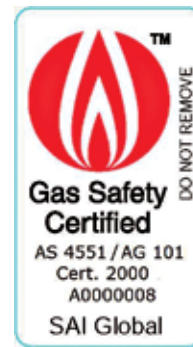
The Director of Energy Safety now recognises the SAI Global Scheme along with that of the Australian Gas Association (AGA), as competent bodies for certifying mass-produced Type A gas appliances and components for the purpose of regulatory approval to permit the advertising, sale and hire of such appliances.

Such approval ensures that the appliances are safe and suitable for use in WA.

New gas appliances that have AGA or SAI Global certification are marked with an AGA or SAI Global certification badge respectively.

It is an offence under the *Gas Standards Act 1972* to sell, hire or advertise for sale or hire, a gas appliance without first meeting the approval requirements of the Director and having the appliance 'badged'.

It is also an offence under the *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999* for a gas fitter to install a gas appliance without it being approved and marked with a badge.

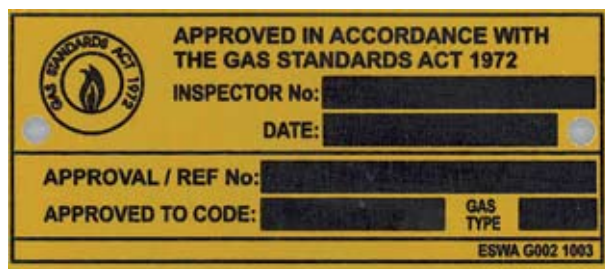


Certification badge issued by SAI Global

Therefore, if appliances do not have AGA or SAI Global certification, they must be individually approved by a Type A Gas Appliance Inspector and have an approval badge attached before they may be installed.

By checking for an approved certification badge on a mass produced gas appliance or an approval badge on an individual or custom built gas appliance, the gas fitter can readily confirm that the product has been tested to accepted standards of safety and meets the approval requirements of the Director, as provided for in legislation.

Note: SAI Global is a company quite separate from Standards Australia, the not for profit body responsible for producing technical Standards.



Approval badge issued by a Type A Gas Appliance Inspector

Prosecutions for breaches of gas legislation 1 November 2006 to 30 June 2007

<i>Name (and suburb of residence at time of offence)</i>	<i>Licence No.</i>	<i>Legislation and Breach</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Fine (\$)</i>	<i>Court Costs (\$)</i>
<i>Duncan Gray (Rowlands)</i>	<i>GF 005369</i>	<i>GSA Section 13A(2)</i>	<i>Carried out unauthorised gasfitting work</i>	<i>200.00</i>	<i>853.45</i>
<i>Stephen Molyneux (Baldivis)</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>GSA Section 13A(2) GSR Regulation 38(1)</i>	<i>Carried out unauthorised gasfitting work Represented himself as an authorised gas fitter when he was not authorised</i>	<i>250.00</i>	<i>475.70</i>
<i>Gary Hill (Wembley Downs)</i>	<i>GF 002683</i>	<i>GSR Regulation 28(2), 28(3), 28(3a)(b), 28(3a)(c)</i>	<i>Failed to fit a compliance badge to the gas installation Failed to submit a Notice of Completion to the gas supplier Failed to give a copy of the Notice of Completion to the customer</i>	<i>600.00</i>	<i>625.70</i>
<i>Raymond Barrett (Spearwood)</i>	<i>GF 001616</i>	<i>GSR Regulation 28(2), 28(3), 28(3a)(b), 28(3a)(c)</i>	<i>Failed to fit a compliance badge to the gas installation Failed to submit a Notice of Completion to the gas supplier Failed to give a copy of the Notice of Completion to the customer</i>	<i>400.00</i>	<i>475.70</i>

Legend:

GSA Gas Standards Act 1972

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