CONNECTIONS

Electrical, Gas, Plumbing, Building

Issue 14 | May 2018

Department of Justice
Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

Tasmanian Government

Contents

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Front Cover

Person using technical drawings and documents

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Foreword from the Minister

I am pleased to welcome you to the 14th issue of Connections – a biannual publication bringing together news and important information relevant to the building and construction, plumbing, electricity and gas industries.

Our building and construction sector is growing strongly in line with Tasmania's accelerating economic growth.

Over the past four years, we have cut red tape by introducing nation-leading and industry-supported building reforms, which make it faster, fairer, simpler and cheaper to gain building approvals in Tasmania. We have also introduced the online occupational licensing system which makes licence payments, renewals and applications easier for industry members.

Building approvals are through the roof, with the latest statistics showing there's been more than a 24 per cent increase in average monthly approvals over the past 12 months.

Tasmania is also one of the only states and territories recording increases in housing finance commitments, up by 8.4 per cent to $257 million for the year to March 2018.

Business confidence in Tasmania has yet again been confirmed as the strongest in the nation, which is key to supporting investment and employment. This is yet another clear sign of the underlying strength in Tasmania's economic resurgence as we enter our second term of Government.

The Hodgman Liberal Government is committed to supporting the continued growth of the sector to create more jobs and opportunities for Tasmanians, while ensuring the quality and safety of our buildings.

This is why the key message in this issue of Connections is 'Performance – Meeting the Standards'.

Whether it is complying with the minimum professional standards set out under Australian Standards or the National Construction Code, or in the way that practitioners carry out their roles, it is vitally important that everyone working in the sector performs to the highest possible level.

It is the quality of the buildings that we use every day to live and work that safeguards the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanians.

Our building and construction sector is already performing strongly in this regard, particularly in ensuring the effective implementation of the National Construction Code through our modern and responsive approach to building and construction in Tasmania.

However it is important everyone in the industry continues to keep up to date and meets performance standards to ensure our buildings are safe and robust for the Tasmanian community now and into the future.

Guy Barnett MP

Minister for Building and Construction

New CBOS Website

www.cbos.tas.gov.au

You've been telling us for a while that our website wasn't meeting your needs so we're pleased to have launched a completely redesigned CBOS website.

We've rewritten all our webpages and resources so that they are clearer and simpler to read, because we know you're all busy people with businesses to run and just want to get the information you need quickly.

The website has been designed to work on your computer, smart phone or tablet, so that you can access the information you need while you're at work – whether that's in the office or out on site.

We're grateful to the many practitioners and industry stakeholders who gave up their time to test our design and give us frank and fearless feedback on what worked and what didn't. Our design is better because of you, and we will keep listening and refining over the coming months once we can see how the new site performs.

We've also taken care to ensure that popular pages that you might have bookmarked on the old website will redirect you automatically to the right page on the new website.

And because even websites have to meet standards, we're proud to announce that the new website aims to meet the AAA standard for compliance for accessibility.

That means you can use it with a mouse, a keyboard, or a screen reader and the design has a good contrast between text and background.

If you have comments about the website – good or bad – let us know at **cbos.info@justice.tas.gov.au**

Protection Work

Owners who are proposing to have building or plumbing works completed on their property may need to arrange for protection work to be carried out under the *Building Act 2016.*

What is protection work?

Protection work involves taking steps to protect adjoining premises, their occupants and members of the public from harm which may be caused by building or plumbing work.

Some examples of protection work include:

- Erecting barriers to prevent material from falling on an adjoining building, street or footpath
- Underpinning adjoining property footings, including vertical support, lateral support, protection against variation in earth pressures and ground anchors
- Shoring up of an adjoining property

When is protection work required?

Protection work is required when works may damage an adjoining property or risk the safety of its occupants or people nearby. For instance, if excavation will occur near a footpath, steps must be taken to stabilise the footpath and a guard must be installed to protect members of the public.

The Director of Building Control has passed a Determination which specifies some situations when protection work is required. The Determination also gives building surveyors discretion to require protection work if they think this is necessary after conducting a risk assessment.

Who is responsible for protection work?

All parties involved in building and plumbing work have responsibilities in relation to protection work:

- Designers must incorporate protection work into their project designs.
- Building/plumbing surveyors must assess whether proposed protection work is adequate and seek expert advice from an engineer if necessary.
- Permit authorities must assess whether protection work has been considered and request additional evidence of it where needed.
- Owners must notify adjoining owners of proposed protection works before it starts. They also must obtain insurance cover for the protection work.
- Adjoining owners must respond to a notice of proposed protection work within 21 days. They then need to work with the owner to prepare a report on the condition of their adjoining property.
- Builders/plumbers must carry out protection work in accordance with designs and arrange for any additional protection work needed as the project progresses.

Where can I find out more?

For more information on protection work requirements and what your role is, please check out the new Director's Determination and Guideline on protection work at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au**

New fire safety requirements for Class 2-9 buildings

Stricter fire safety requirements have been introduced into Volume One of the National Construction Code (NCC). This is in response to recent catastrophic fires in Australia and overseas where building materials and designs contributed to the spread of fire.

The changes came into effect on 12 March 2018 through an out-of-cycle amendment to the NCC and could affect a project you currently have underway. Some of the key changes are as follows.

New deemed-to-satisfy provisions for non-combustible building materials

A new clause C1.9 has been introduced called 'non-combustible building elements' which replaces C1.12 'non-combustible materials'.

The new clause states that external walls, common walls, flooring, floor framing of lift pits and certain shafts must be non-combustible. This includes all of their components.

C1.14 clarifies what ancillary elements can be attached to an external wall that is required to be non-combustible.

C1.9(e) lists some concessions for non-combustibility including plasterboard and cement sheeting. It also provides that bonded laminated materials must now have a non-combustible core.

However, remember that in Tasmania aluminium composite panels with a polyethylene core and polystyrene sheeting used for cladding must be accredited by the Director of Building Control for use on medium and high rise buildings. This is because they are high-risk products. Accreditation is required even if the material otherwise complies with the NCC.

New verification method for testing external wall assemblies for fire spread

A new verification method (CV3) has been added to verify compliance with performance requirement CP2 which deals with fire spread to external walls. CV3 introduces some extra compliance requirements:

- External wall performance must be tested under AS 5113—2016 *Fire propagation testing and classification of external walls of buildings* and achieve EW classification
- Cavity barriers must be in place
- Balconies, patios and terraces on Type A buildings must be sprinkler protected
- Buildings with effective height more than 25m need stop valves on each floor for isolation and sprinkler systems with enough flow to cover the current floor and the floor above
- Type B Class 2, 3 or 9 buildings must be sprinkler protected or have openings in external walls separated by a slab or other horizontal construction complying with C2.6(a)(iv).

Stricter requirements for sprinklers on balconies

The 2017 edition of AS 5113—2016 *Fire propagation testing and classification of external walls of buildings* has been referenced. The 1999 edition still applies for a 12-month transition period. However, clause 5.6.13 (sprinkler protection of covered balconies) has been superseded by clause 5.9.10 in the new edition.

Under the new clause, covered balconies with a floor area of 6m^2 and a depth of over 2m still need sprinkler protection. However, the new clause clarifies that balcony depth must be measured perpendicularly from the external wall. It also states that where combustible or flammable materials or gases are stored on a balcony, consideration should be given to whether the balcony should be sprinkler protected regardless of its size.

Revised evidence of suitability provisions

The types of evidence needed to show that a material, product, construction form or design meets a performance requirement or deemed-to-satisfy provision have been revised:

- A2.2(b) has been added which says that the evidence used must be appropriate to the material, product, construction form or design it relates to
- The evidence can be a report from an Accredited Testing Laboratory. This replaces a Registered Testing Authority
- Product Technical Statements can be used as evidence of suitability. This is a document stating how a material, product or form of construction complies with the NCC.

A new Evidence of Suitability Handbook has been released to support these changes.

For a full list of the changes see page 771 of NCC Volume 1 Amendment 1 which is available at

www.abcb.gov.au

Setting the standards for competent engineers – Tasmania and Victoria

Did you know that pretty much anyone in Australia can call themselves an engineer? Unlike many parts of Asia, the US and Europe, the term 'engineer', and the training, experience and proven professional competence it entails does not have national statutory protection in Australia.

Although the term 'engineer' isn't protected, formal registration of engineering professionals and assessment of competence to practise at a minimum standard is required in various situations in Australia, including in Tasmania. The requirements vary by Australian state and by areas of practice or discipline of engineering.

Understanding the requirements for the formal registration of engineers is important for Tasmanians as it can impact projects, communities, and businesses depending on where clients or engineering services providers are based and the type of engineering work undertaken.

In Tasmania, for example, engineering professionals working in the building services sector must be licensed to work in fire safety, building services or civil areas of practice.

Queensland, in contrast, has a comprehensive registration scheme for engineers covering the delivery of any form of professional engineering service in or from Queensland, or to clients located in Queensland (such as by engineering professionals in Tasmania).

Victoria is poised to follow Queensland's lead with the recent introduction of an Engineers Registration Bill to state parliament. If passed, the Bill will introduce a state-wide mandatory registration system for engineers providing professional services to clients in Victoria, including from Tasmania, or exporting their services from the state (say to clients in Tasmania).

Voluntary recognition and registration of professional engineering competence is also being embraced by Australian engineers through credentials such as Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) or entry onto the National Engineering Register (NER).

The NER is a publicly searchable register of engineering professionals who have been independently assessed as meeting standards for competence, qualifications, ethics, continuing professional development and insurance. CPEng is an internationally recognised badge of trust, skill and engineering expertise and adherence to the highest standards of professionalism. Chartered recognition provides direct access to the NER and comparable international registers.

In Queensland and Tasmania, engineers can use the National Engineering Register (NER) or CPEng as a pathway to government registration, such as to secure an 'Engineer licence" in Tasmania. Engineers Australia CEO Peter McIntyre expects that Victoria, and other states and territories who subsequently adopt mandatory registration, will follow a similar path. McIntyre encourages Tasmanian engineers to register on the NER before the Victorian legislation takes effect.

For Tasmanians, being on the National Engineering Register or holding Chartered Status increases the ability of our engineering professionals to be identified by clients and to give assurance to consumers that they meet the high standards expected in the engineering profession. The NER also enables Tasmanians to efficiently identify potential providers of engineering services who meet local registration and standards requirements but may be physically based in other states.

Content derived from original article on Engineers Australia's web site: 'Engineers Registration Bill in Victorian Parliament will increase public confidence'

ENGINEERS
AUSTRALIA

Developing a performance solution

You must comply with the National Construction Code (NCC) by satisfying the applicable performance requirements. You will usually do this by complying with the deemed-to-satisfy (DtS) provisions in the NCC.

An alternate way of meeting the performance requirements is by developing a performance solution. Performance solutions can be useful where a client has a unique design idea that does not line up with the DtS provisions in the NCC, or where the DtS provisions don't work well with a particular site.

You must provide proof that the performance solution complies with the relevant performance requirement(s) using one of the assessment methods in the NCC. Assessment methods include comparing the design with DtS provisions, providing evidence of suitability or using verification methods or documented expert judgment.

There has been some industry confusion on how to develop performance solutions. The process is as follows.

1. Prepare a performance-based design brief

At the building design stage, the project stakeholders (owner, builder, designer, building surveyor, permit authority etc) discuss the proposed performance solution. Together, they develop a performance-based design brief (PBDB) which includes the following information:

- project proposal summary (building type and function, effective height, location)
- description of performance solution and the performance requirement(s) it is trying to achieve
- agreed assessment method(s) for performance solution
- agreed acceptance criteria (criteria that indicate whether the performance requirement has been achieved)
- required scope of supporting evidence
- format and content of final report

There is no set format for the PBDB but all stakeholders must sign off on it.

2. Carry out analysis, modelling or testing

The proposed performance solution design then needs to be tested using the assessment method(s) agreed in the PBDB.

Examples of testing tools include laboratory or on-site trials, computer-aided modelling or quantitative analysis.

3. Collate and evaluate results

Next, the test results are compiled, analysed and conclusions drawn. These conclusions are compared with the acceptance criteria to see whether the criteria have been met. If they have, then the performance requirement has been achieved.

Further analysis, modelling or testing might be needed if the outcome of the testing is unclear or the results do not line up with the acceptance criteria.

4. Prepare a final report

You should then write up the results into a final report in the format agreed in the PBDB. A typical final report might include:

- overview of the PBDB
- outline of the analysis, modelling and/or testing carried out
- evaluation of results
- conclusion on whether the performance solution meets the performance requirement(s), and any limitations or conditions imposed on the design

Once the above process is complete, the project can move past the design phase and on to the approvals stage.

This information has been adapted from the ABCB guidance document 'Development of Performance Solutions' which is available at

www.abcb.gov.au

Building Surveyors Code of Practice

The Administrator of Occupational Licensing, Dale Webster, recently approved a Code of Practice for Building Surveyors.

The purpose of the code is to:

- set standards of conduct and professionalism expected from building surveyors in the performance of statutory building surveying functions
- inform the community of the standards of conduct and professionalism expected from a building surveyor
- provide consumer, regulatory, employing and professional bodies, with a basis for making decisions regarding standards of conduct and professionalism expected from building surveyors.

If you are licensed as a building surveyor in Tasmania, you will have received a printed copy of this document (unless you changed your address and forgot to tell us!)

You can find a digital copy on our website at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au** and searching for "code of practice" or looking at the licensing information for building surveyors.

The Code of Practice came into effect on 21 March 2018.

Notifiable building work approval process

Notifiable building work does not require a building permit. Instead, the building surveyor engaged by the owner has full regulatory oversight.

The different types of notifiable work are listed under Category 3 in the Director's Determination on Categories of Building and Demolition Work. Common examples include:

- new rooms on houses
- residential decks over 1m high
- sheds which exceed the restrictions for low risk work

Notifiable building work must be:

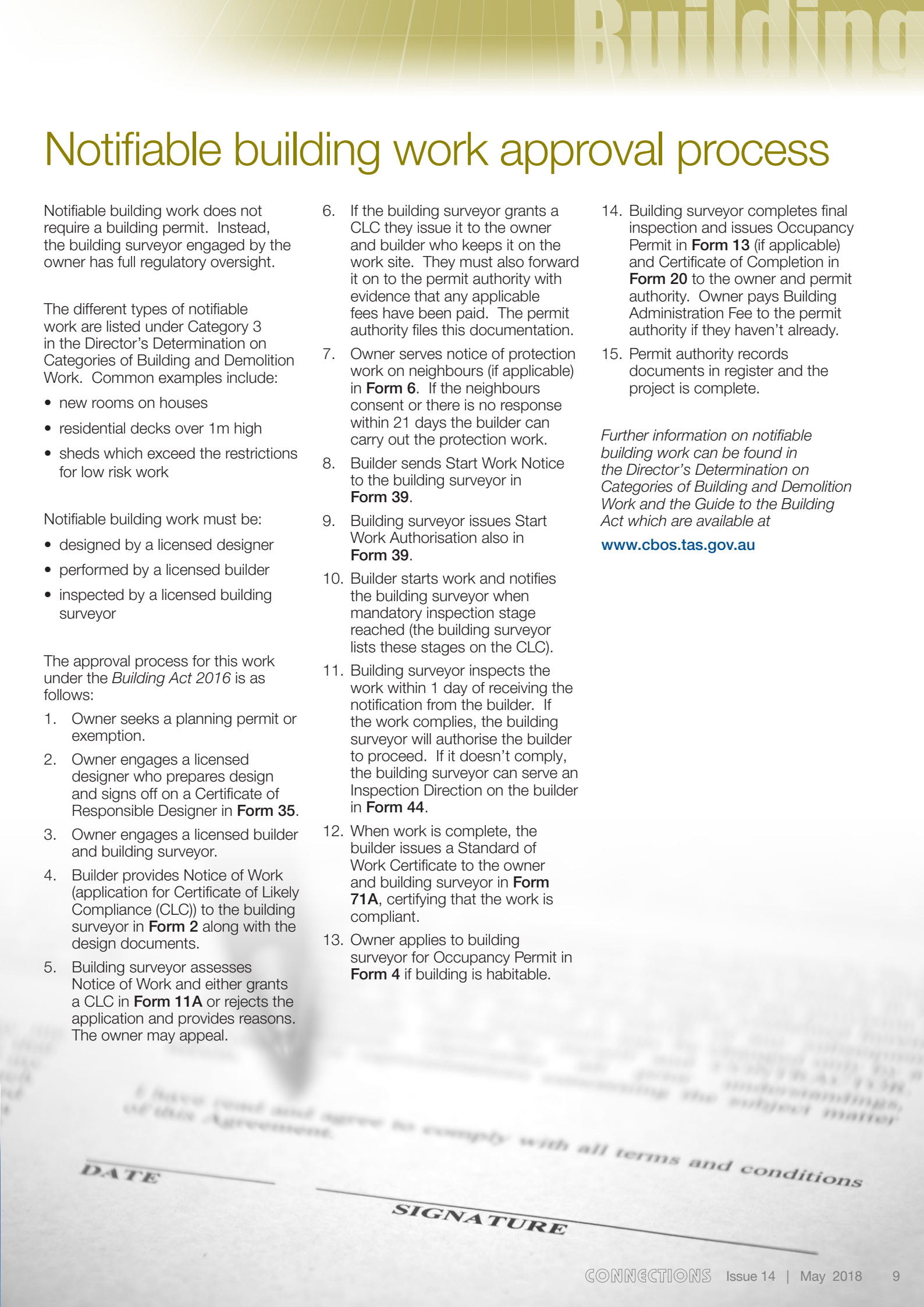
- designed by a licensed designer
- performed by a licensed builder
- inspected by a licensed building surveyor

The approval process for this work under the *Building Act 2016* is as follows:

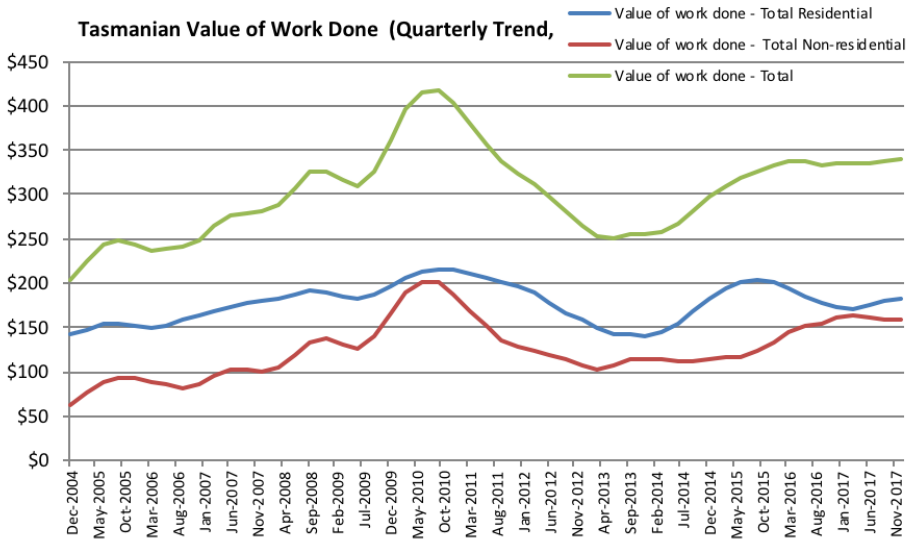
1. Owner seeks a planning permit or exemption.
2. Owner engages a licensed designer who prepares design and signs off on a Certificate of Responsible Designer in **Form 35**.
3. Owner engages a licensed builder and building surveyor.
4. Builder provides Notice of Work (application for Certificate of Likely Compliance (CLC)) to the building surveyor in **Form 2** along with the design documents.
5. Building surveyor assesses Notice of Work and either grants a CLC in **Form 11A** or rejects the application and provides reasons. The owner may appeal.
6. If the building surveyor grants a CLC they issue it to the owner and builder who keeps it on the work site. They must also forward it on to the permit authority with evidence that any applicable fees have been paid. The permit authority files this documentation.
7. Owner serves notice of protection work on neighbours (if applicable) in **Form 6**. If the neighbours consent or there is no response within 21 days the builder can carry out the protection work.
8. Builder sends Start Work Notice to the building surveyor in **Form 39**.
9. Building surveyor issues Start Work Authorisation also in **Form 39**.
10. Builder starts work and notifies the building surveyor when mandatory inspection stage reached (the building surveyor lists these stages on the CLC).
11. Building surveyor inspects the work within 1 day of receiving the notification from the builder. If the work complies, the building surveyor will authorise the builder to proceed. If it doesn't comply, the building surveyor can serve an Inspection Direction on the builder in **Form 44**.
12. When work is complete, the builder issues a Standard of Work Certificate to the owner and building surveyor in **Form 71A**, certifying that the work is compliant.
13. Owner applies to building surveyor for Occupancy Permit in **Form 4** if building is habitable.
14. Building surveyor completes final inspection and issues Occupancy Permit in **Form 13** (if applicable) and Certificate of Completion in **Form 20** to the owner and permit authority. Owner pays Building Administration Fee to the permit authority if they haven't already.
15. Permit authority records documents in register and the project is complete.

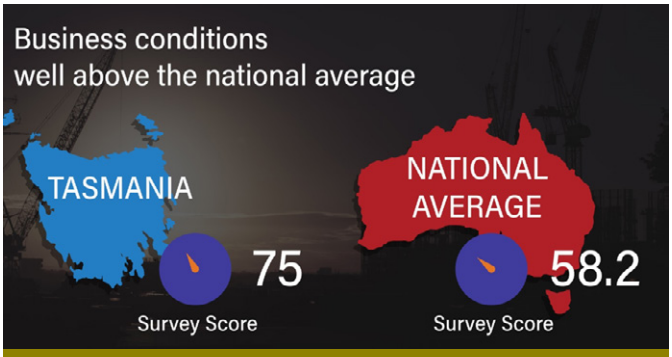
Further information on notifiable building work can be found in the Director's Determination on Categories of Building and Demolition Work and the Guide to the Building Act which are available at

www.cbos.tas.gov.au



Consumer Building Trends





Tasmanian Business Conditions - 2018

Tasmanian Business Confidence - 2018

The latest building approval figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics show the state rocketing ahead. Residential approvals are approaching the highs the state witnessed during the 2009-2011 peak. Master Builders Tasmania expects this trend to continue. Non-residential construction is also up and while it is not at the incredible highs that were achieved during the Building the Education Revolution initiative, the numbers are trending very well and they clearly show the good shape that the industry is in overall.

The above figures are backed up by the Tasmanian results in the National Survey which came out recently.

The Survey is a real time barometer of business confidence and conditions experienced by the state's builders and the results for the March quarter show they couldn't be much better with both at the highest level in at least four years. Responses indicate high expectations for building and construction activity in the first half of 2018, which will boost the economy, jobs and communities around the state. The index for business confidence was recorded at 71.1, a jump of 10 points since the same period last year and well above the national average of 61.1.

At 75, the index for business conditions also eclipsed the national average of 58.2 in the first quarter of this year driven by the strongest house price growth in the country, booming tourism and population growth.

Overall, the industry is doing very well and with work in the pipeline continuing to grow, the industry is set for a very bright future over the next few years. MBT's role is to ensure that the pipeline of work continues and the building and construction sector is the beneficiary of the state's long-term economic prosperity.

MASTER BUILDERS TASMANIA

Regards,

Michael Kerschbaum
Executive Director

Private power poles

You may not be aware that large wooden power poles located on your property could be your responsibility to maintain. These power poles are normally identified with a large yellow plastic tag with the words PRIVATE POLE on it.

In some situations, two property owners can share the use of a private pole. In this case the cost of fixing any defects should be shared between owners.

Because people would not be aware of the condition of the pole to assist with the maintenance, TasNetworks test and inspect private poles at the same time they are inspecting their own power poles. The inspection and testing ensures a reliable power supply and reduce the risk of electrical shock, or fire.

Wooden power poles have a lifespan of about 30 years depending on environmental conditions. Over time, wooden power poles will rot and need to be replaced. One way you can help reduce pole rot is to keep scrub and long grass one metre away from the base of the pole.

During inspections, TasNetworks will also check to ensure vegetation is clear of private powerlines. Trees should be kept three metres away from powerlines, however, clearance distances may depend on the type of overhead conductor. For more information regarding vegetation near powerlines visit

www.tasnetworks.com.au

TasNetworks will advise Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (CBOS) of any defects relating to private poles and powerlines. CBOS will write to the owner/s of the pole and provide information on how to have the defects repaired. If the defects are not repaired in a specified time, in the interest of safety, CBOS will arrange for the electricity supply to be disconnected.

Product Recall
PV Array Solar System Isolator

If you have a PV Array Solar System, you need to check the brand of the isolating switches.

If your installation has 'Salzer' brand DC isolators, you need to contact IPD Group Limited. IPD Group Limited is the supplier of the 'Salzer' brand isolators and have now recalled the product.

It has been identified that the isolator switch may fail, causing excessive heat, which can be a fire hazard, or electrical shock risk. The recalled isolators (Salzer DC LB232), were sold between, 10 August 2016 - 13 November 2017.

If you have one of these systems, you should turn it off immediately.

The Solar/Photovoltaic system can be turned off by using the "AC ISOLATOR" switch and turning it to "off".

At no time should you operate the isolators marked **PV ARRAY DC ISOLATOR.**

To contact IPD Customer Service Centre, call 1300 682 473 or visit **www.ipd.com.au/recall**
You will be asked to provide your contact details and details of the electrical contractor that originally installed the system. You will then be registered for a replacement once available.

For further information contact IPD Customer Service Centre on 1300 682 473 or email **quality@ipd.com.au**

Undertaking and recording CPD, for employees

Following on from the article in the last edition of Connections, two extra questions have been put to us at CBOS. So in this article we are repeating some of the information from last time but making clear how CPD works if you are an employee practitioner.

The two extra questions are:

- I am an employee. Who is responsible for my CPD?
- Who is responsible for recording my CPD?

Who is responsible for my CPD?

If you are a sole practitioner, it's your responsibility to organise and record your CPD.

If you work for somebody else, you and your employer share the responsibility but it is mainly the employer's responsibility.

What does that mean? Broadly, CPD includes all professional development and training you need to keep doing your job. This includes keeping your skills and knowledge up to date to make sure you can do the job safely and competently.

The work health and safety laws mean employers must make sure employees have the skills and knowledge to do the job safely. It is the employer's responsibility to make health and safety CPD available to their employees.

The *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* requires both practitioners and contractors to carry out work competently. If there is a defect it is the contractor who must make sure it is fixed.

This means the contractor/employer has a responsibility to ensure their employees have the skills to do the job. The customer hires the contractor, not the employee – the contractor is selling the employee's skills. It is good business sense to make sure the job is done right the first time.

Some employees will have multiple licences, for example a plumber/gas-fitter. In this case the employer's responsibility only applies to the work the practitioner is employed to do. If you are employed only to do sanitary plumbing then the employer has no obligation to upskill you in relation to gas-fitting.

Similarly, an employee may be a member of an industry association or union and do some professional development with them in their own time. If they choose to do this, it is not the employer's responsibility.

Who has to record my CPD?

If you are employed by someone else, the Act states that your employer must keep the record of your CPD – this is a requirement of Section 98 of the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*. If you are a sole practitioner (self-employed), you are responsible.

However, if you do some relevant training or other CPD in your own time that your employer does not know about then you should provide that information to your employer so they know you have done your CPD. You may also choose to keep a record of it yourself.

If you change employers, or decide to be self-employed, you should get a copy of your CPD record from your employer and keep it for future reference.

Doing CPD

The CPD requirements are very flexible and there is a range of approved learning activities to count towards the minimum CPD you must do each year.

Examples of this include:

- trade events designed to update you on new technologies or new methods of work
- industry specific conferences
- forums or workshops
- webinars
- tool box meetings which include skills updates, and/or
- face-to-face classroom style

We also recognise it may be difficult for you to attend traditional face-to-face courses. e learning/online programs are available through Government Bodies, Registered Training Organisations, Unions or Industry Associations for licence holders.

To find approved activities go to the CBOS website at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au** and choose Licensing and Registration, or search for **CPD**.

CPD points system

The minimum amount of CPD you do is indicated by 'points'. Points broadly equal hours so 12 points is 12 hours. It is possible for the Administrator to allocate extra points for high value activities. For instance attending a seminar on new rules relating to wiring rule changes would be considered a high value activity and attract extra points.

The feedback that we have received is that most licence holders will exceed the minimum each year.

Recording CPD

Now that you have attended the CPD activity, you, or your employer, need to record it. You can capture this information by the easiest method for you, and we suggest that you keep it as simple as possible. You can record it in a diary (for sole practitioners) or on a simple spreadsheet. CBOS has an example spreadsheet on their website at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au** for you to use.

The main details to record are:

- date
- training course name/title
- training provider details
- number of CPD points
- certificate of attendance or attainment (a good-to-have, but not necessary).

If undertaking research:

- reason for research
- journal details: journal name; date of publication; article title
- website details: article title; web address/URL

In most cases, training providers issue you with evidence of attendance or attainment. Examples of this include a certificate, academic record, attendance record, or a receipt if you purchase or hire learning resources. You can add this information to your record.

For more information on CPD go to the CBOS website at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au** and choose Licensing and Registration or search for **CPD**

If you have any further questions regarding Continuing Professional Development, contact CBOS either by using our online enquiry form at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au/contact-us** or phone 1300 654 499.

Dale Webster

Administrator of Occupational Licensing

Continuing Professional Development Record

NAME:

Start Date: End Date: No. of Points Required:

Date	Name of Training/Course/Online Learning	Training Provider	Certificate Y/N (not mandatory)	No. of CPD points
12/12/1900	Working at Heights (EXAMPLE)	Men at Work (Example)	Yes	3
Total CPD Points:				

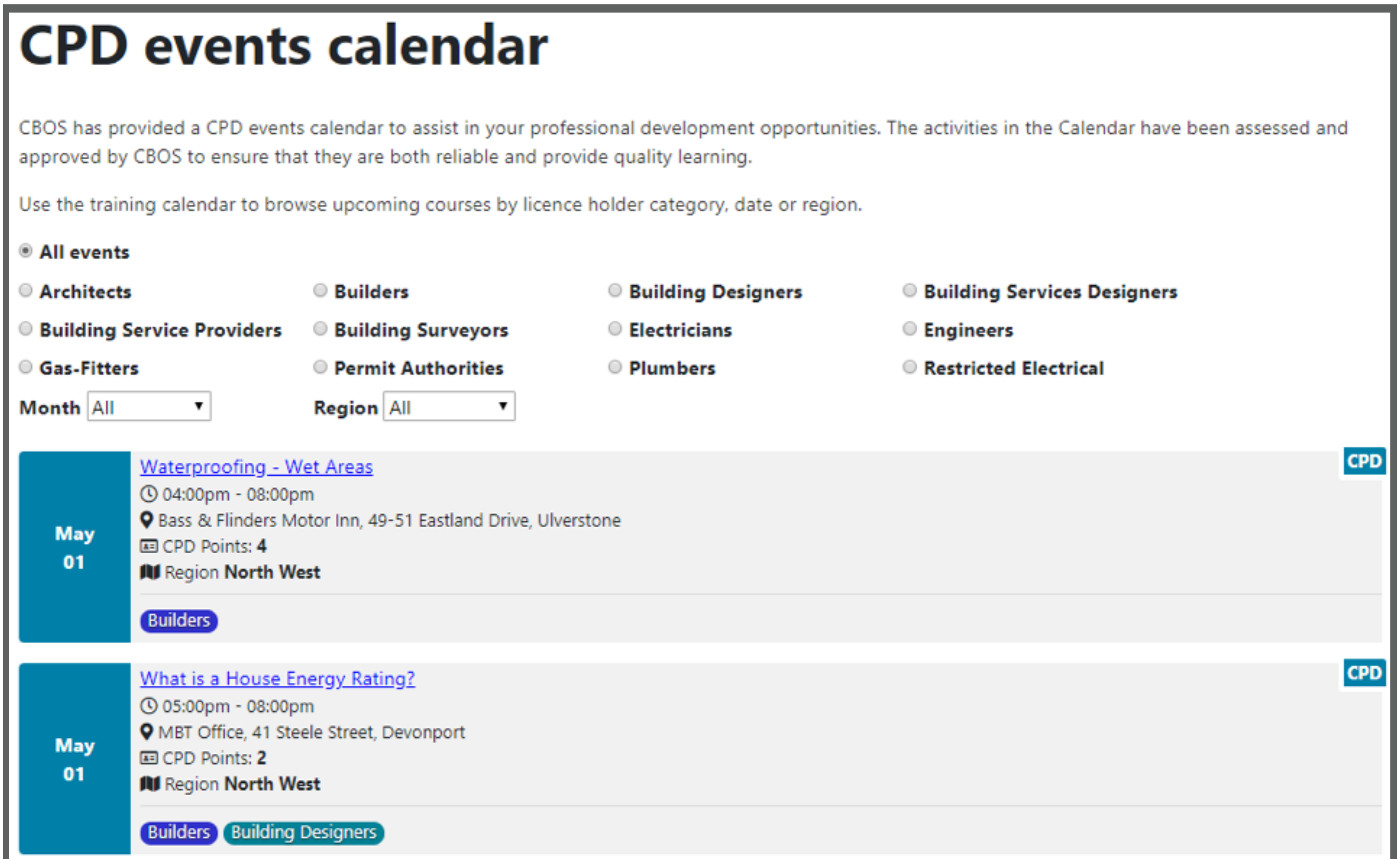
Example of a CPD Record Spreadsheet

CPD events calendar

A CPD events calendar has been developed to keep you informed of the CPD training opportunities available.

Go to our new website at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au** and search for cpd events calendar

All the activities in the calendar have been assessed and approved by CBOS.



CPD events calendar

CBOS has provided a CPD events calendar to assist in your professional development opportunities. The activities in the Calendar have been assessed and approved by CBOS to ensure that they are both reliable and provide quality learning.

Use the training calendar to browse upcoming courses by licence holder category, date or region.

- **All events**
- **Architects**
- **Builders**
- **Building Designers**
- **Building Services Designers**
- **Building Service Providers**
- **Building Surveyors**
- **Electricians**
- **Engineers**
- **Gas-Fitters**
- **Permit Authorities**
- **Plumbers**
- **Restricted Electrical**

Month All **Region** All

May 01 — Waterproofing - Wet Areas (CPD)
04:00pm - 08:00pm
Bass & Flinders Motor Inn, 49-51 Eastland Drive, Ulverstone
CPD Points: **4**
Region **North West**
Builders

May 01 — What is a House Energy Rating? (CPD)
05:00pm - 08:00pm
MBT Office, 41 Steele Street, Devonport
CPD Points: **2**
Region **North West**
Builders, Building Designers

CPD Event Calendar Webpage

New metering roles, timeframes and customer charges

Late last year, the national market rules concerning the management of advanced metering services for residential and small business connections changed.

The following information has been prepared by Aurora Energy and its Small Customer Metering Coordinator, Metering Dynamics. It outlines the impacts of these changes to help electrical contractors when talking with customers that require a new or altered metering installation.

The key changes are:

- advanced metering services for residential and small business customers are now the responsibility of electricity retailers, and are delivered by the retailer-nominated Metering Coordinator
- timeframes for customers to receive a new meter may be longer than they have been previously and
- metering charges and products for residential and small business customers have changed.

New roles for managing metering in Tasmania

New meter installations

Retailers (predominately Aurora Energy in Tasmania) are now required to appoint a Metering Coordinator, to manage metering services for new small customer connections and where a Type 6 meter is exchanged for a Type 4 advanced meter.

The Metering Coordinator appointed by Aurora Energy for residential and small business customers in Tasmania is Metering Dynamics. For these customers, all metering and related services are provided by Metering Dynamics.

Under the new arrangements, the retailer-appointed Metering Coordinator will instruct a Metering Provider to install meters and energise sites for all Low Voltage (LV) Direct Connected residential and small business customers, once supply is made available by TasNetworks.

A Meter Provider is responsible for:

- procuring meters
- installing, operating, maintaining and testing metering equipment and
- interacting through market system transactions on the National Electricity Market.

Additionally, the responsibility to provide LV Current Transformers (CT's) for metering installations no longer remains with TasNetworks. Metering Dynamics can provide CT's (single tap extended range 200/5, 800/5 & 1500/5) with Test Certificates at a cost to customers and/or Electrical Contractors (ECs). A register of all new CT Test Certificates will be collected to ensure compliance with Chapter 7 of the National Electricity Rules (NER). Alternatively the customer or EC may purchase CT's from other suppliers that are traceable and have Test Reports to the National Standards. All reports including serial numbers must be provided to Metering Dynamics in accordance with the requirements of

AS60044.1-2007, tested in a NATA accredited laboratory before a CT meter can be installed.

For large business customers, there has been no change in how metering services are provided. Large customers can choose to appoint their own Metering Coordinator. Electrical contractors who are unsure of the identity of the Metering Coordinator for a large business customer should talk to the customer. If the customer is unsure, they should contact their retailer.

Existing meters

TasNetworks will continue to be responsible for reading and maintaining existing Type 6 meters until they are replaced by a new Type 4 advanced meter.

Timeframes to get a meter on the wall

Under the new framework there are additional regulatory obligations that have extended the timeframes for metering installations to be completed.

For residential and small business installations the average timeframe from the Electrical Works Request (EWR) submission to the meter installation is 15 business days (from when the EWR is finalised with Aurora Energy, following contact with the customer).

For installations that are complex, have access or safety issues, there may be delays. Contractors should always confirm with Aurora Energy or Metering Dynamics whether the expectation of 15 days will be affected in any way, by the location of site, or any other matter that may delay a connection.

For Greenfield sites, or sites where there is no need for retailer-driven power interruption, timeframes for connection may be achieved within 10 days following finalisation of the EWR with Aurora Energy.

Metering Dynamics and Aurora Energy will continue to work together to improve the metering installation process, and where possible identify efficiencies to make the process as short and simple as possible.

Metering charges and products - residential and small business customers

Metering Dynamics has a range of fee-based services. For clarity on what charges will apply to metering works, electrical contractors should contact Metering Dynamics for more information on what service and product charges apply.

Metering Dynamics can also quote and supply for additional work and metering equipment, such as Low-Voltage Current Transformers (LVCTs).

TasNetworks fees for services can be found on their website at **www.tasnetworks.com.au**

Residential and small business customers that receive an advanced meter will not be charged for the cost of that meter.

Metering charges, products and timeframes - large business customers

To identify the timeframes and charges for a metering job at a large customer site, electrical contractors should speak to the Metering Coordinator that is appointed for that site.

In most cases, the Metering Provider and Meter Data Provider that was in place prior to 1 December 2017 will be the Metering Coordinator. Under the new Rules, the Metering Coordinator appoints the Metering Provider and Metering Data Provider.

For large business customers a different set of charges apply in order to cater for this business purposes.

To purchase a CT for a large customer site, an electrical contractor may contact Metering Dynamics who can provide a quote and a CT upon request.

Key contacts

Metering Dynamics

www.meteringdynamics.com.au

Metering Dynamics CT sale enquires – 1300 792 611, Option 2/2/3 (MeterShop+) (8am-5pm Monday to Friday AEST) or via email **metershop@meteringdynamics.com.au**

Metering Dynamics large business customer enquiries – 1300 792 611, Option 2/1/1 (8am-5pm Monday to Friday AEST) or via email **worksadmin@meteringdynamics.com.au**

Aurora Energy metering enquires

1300 132 003 (8am-6pm Monday to Friday)

TasNetworks to report a network fault or power outage

13 2004 (24 hours)

All customer enquiries outside of the above they should be directed to customer's retailer directly.

LPG Supply Tasmania

Gas-fitters are one of the very few trades in Australia that are certified to design and size gas installations - that is without the approval or confirmation by Engineers, Architects, Surveyors or Councils.

With this ability, comes the great responsibility to follow all relevant Australian Standards, and ensure the design meets the minimum requirements. **Following these Standards will guarantee a safe and compliant installation**, and also ensure the longevity of the work completed. This will also prevent the need to return and rectify non-conforming works at a later date.

When designing an LPG Storage system or supply point, it is imperative to use information acquired from AS/NZS 1596—2014 *The storage and handling of LP Gas* in conjunction with, and not only the current Standard AS/NZS 5601.1—2013 *Gas installations General installations* (Appendix J). These are vital Standards that help in choosing the correct supply size, location for cylinders, components and also providing sufficient gas vaporization output to safely operate all appliances installed.

Too often, there have been circumstance where 8.5kg gas cylinders have been selected to service high consumption gas appliance. This can minimise the life of some appliances, and in some cases create an unsafe gas installation. If there is inadequate gas supply or supply pressure to a flue-less or open flued indoor appliance, the products of incomplete combustion (CO2) can be harmful or fatal to residents.

To give an idea, a normal 8.5kg gas cylinder when full can supply approximately 60-70mj/h. This is equivalent to either a standard 900mm gas cooker OR two gas heaters.

It is as much the responsibility of the gas-fitter to explain the requirement to connect the correct size cylinder to the installation as it is for the customer to follow the instructions of a gas-fitter and **ensure the safety of their family and property**. Discussing all aspects of the installation is beneficial and we recommend incorporating sufficient information into the customer instructions and installation handover. Material associated with the handover process and commissioning is located in Appendix O AS/NZS 5601.1.

AS/NZS 1596 states in Clause 4.4.11 that “Cylinders shall be installed on a firm, level, non-combustible base, not resting on soil.” This means that they **cannot** be installed on tables, chairs or piles of wood etc. If construction is still in process and the finished ground level not confirmed then a suitable approved solution should be installed for the interim. This can be in the way of pavers, bricks or concrete slabs. There are also additional requirements for cylinders for in situ filling. These are found in clause 4.4.12 *of* AS/NZS 1596 A gas installation should **never** be left for someone else to complete. It is not their job, and nor is it their responsibility to ensure its completion or compliance.

Any cylinder shall be restrained to prevent falling. Cylinders greater than 200L or less than 25L are inherently stable. This essentially leaves 45kg cylinders as the most likely to fall and therefore require chain restraint on every installation.

LPG cylinders should **not** be installed close to other services. Clauses 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 of AS/NZS 1596 state the minimum required clearance to ignition sources shall be 500mm above and horizontally from the cylinder valve and 1500mm at ground level from cylinder valve centre. LPG cylinders should, as a minimum, be located 1000mm or greater from any opening into a building, a drain, vent or door and at least 150mm below a window.

Gas regulators restrict and govern the amount of gas and gas pressure that can enter the installation. These have their own specific requirements for design and installation. Clause 4.3.1 stipulates that regulators be installed rigidly and independently of the cylinders and in such a way as to prevent blockage of the relief vent and also to allow any liquid formed to drain back into the cylinder.

Gas Standards and Safety will be working closely with LPG suppliers around Tasmania. Through continuing inspections of standard installations and an auditing process by the suppliers, it will enable us to lift and maintain the Standard of LPG storage and supply point in Tasmania. Not only does this mean that the return of a gas-fitter might be required to finish or fix what should have been done in the first instance, but it may also mean the employing of a new gas-fitter to have an older, outdated installation checked and certified, working towards a better installation that protects the safety of family and property.

Hot Tapping

Gas-fitters must get authorisation from the Director of Gas Safety before starting any work involving hot tapping.

Hot tapping work is the connection of a pipe (branch) to consumer piping that contains gas under pressure and can include carbon steel, copper or polyethylene (PE) pipe materials.

You must submit your application to undertake hot tapping work to Gas Standards and Safety in the form of a safety management plan. This plan must address:

- how you will implement systems to guarantee compliance with relevant technical standards and
- your assessment of all foreseeable hazards and
- how you are going to reduce risks to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

Due to the risks posed by hot tapping, you must first demonstrate that hot tapping is the only solution. If there is no feasible alternative, the hot tapping application should include:

1. **Hazard identification**
   Include a systematic identification of all hazards, assessment of the risks and mitigation against those risks including any potential causes of incidents. For example electrical hazards, manual lifting, weld/joint failure, confined space, squeeze off failure, hydrogen controlled cracking, blow through etc.
2. **Training, competencies and skills**
   Demonstrate to the Director that you and/or personnel involved in hot tapping activities have the relevant competencies, skills and will receive appropriate information, instruction, training and supervision.
3. **Hot Tap Procedure**
   Include a detailed hot tap procedure outlining:
   - Pre-hot tap pipe inspections e.g. diameter, checking ovality, actual wall thickness, evidence of corrosion, soundness of any longitudinal seam, carbon equivalent etc.
   - Preparation of pipe external service for weld/joint
   - Exclusion of moisture during operation e.g. tent, preheat etc.
   - Fit up and alignment
   - Weld/joint cleanliness
   - Welding /jointing operation
   - Tapping operation
   - Pressure Testing
   - Commissioning/purging
   - Final inspections tests

4. **Weld/Joint Procedures Specifications**
   List the proposed weld /joint procedure specifications according to size, pressure and material of the pipe and fittings including results of weld and welder tests conducted on simulated procedure qualification test pieces.
5. **Calculations**
   Include calculations to demonstrate:
   - Maximum and minimum permitted pressures and flow rates including velocity calculations. Calculations should take into account pipeline material, wall thickness, pipe diameter, assumed weld/joint temperature etc.
   - Branch has sufficient reinforcement taking into account intended opening/cutter size including assessing the potential for buckling of the in-service pipeline.
6. **Equipment**
   Include a list of all the equipment you need on site to perform weld/joint, tap, pressure test and purge along with emergency equipment (For example fire extinguisher, breathing apparatus etc.) including equipment maintenance and calibration policy.
7. **Emergency Procedures**
   Outline emergency procedures addressing all reasonably foreseeable emergencies that have been identified, personnel emergency training and emergency communication systems.
8. **Reporting**
   Explain the procedure you will follow to report any incidents or unsafe gas installations.
   Note: You are required by law to report any incident that occurs during the carrying out of this work to the Director of Gas Safety and the gas supplier.
9. **Records**
   You must keep the necessary records for yourself, and the consumer piping owner, to safely operate and maintain the consumer piping including:
   - Design criteria
   - Hazard assessments
   - The traceability of all materials and components including test results and inspection reports
   - All tests and inspections that were conducted to verify the integrity of the hot tap
   - Commissioning records
   - Safety records
   - Approvals and correspondence

Temperature rating of gas hoses and valves

When you specify or buy gas hose and valves for gas installation, please be aware that as well as having a maximum and minimum pressure rating, these components also have a working temperature that depends on the component class and certification.

This means you have to think about where you will be installing the hoses or valves, as well as the pressure rating, to make sure you choose the appropriate component for the installation and location.

Manual Shut-Off Valves (AS 4617)

Type 1 - Isolating Valves

Type 2 - Appliance Control Valves
Type 2 - Appliance Control Valves Combined with Flame Safeguard

Type 2 - Miscellaneous Valves

NOTE 1: Valves shall be selected in accordance with Table 4.1 in AS 5601 (female parallel threads are only permitted in applications up to 100 kPa).

NOTE 2: Unless otherwise specified in the certification details, the temperature rating is from 0ºC 60ºC.

Gas Hoses (AS 1869)

Hose Class	Maximum Working Pressure at 23°C ± 2°C Range °C	Working Temperature Range °C
A	14 kPa	-20°C to + 65°C
B	14 kPa	-20°C to + 125°C
C	2600 kPa	-20°C to + 65°C
D	2600 kPa	-20°C to + 125°C
E	2600 kPa	-50°C to + 65°C
F	2600 kPa	-20°C to + 100°C
G	2600 kPa	-20°C to + 125°C
H	2600 kPa	-50°C to + 65°C

Submitting Gas Fitting Notices to Gas Standards & Safety

A gas-fitter must provide a copy of the completed Certificate of Compliance/ Statement of Compliance (Gasfitting Notice) within 48 hours of the appliance being commissioned:

A. to the Director in respect of the installation

B. to the person on whose behalf the work was carried out or the owner of the gas installation; and

C. if the gas installation or gas storage system is connected to –

   i. a distribution system, to the gas distributor; or

   ii. a gas storage system, to the gas supplier; or

   iii. a pipeline declared as a transmission pipeline under the *Gas Pipelines Act 2000, to the licensee under the Gas Pipelines Act.*

However if you have any outstanding Gas Fitting Notices (GFN) that have not been submitted to the Director (Gas Standards and Safety) in the time frame outlined above can you please forward them. Because of the data they provide, Gas Standards and Safety would rather have them then not at all, so if you find any old GFN books that have GFNs that have not yet been submitted, please forward them now.

Please ensure they are completed in full so that the information can be added to our database. This may help in the future to identify the location of appliances that may have safety issues or product recalls against them.

Gas Pipeline Planning Corridor Information

Tasmanians are becoming increasing reliant on natural gas to provide our household and industrial energy needs so it is important to maintain the security of our gas infrastructure. As a result of increasing urbanisation more people are living and working closer to gas pipelines. It is therefore important for planners to be aware of the impact new developments can have on the ongoing safe operation of existing gas pipelines and strategic gas assets within these areas.

Developments in the vicinity of gas pipelines can increase risks around public safety, maintenance activities and emergency response. To manage this risk, the *Gas Pipelines Act 2000* and *Gas Act 2000* provide for pipeline planning corridors for high pressure transmission and strategic gas pipelines.

The pipeline operator is required to comprehensively assess, identify and address the safety of pipeline segments that are located in areas where the consequence of a pipeline failure could be significant. The pipeline planning corridor notification process provides a system for the operator to monitor and consider the possible impacts of future development near the gas pipeline from both the integrity of the pipeline and public safety perspectives.

What is a Pipeline Planning Corridor?

A pipeline planning corridor is a defined area around a high pressure gas pipeline that, under Tasmania's planning system, provides for the monitoring and consideration of the possible impacts from future developments near the gas pipeline.

Any planning corridor extends either side of a gas pipeline. This distance differs for each individual pipeline and is determined by engineering and risk assessment considering pipeline material, pressure and size. Typically pipeline planning corridors vary between 25 and 38 metres from the centre-line of pipelines licensed as distribution networks, and 300 and 700 metres from the centre-line of pipelines licensed as transmission pipelines. It is therefore imperative that anyone considering a development anywhere near a gas pipeline does their research prior, to determine if the proposed works are inside the planning corridor for that gas pipeline.

Why is a Pipeline Planning Corridor needed?

Gas pipelines are built to an Australian industry standard, which requires heavier pipe and deeper installation in built-up areas, compared with rural areas. This is called the 'location class' of the pipeline. When the high-pressure gas pipelines are designed and constructed, all reasonably foreseeable developments within existing land-use classifications (corridor) are taken into account.

However, long after pipelines are completed, there can be ongoing development activity that may not have been foreseeable at the time the pipeline was built.

In general, the process involves:

- Councils receiving development applications and determining if the development is located within a declared pipeline planning corridor.
- Councils providing the details of the planned development to the pipeline operator for their consideration of the risks posed by, or to, the development.
- Pipeline operator providing a response to the council with respect to the risks identified, within 14 days of receiving the advice on the proposed development.

What if developments are affected by the presence of the pipeline?

Under the *Gas Pipelines Act 2000* and the *Gas Act 2000*, the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal have the power to determine the reimbursement of actual costs in certain circumstances, where a landowner in the pipeline planning corridor is required to meet additional conditions created by the presence of the pipeline.

For further information

- Download a copy of the *Gas Pipelines Act 2000, Gas Act 2000* and Gas (Pipeline Corridor) Orders from **www.legislation.tas.gov.au**
- Contact the gas pipeline owner
- Go to your local planning authority (Eg. Council)
- Contact Gas Standards and Safety

Install to Compliance - **Not** Design

To ensure consumer gas piping installations are compliant typically requires meeting the requirements of Australian standard AS/NZS 5601.1—2013 *Gas Installations - General installations.*

Sometimes circumstances result in gas installation designs that do not necessarily meet compliance standards specified in AS/NZS 5601.1:2013; so some other standards may apply in some instances. If there is a discrepancy with a design supplied by a consultant, design engineer or building contractor, it is the responsibility of the Gas Fitter Certifier to advise the relevant people involved in the design.

It is critical to ensure that Gas Fitter Certifiers have the current Australian Standards, and any amendments that have been made, at the time of certifying a gas installation. The Gas Fitter Certifier is responsible for the final sign off stating that it complies with local legislation. Reasons for design deficiencies may be that either designers or builders misinterpret the regulatory requirements and referenced Australian Standards.

AS/NZS 5601.1—2013 *Gas installations - General installations,* Section 2, Performance-Based Design and Other Essential Requirements. Section 2 provides industry with the ability to design gas installations to meet performance requirements. A gas installation must meet this performance criteria. The simplest method for meeting the performance criteria is to follow the deemed-to-satisfy requirements of Sections 3 to 6 of AS/NZS 5601.1—2013.

When adopting a performance-based approach the level of safety, convenience and efficiency of operation shall not be less than an installation installed to meet the deemed-to-satisfy requirements.

AS/NZS 5601.1 states:

- The Technical Regulator may require to be consulted prior to work commencing.
- Written design specifications and drawings together with justification for the deviation of the means of compliance may be required by the Technical Regulator.
- Where the installation is of a complex nature, the Technical Regulator may require the design to be verified by a suitably qualified professional engineer

Alternative solutions (those not following the deemed to satisfy) must be assessed by the Director of Gas Safety to ensure that the alternative solution meets the performance requirements of the installation. Assessment methods are determined depending on the complexity of the alternative solution design, and performance requirement, or outcomes to be achieved.

Applications that are made using Section 2, Performance-Based Design and Other Essential Requirements will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and no guarantee is given that a performance based approach will be accepted by the Director of Gas Safety.

Amendments to Australian Standard AS/NZS 5601:2013 - Gas Installations

Back in September 2013, Australian Standard AS/NZS 5601 was published in two parts to replace the 2010 edition.

Since the adoption of AS/NZS 5601.1—2013 *Gas installations - General installations* and AS/NZS 5601.2—2013 *Gas installations - LP Gas installations in caravans and boats for non-propulsive purposes* from the above date we have noticed that not all gas-fitters are using the current edition. Gas-fitters must comply with the requirements of the 2013 standards and are expected to have both copies.

Additional to the 2013 release, both Part 1 and Part 2 have each had two amendments. Ensure that you purchase the amended versions or obtain the amendments to update your current standards to ensure you are meeting compliance requirements. Some of the amendments are significant.

The amendments are available free of charge from the SAI Global website: **http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store**

Tasmanian Wastewater Design Workshops December 2017

In December 2017 the Centre for Environmental Training (CET) held Wastewater Design Workshops. The workshops were held together with:

- Master Plumbers Australia (Tasmanian Division) MPAT
- Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- Advanced Environmental Septic (AES)

Many consider CET to be the leading training provider in Australia for this specific type of industry activity. CBOS received very positive feedback for organising CET to train Tasmanians here in Tasmania.

The major training objective was to bring:

- expert training to this sector in Tasmania which needs significant support
- all parties in this sector together and promote discussion about issues and problems with the current operation

Training was held over three days and was deliberately spread across the state to support the three key geographical areas. CBOS planned for 90 people to attend over the three days. In fact 141 people registered an interest with 100 actually attending the workshops. MPAT and CET were able to cater for the extra interest at short notice with all participants receiving course documentation.

Attendance was mainly from Environmental Health officers, Wastewater Designers, Council Plumbing Surveyors and Contractors Sessions were split into two, targeting different audiences. EHO and Wastewater Designer sessions went from 9am-3pm. The afternoon/ evening sessions (4pm-7.30pm) were primarily from plumbing contractors. CBOS representatives attended the Launceston and Devonport workshops. We received very positive industry feedback from the Hobart workshops. We also had positive feedback from participants in Launceston and Devonport with good interactive questions and answers particularly from plumbing contractors.

CBOS asked participants to complete a short survey before the training. This was to find out participants' "then current" views of this sector of industry and their own satisfaction levels with their current knowledge in this area.

Looking at the results

- 92% of respondents indicated support for ongoing training
- 68% of respondents recognised a need for participants to invest in their own training
- 66% of respondents felt the current system in Tasmania is improving

Respondents agree there is a need for consistency across councils and better design documentation. CBOS emphasised a number of key messages to industry whilst we had these opportunities. These included:

- CPD was an important consideration for practitioners in this space
- further training maybe available through CET
- councils should support their staff with high quality training in this area as it is deemed "high risk" work in the Director's Determination - categories of plumbing work.
- training could be a collaboration between Councils, industry associations, CBOS and importantly the practitioner
- contractors might benefit by installing an approved design and documenting the installation with photos as part of their project records.

Overall, industry acceptance and participation was high, which is an excellent start to valuable reforms overtime. It is clear this sector, dealing with "High Risk" installations, needs significant further training and development. CBOS aims to continue to help in this with the participation of local government and practitioners.

CET presenter Joe Whitehead speaking with participants.

Owen Smith TasTAFE speaking with participants

Introduction of fees for Accredited Products.

The Tasmanian Government has approved the introduction of accreditation fees associated with building and plumbing products.

The new fee is $1494.20 for 2018 for an on-site wastewater management system. This fee is CPI indexed.

Benefits of accrediting plumbing products

Accrediting plumbing products builds in consumer protection before products are installed. Accreditation processes vary depending on the nature of the product. In most cases products undergo third-party independent examination and testing to agreed national standards. Accredited products are:

- allowed to be sold – for example with a WaterMark licence, or
- further reviewed and have local accreditation for sale in Tasmania.

This extra step enables:

- identification of key performance criteria
- establishment of maintenance requirements
- support for environmental protections.

For over 20 years CBOS has been accrediting on-site wastewater systems free of charge to process applications and accredit plumbing products. The Tasmanian Government has approved the introduction of fees to better reflect the time and resources involved in processing applications for products considered high risk within the *Building Act 2016.*

Management process for On-Site Wastewater Management Systems in Tasmania

1. The Director of Building Control assesses the results of performance testing of each treatment technology. If satisfied the technology meets the appropriate standard, a certificate of accreditation is issued (with conditions), allowing installation and use of the system.
2. The permit authority considers applications to install or alter on-site wastewater management systems. Applicants need to satisfy the permit authority that the proposed system is likely to be installed and used in accordance with the conditions of accreditation.
3. Systems which are purpose built for a particular site and not offered for sale, do not need accreditation and are dealt with by the permit authority.

Accredited systems

- Aerated waste water treatment systems
- Composting toilet systems
- Hybrid systems
- Grey Water Treatment Systems
- Septic Tanks
- Unique Plumbing Products (which have not been approved by the Plumbing Permit Authority)

Certificates of accreditation

Contact us to get an application form for accreditation of an on-site wastewater management system (manufacturers only). Information on currently accredited systems is available on our web site at **www.cbos.tas.gov.au**

A new look 2018 WorkSafe Awards

It's 2018 and the WorkSafe Awards are back!

Now conducted every two years, the Awards:

- promote, encourage and publically recognise innovation and excellence in work health, safety, wellbeing, rehabilitation and return to work; and
- influence the Tasmanian community's attitudes and values towards work health, safety, wellbeing, rehabilitation and return to work, to encourage a change to positive behaviours and broader workplace engagement.

New categories for 2018

Category 1: Excellence in work health and safety through the implementation of an integrated systems approach.

Category 2: Excellence in developing and implementing an initiative (solution) to an identified work health and safety issue

Category 3: Excellence in work health and safety culture

Category 4: Best individual or team contribution to work health and safety

Category 5: Excellence in continuous improvement of rehabilitation and return to work through the implementation of an effective injury management system.

Category 6: Excellence in an individual contribution to rehabilitation and return to work

Category 7: Best work health and wellbeing initiative

Category 8: Leadership Excellence Award. This is a closed category with entrants chosen from categories one to seven.

Finalists and winners will be announced at a special presentation during the WorkSafe Conference in Hobart at the Hotel Grand Chancellor on **Monday, 23 October.**

Every entry submitted receives one FREE ticket to the special presentation event.

For more information about opening and closing dates, categories, criteria, assessment and judging

- Visit **www.worksafe.tas.gov.au** and look under the 'events' space on the home page
- Telephone WorkSafe Tasmania on 1300 366 322 (within Tasmania) or (03) 6166 4600 (outside Tasmania)
- Email **wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au**

The WorkSafe Awards will close Sunday, 3 June 2018

WorkSafe TASMANIA

CONNECTIONS

Feedback

Your feedback is important to us.

If you would like to comment on Connections, please contact us at:

CBOS.info@justice.tas.gov.au OR

PO Box 56, Rosny Park TAS 7018
Ph: 1300 654 499
Fax: 03 6173 0205
Web: **www.cbos.tas.gov.au**

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Position/Title:
Organisation:
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Find us on facebook **Building in Tasmania**

CBOS
Consumer, Building & Occupational Services
Promoting a fair marketplace

CBOS is now a member of 26TEN and we are working to make our website easier to read for for busy people.

26TEN is Tasmania's campaign for adult literacy and numeracy. For more information visit www.26ten.tas.gov.au