



SUMMARY OF KEY TOPICS

The following is a selection of key topics covered in this Newsletter and a brief description of the topic. Further detail is provided in the Newsletter.

EEA COMMITTEES PROVIDING SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Updates on the Safety Standards and Procedures Group (SSPG), National Committee on Live Work (NCLW) and Asset Management Group (AMG) are provided.

(SEE SECTION 2)

SSPG BUSINESS PLAN

The SSPG has a proposed Business Plan for 2018.

(SEE SECTION 3)

PRIORITY RISK AREAS

The priority risks identified are to be compared with SM-EI and Guides coverage to ensure all are adequately addressed.

(SEE SECTION 3.2)

NEW AND REVISED GUIDES

The EEA has published two revised Guides together with an ESI Practice Note for ECP 46.

- Guide to Live LV Electrical Work
- Guide for the Assessment of Work Methods to Undertake High Voltage Overhead Line Work
- ECP 46 High Voltage Live Line Work Industry Practice Note

(SEE SECTION 4.3)

BACK TO BASICS

A new logo and icons are to be published.

(SEE SECTION 3.3)

DRAFT GUIDES

The EEA has prepared drafts of revised and new Guides, some of which are yet to go to industry consultation.

- Overlapping Duties Under the HSW Act
- Arc Flash
- Mobile Plant (ESI)
- Mobile Plant (Non ESI)
- Transport of High Loads

(SEE SECTION 4.2)

PROPOSED GUIDES

The EEA proposes to prepare a Guide on Switching Instructions and Communications as well as review the Guide to Live LV Work.

(SEE SECTION 4.2)

NEWLY PUBLISHED GUIDES

The EEA has recently published two revised Guides

- Guide for Safe Work on Cables
- Guide to Supervision for Health and Safety

(SEE SECTION 4.3)

WORKSHOPS

Regional workshops are being planned for April to cover a range of SM-EI related topics.

(SEE SECTION 5.3)

CLASSES OF REGISTRATION

The EWRB has Gazetted revisions to the classes of registration for electrical workers

(SEE SECTION 6.3)

INTERPRETATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

A number of requests for interpretation or clarification of SM-EI requirements have been received. A summary of responses is contained in Section 8.2.

WORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR LV WORK

The SSPG is considering the introduction of a work management system for LV work. Asset owners are encouraged to ensure drawings and field marking of equipment are current.

(SEE SECTION 9)

ALWAYS CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING WHEN THEY APPLY TO THE WORK TO BE PREFORMED:

- ① TEST for Safety
- ② ISOLATE, Prove De-Energised & Earth HV equipment prior to work
- ③ IMPLEMENT or apply safe work practices to live LV work
- ④ ENSURE protection from Voltage Difference
- ⑤ DETERMINE poles or pole structures are safe to climb
- ⑥ ENSURE fall arrest or restraint

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Safety Rules Newsletter provides an update on safety topics and safety rules requirements, issues and interpretations. This and previous Newsletters are available on the [EEA website](#).

The Newsletter is a communication channel between the EEA and the industry practitioners who use the safety rules (SM-EI) as well as those who carry out live work. All users of SM-EI should be provided with access to or a copy of this Newsletter.

Any questions, suggestions and points for consideration are always welcome and should be sent to admin@eea.co.nz.

A [keyword index for this and previous Newsletters](#) is available on the EEA website.

2. EEA COMMITTEES PROVIDING SAFETY LEADERSHIP

2.1 Industry Safety Leadership

The EEA President and the Executive Director are continuing their on-going programme to meet with industry senior executives to discuss safety leadership. The meetings are in support of a decision by the EEA Executive Committee to facilitate and support the recognition of industry Safety Leaders, which will enable a collective focus on significantly improving safety performance across the whole electricity supply industry (better than the WorkSafe targets) and provide a pan-industry framework to support the six Health and Safety at Work Act due diligence requirements of industry duty holders.

2.2 Safety Standards and Procedures Group (SSPG)

Key elements of the [SSPG Terms of Reference and a list of members](#) is on the EEA website.

Long serving member and a previous Chairman of the group, Bob Taylor, has resigned from the group. Bob's contribution to the SSPG has been extensive and is greatly appreciated. Bob continues in his other EEA roles as Chairman of the EEA Executive Committee and Chairman of the NCLW.

The SSPG is continuing to work to deliver the outputs identified in its current [Business Plan \(2017-2018\)](#) as set out in section 3.1 below.

All enquiries regarding safety and safety rules issues should be made to the EEA (admin@eea.co.nz).

2.3 National Committee on Live Work (NCLW)

The role of the National Committee on Live Work (NCLW) is to be the authoritative industry body for discussion and resolution of national issues affecting live line work and live work on networks in the electricity supply industry.

The NCLW Terms of Reference have been reviewed and the committee has been reconstituted. The NCLW Terms of [Reference and a list of members](#) are on the EEA website. The NCLW welcomes feedback from industry and other stakeholders. All enquiries should be made to the EEA (admin@eea.co.nz).

The workplan for 2018 is as follows:

- 1) High Voltage
 - Implementation
 - Guide for Work Selection
 - Develop criteria for working live and an “exclusion list” of high risk equipment and assets
 - EEA Practice Note on ECP 46
 - Develop standard procedures – set up a working group to progress this work
 - Monitor and liaise with international Live Line Forums to ensure New Zealand aligned with industry best practice for live work.
- 2) Low Voltage
 - Guide for Work Method Selection
 - LV Work Control Methods (with SSPG)
 - Live LV ‘Practice’ Guide
- 3) Quality Management
 - Standards for training including Guide for Work Method Selection
- 4) Testing standards and requirements – LV, HV equipment
- 5) Audit – Guidance on audit frameworks for live LV, HV and test
- 6) Arrange annual workshop to update developments, share learnings and promote best practice

2.4 Asset Management Group (AMG)

The role of the Asset Management Group (AMG) is to work with the electricity supply industry to facilitate, coordinate and lead the enhancement of asset management planning, practices, knowledge and performance through self-regulation, recognised systems and sound engineering practice principles. A key objective of the AMG is to provide a working level forum delivering practical advice and guidance to improve industry understanding, support decision making, planning and the management of issues around asset management.

The AMG current work priorities include:

- Arc Flash Guide – A draft of the revised guide has been issued for industry views. The deadline for comments is 23rd February 2018. For more information and the draft guide – [view here](#).
- Metering Safety: Good Practice Guide – This has been out for industry views and will be issued early in 2018.
- Pole Tagging Survey - a survey of EEA member companies has been completed and the AMG is currently analysing the findings with a view to making recommendations on how best to proceed,
- EV Charging Group – a working group has been formed and will meet in December to discuss the EEA submission to WorkSafe (due by the end of February 2018) on the EV public charging guidelines.
- Work on ‘Asset Criticality’ guidance is planned for 2018
- National Equipment Defect Reporting System (NEDeRS) user group meetings planned for January and February 2018

The AMG Terms of [Reference and a list of members](#) are on the EEA website. For further information contact admin@eea.co.nz.

3. EEA SAFETY INITIATIVES

3.1 SSPG Business Plan

The key outputs for the SSPG, as per its Business Plan, for 2018 are:

- 1) Develop, consult and publish ESI work control guidance and documentation for live and de-energised LV work.
- 2) Research and identify the potential work-related health issues in the ESI and develop strategies to effectively manage the risks.
- 3) ESI Priority H&S Risks: oversee work to determine that the identified priority risks are adequately covered in the SM-EI and existing guides and to develop further guidance and advice where shortfalls are identified.
- 4) Develop meaningful leading indicators to more effectively measure ESI H&S performance.
- 5) Manage the production or review of supporting Guidance; including:
 - Guide on Overlapping Duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act
 - Portable Equipment for Work on Or Near Conductors
 - Use, Inspection and Testing of Low Voltage Portable Equipment
 - Guide for Transport of High Loads through Electricity Network Areas in NZ
 - Guide for Electricity Supply Industry Use of Mobile Plant
 - Guide for Non-Electricity Supply Industry Use of Mobile Plant Near Power Lines and Cables
 - Guide for Switching Instructions and Communications - To document procedures to ensure effective communication between all relevant parties before and during switching operations.

3.2 Industry Priority Risk Areas

In line with the EEA's role in supporting Directors, CEOs and other senior officers in the ESI to discharge their due diligence duties under the Health & Safety at Work Act, the EEA is developing a database of the priority H&S risks faced by the ESI, including work-related health risks. The purpose is to demonstrate that the industry has identified and understands its common safety critical "raw" risks (i.e. before controls are in place). It will also help to ensure that those risks are being adequately addressed at an industry level in key industry documents - the Safety Manual - Electricity Industry (SM-EI) and supporting EEA Guides; such that the residual risks are significantly reduced. The information will also assist in ensuring that the EEA guidance issued to date and in the future provides a common understanding of these risks and what may be considered as appropriate levels of control.

The "electricity" risk area has been broken down into a manageable list of more specific risks (e.g. arc flash) and the gaps in controls are being identified. Work has also progressed with work at height risks.

3.3 Back to Basics Campaign Update

The 'non-negotiable safety requirements' adopted by the EEA are listed on the inside cover of the SM-EI books, being;

- 1 Test for safety
- 2 Isolate, prove de-energised and earth HV equipment prior to work
- 3 Implement or apply safe work practices to live LV work
- 4 Ensure protection from voltage difference
- 5 Determine poles or pole structures are safe to climb
- 6 Ensure fall arrest or restraint.

EEA are developing further [dedicated pages on the EEA website](#) and it is intended to provide links to EEA member company activities that support the initiative.

The EEA has commissioned a logo for the initiative and icons for each of the 6 "non-negotiables". These will be made available on the Back to Basics via the EEA website in the near future.

The image displays the 'Back to Basics' campaign logo and a set of six numbered icons. The logo features a stylized blue figure wearing a hard hat and holding a clipboard, positioned above the text 'BACK TO BASICS' in large, bold, black letters. Below the logo is a horizontal line. To the right of the logo is a vertical column of six circular icons, each containing a number and a symbol representing a safety requirement. The icons are: 1. Yellow circle with a meter icon and 'TEST BEFORE TOUCH'. 2. Green circle with a padlock icon and 'ISOLATE & EARTH'. 3. Purple circle with a clipboard icon and 'LIVE LV SWPS'. 4. Red circle with a lightning bolt icon and 'VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE'. 5. Grey circle with a power line icon and 'SAFE TO CLIMB'. 6. Blue circle with a fall arrest icon and 'ATTACH'. Below the icons is a larger version of the 'ATTACH' icon.

BACK TO BASICS

- 1 TEST for Safety
- 2 ISOLATE, Prove De-Energised and Earth HV equipment prior to work
- 3 IMPLEMENT or apply safe work practices to live LV Work
- 4 ENSURE protection from Voltage Difference
- 5 DETERMINE poles or pole structures are safe to climb
- 6 ENSURE fall arrest for restraint

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4. EEA TECHNICAL GUIDES AND ADVISORY BULLETINS

4.1 Published Guides and Advisory Bulletins

EEA Guides convey principles and minimum accepted practices as a means of conformance to regulatory and SM-EI requirements. Employers are responsible for providing a comprehensive work management system that identifies and controls hazards and risks, details safe work procedures, and that ensures employees are competent, equipped and adequately supervised to carry these out with safe outcomes. EEA Guides are suitable for information, as a training resource, and for the review or development of employer work procedures specific to the work management system. EEA Guides are not intended as specific work procedures in their own right, although in certain circumstances they may state that they may be used as a procedure. [Published Guides](#) are on the EEA website.

4.2 Draft and Proposed Guides (Including Revisions)

Draft Guides

Guide on Overlapping Duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act

A Guide on Overlapping Duties Under the Health and Safety at Work Act has been drafted by the EEA and published for consultation (Consultation closed 8th December).

The draft Guide provides guidance on means of compliance with duties set out in sections 33 and 34 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, commonly referred to as overlapping duties. The Guide applies to electricity supply industry (ESI) activities with respect to the duty to consult, cooperate with, and co-ordinate activities with all other businesses which have a duty in relation to the same matter. The duties may arise from activities which the ESI business has initiated or they may be in response to activities initiated by another business working in the vicinity of ESI assets or a worksite.

Arc Flash Guide

The Asset Management Group has completed the drafting of the revised Arc Flash Guide and the draft is currently out for industry view. The deadline for comments is 23rd February 2018 – [Arc Flash Guide - Consultation](#).

Guide for ESI Use of Mobile Plant

The SSPG has finished its review of the Guide and it is expected to be issued for industry consultation early in 2018.

Guide for Non-ESI Use of Mobile Plant

The SSPG has finished its review of the Guide and it is expected to be issued for industry consultation early in 2018.

Guide for Transport of High Loads

The SSPG will be working closely with the NZ Heavy Haulage Association to review and revise the Guide. It is expected to be issued for industry views in the first half of 2018.

Proposed Guides

The EEA, SSPG, NCLW and AMG identify in their Strategic Plan and current work-plan the Guides and publications which are a priority for review or preparation (See 3.1 above).

Switching Instructions and Communications Guide

A new Guide on switching instructions and communications is to be prepared to document procedures to ensure effective communication between all relevant parties before and during switching operations and a description on how switching instructions are prepared and approved.

The Guide is intended for control engineers, supervisors and those involved in switching operations. The types of equipment to be covered will be clarified.

The Guide will be in two parts and include an appendix of a sample switching instruction:

- Part 1: General advice
- Part 2: Define the risks of switching and describe how to manage the risks

Guide to Live LV Electrical Work

The Guide to Live LV Electrical Work was first published in March 2005, was reviewed in 2013, and again in 2016/17.

The Guide will be further reviewed by the NCLW as part of their work on live LV.

Overhead Line Conductor Condition Assessment

The AMG has created an industry working group to discuss the issue of overhead line condition assessment and scope a possible work programme for the EEA to carry out to provide support and guidance to the industry on overhead line conductor condition assessment.

In the initial phase the group will meet to:

- Analyse the results of the 2015 Overhead Line Conductor Survey
- Share their own knowledge on conductor condition assessment
- Investigate developments overseas in the assessment of conductor condition
- Produce a report outlining the state of conductor asset management in New Zealand

Should the need be identified the group may move onto a second phase and develop an EEA Guide on the topic.

4.3 Recently Released or Updated Guides or Advisory Bulletins

The EEA has published two revised Guides since the previous Newsletter.

Guide for Safe Work on Cables

A mostly new Guide for [Safe Work on Cables](#) has been published and is available on the EEA website. It also replaces the previous Guide to the Identification of and Work on Cables.

The Guide applies to work on cables operating at LV or HV, but does not cover technical requirements such as cable jointing for which reference should be made to the [Line Mechanics and Cable Jointers Handbook](#).

The Guide outlines general safety requirements required by legislation and the industry, including the need to notify certain work, wear personal protective equipment, take precautions in confined spaces and have rescue techniques and procedures available in the event of emergency situations arising. It sets out safety related aspects of specific situations or tasks, including:

- (a) operation of existing network cables;
- (b) locating and identifying cables and fault finding;
- (c) isolating and earthing of cables for safe work;
- (d) creation of an equipotential zone before other work begins;
- (e) work near plant and equipment of other utilities;
- (f) working in transport corridors, including temporary traffic management.

Guide for Supervision for Health and Safety

The revised [Guide for Supervision for Health and Safety](#) has been published and is available on the EEA website. This Guide was originally issued as the Guide to Supervision for Safety in 2006 and was revised and reissued in 2012.

The latest version has been prepared to provide guidance on the requirements for supervision for the health and safety of employees/workers undertaking work within the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI), and the obligations of all persons who make decisions that directly or indirectly affect the supervision for health and safety of employees/workers.

The Guide focuses on the current understanding of the role of supervision as it relates to health and safety management within the ESI, and expands on the requirements set out in the industry safety rules. It focuses on the roles of supervision, and not just on the position description or designation of a person as a 'Supervisor'.

The Guide covers the requirements of supervision, during the pre-work planning, scheduling, organising and while work is actually taking place.

Changes from 2012 Version to 2017 Version include;

- The inclusion of 'health' into the scope and title of the Guide.
- The new Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.
- Inclusion of guidance on overlapping duties under HSW Act

- The amended provisions made to the supervision requirements in the SM-EI July 2015 version. In particular, the new ‘Responsible Employees (Safety)’ role and amendments made to section 4, rules 1.401 and 1.402.
- An additional concept of supervision relating to the new Responsible Employees (Safety) role.
- The use of the term Supervisor rather than ‘Employee in Charge’ relating to the requirements of worksite supervision.
- New ‘worker’ and ‘business’ terminology and responsibilities.
- Additional new essential and desirable attributes for a supervisor.

This version is issued as an interim Guide to allow companies time to consider the amendments and incorporate them into their company procedures. It will be reviewed again in May 2018.

4.4 Accident and Incident Notices

Reported Events

Reports of accidents and incidents are posted on the EEA website. Readers are reminded to check the EEA web site periodically for new notices (access through an EEA member is now required); 106 notices from New Zealand have been posted to date for 2017, plus 55 from the United Kingdom and Ireland and 1 from Australia. Readers need to ensure they review the posted reports to identify any hazards that affect their assets or methods of working.

Reporting New Events

To be able to publish accident and incident notices the EEA needs to be notified of their occurrence. Businesses are encouraged to ensure that they are providing summary information to the EEA so that relevant information can be disseminated to industry. Business identification is not published unless by agreement, and the EEA website limits access to the reports to ‘members only’. The EEA has prepared a [Safety Alert Reporting Template](#), which enables quick provision of information.

5. WORKSHOPS & COURSES

5.1 EEA Health and Safety Workshop

The EEA Health and Safety Workshop for 2017 was held in Wellington on 11th and 12th October. [Presentations](#) are available on the EEA website.

5.2 Live Work Workshops

Workshops were held in Wellington and Christchurch in September in support of the ECP 46 Industry Practice Note. Nearly 90 delegates attended in total. The programme included syndicate work to discuss Network Justification Criteria for working live and what might be included on an “Exclusion list”, which is assets/situations where live work should not be carried out as the residual risks are deemed too high. [Presentations](#) are available on the EEA website.

5.3 SM-EI Workshops

The EEA is currently considering holding a series of workshops on SM-EI and live work topics across the country in April 2018. Details will be available on the EEA website.

6. LEGISLATION AND REGULATORY UPDATE

6.1 Health & Safety at Work Act

Since the commencement of the Health and Safety at Work Act on April 4th last year there have not been any amendments. WorkSafe has periodically introduced guidance material, which is available on the [WorkSafe website](#).

6.2 HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations

The Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations came into force on 1st December 2017. These regulations replace equivalent regulations published under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act, and are made under the Health and Safety at Work Act because they relate to workplaces.

WorkSafe publishes substantive information on the [new regulations and the changes](#) on its website.

A number of amendments to the regulations also came into force on the 1st December, mostly to tidy up errors etc.

6.3 Classes of Registration for Electrical Workers

The EWRB has published Gazette Notices for revised classes of registration for electrical workers, with accompanying requirements for registration and the type of PEW each class of registration may perform. The requirements came into effect on the 27th October 2017 and the full notice is available at [New Zealand Gazette – No. 45](#).

Of note is that the single Line Mechanic class has been divided into five classes, being;

- Transmission Line Mechanic
- Traction Line Mechanic
- Distribution Line Mechanic
- Distribution Line Mechanic (Endorsed)
- Substation Maintainer

7. GUIDES ISSUED BY REGULATORS AND OTHER PARTIES

7.1 Safe Work Instruments for Hazardous Substances Stationary Containers

WorkSafe has published 12 'safe work instruments' relating to hazardous substances stationary containers, which came into effect on the 1st December. These replace codes previously published by the EPA under the HSNO Act.

8. SM-EI

8.1 SM-EI General

An electronic version of SM-EI is available. Details can be found on the EEA website: [SM-EI Electronic version](#).

8.2 Interpretations and Clarifications

Three formal interpretations relating to SM-EI matters have been issued since the previous Newsletter (Formal interpretations are posted on the EEA website at: [Safety Manual – Electricity Industry \(SM-EI\) Interpretations](#)). In addition, a number of requests for comment or guidance have been received and responded to. A summary of the interpretations, and the advice provided, is as follows;

Interpretations

Recipients at Worksite in Switchyards

Background - A network company requested clarification on the application of rule 3.412a.iii. with respect to the presence of the recipient at the worksite for access permits in switchyards where there are multiple workparties. The clarification related to whether the rule requires the recipient to remain at the worksite as they would be required to do if there was only one work party.

SSPG Response - The SSPG reviewed the requirements of rule 3.412 with respect to the requirements for the recipient to be present at the worksite for access permits in a switchyard and considered that there is no discrepancy between rules 3.412a.ii and 3.412a.iii.

Rule 3.412a.iii. allows the recipient to manage multiple workparties working under a single access permit in a single switchyard without requiring the recipient to be a member of any one work party. The recipient must, however, be present at the worksite, i.e. in the switchyard, at all times when work is taking place.

The provision enables the recipient to manage multiple workparties working under a single permit but they must always be in the vicinity of the work, i.e. in the switchyard.

The SSPG has also undertaken to review the wording in the relevant parts of rule 3.412 when SM-EI is next reviewed to ensure the provisions are sufficiently clear.

Earthing and Proving De-Energised

Background - A network company requested clarification on the application of rules 3.601b.i., 3.602d. & 3.602e. with respect to proving de-energised before applying earths. The clarification related to whether proving de-energised applies only to portable earths or whether it also applies to installed earth switches.

The inquiry also requested guidance on what the term 'proving de-energised' means, i.e. is it limited to the use of a voltage detector or can a visual inspection be used.

SSPG Response - The SSPG considers that with respect to rule 3.601 b.i. 'proving de-energised' is a requirement that must be applied to all situations before an earth is applied, and is not limited to the application of portable earths.

The SSPG advises, however, that there are options for how 'proving de-energised' may be achieved. While the use of a voltage detection device (VDD) is the most commonly used method of proving de-energised, other means may be used provided they demonstrate that the de-energised state is 'proven'. Hence an assumption that a conductor is de-energised based on an operating sequence, for example, would not suffice, but the visual confirmation that disconnectors (provided they have visible breaks) are open would suffice, including when 'checked open' as part of an operating sequence. Likewise confirmation of zero volts on a panel indication may be sufficient if there is no other means of confirmation.

Where portable earths are to be applied to conductors the SSPG expects the use of a VDD because of the proximity of the operator to the equipment and the availability of exposed conductor. This principle should also be applied to the closing of an earth switch by an operator in the immediate vicinity of the switch.

Person in Operational Control

Background - A generation company and transmission company have requested clarification of the SM-EI requirements for permit issue in the circumstance where both have electrically connected assets within the same isolation boundary.

The circumstance arose where the generation company has a branch line with a tee connection to a transmission company line, but where all three points of isolation are owned and controlled by the transmission company (including a disconnector in the generation company's switchyard).

SSPG Response - The SSPG has reviewed the requirements of SM-EI with respect to the controls associated with who may be the issuer of permits.

SM-EI addresses this requirement only in Appendix D Principles Applicable to Access and Test Permits, specifically sections a. and b. in which it refers to the employee in operational control.

Appendix D section a. states 'At any point in time, equipment shall be under the control of only either the employee in operational control or the recipient', and section b. states 'The permit is a form of "contractual" agreement between the employee with operational control of the equipment and the recipient, under which the equipment is handed over to the recipient in a defined state.'

The SSPG confirms that the control of the equipment rests with the party in operational control. In this case, while there were two asset owners within the isolation boundary, there was only one party in operational control, being the party appointed by the transmission company. As the transmission company owned and controlled all three points of isolation there was no need for the transmission company (as the party in operational control) to request an assurance from the generation company, and no request was made.

The SSPG also advises that when a permit has been applied to equipment, an assurance should not be issued where it would enable a separate party to apply their own permit to the same equipment, irrespective of the separate party's ownership of the equipment.

In summary the party in operational control of equipment must retain control of that equipment except where they have issued a permit for that equipment, or undertaken a transfer of operational control to another party. Any assurance issued must be only to enable another party to apply a permit on equipment for which that party has operational control, either continuously or at least for the duration of the permit.

Clarifications

Issuer Applied Earths

A network company requested clarification on the requirements of rule 3.511 a.i. and its reference to rule 3.602 l.ii. and whether it is permissible to apply only one issuer applied earth for permit issue, i.e. 'any' could be read as 'any one'. The SSPG confirms that the rule is to be read as requiring the application of issuer applied earths such that the equipment has earths between it and all points of isolation, recognizing that a single earth may cover several points of isolation, e.g. where the conductor becomes common before it reaches the equipment.

8.3 SM-EI References Update

The following documents referred to in SM-EI have been updated, re-issued or revoked since the previous Newsletter was published.

Publisher	Publ Code	Doc No	Title	SM-EI Rule Ref
EEA			<i>Guide to Supervision for Health and Safety</i>	Definitions, Part 1 section 4
EEA			<i>Guide to Safe Work With Cables</i>	3.731
EPA	Hazardous Substances Notice		<i>Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice</i>	2.701
Legislation			<i>Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017</i>	2.801, 2.704
Legislation			<i>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act</i>	
NZTA	Factsheet	37	<i>D endorsement for carrying dangerous goods</i>	2.1102
NZTA	Factsheet	2	<i>Work time and logbooks</i>	2.901

9. PREPARATION FOR INTRODUCTION OF FORMAL SYSTEMS TO MANAGE LV WORK

The SSPG has an active workstream to determine the controls applicable to LV work, both live and de-energised. The controls will be modelled on those applicable to work on HV equipment, with the appropriate matching of the controls to the risks.

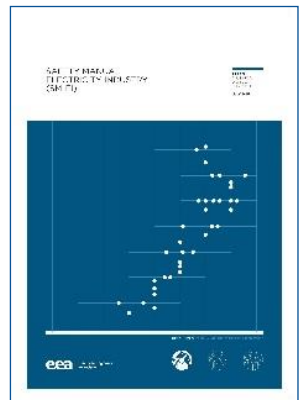
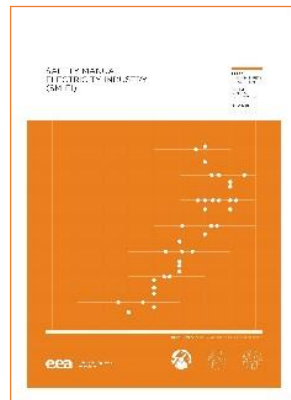
One of the controls being considered is the work management system which will be applied to work on de-energised LV equipment. For such a work management system to be effective it is essential the LV field equipment is accurately represented on drawings and is accurately marked in the field, i.e. points of isolation must be known and drawings must identify where they are and use the same description as exists on the equipment in the field.

The SSPG is aware that some LV network equipment is not accurately recorded and marked, and this would make the introduction of a formal management system difficult. The SSPG advises that all asset owners should immediately commence a programme of ensuring that LV system drawings are available and accurate and that LV field equipment is marked. The EEA will be working closely with ENA and Staylive to progress this work.

10. CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

The EEA, SSPG, NCLW and AMG wish all readers a pleasant and safe Christmas.

EEA SAFETY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES GROUP (SSPG) | DECEMBER 2017



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