



Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000

as amended

made under subsection 421 (1) of the

Telecommunications Act 1997

This compilation was prepared on 15 December 2005
taking into account amendments up to *Telecommunications Cabling Provider
Amendment Rules 2005 (No. 1)*

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

Contents

Part 1	Introductory	
1.1	Name of Rules [see Note 1]	3
1.2	Commencement	3
1.3	Definitions	3
1.4	Approval of forms	3
1.5	Application of the Rules	4
Part 2	Cabling work	
2.1	Types	5
2.2	Open cabling work	5
2.3	Restricted cabling work	5
2.4	Lift cabling work	6
Part 3	Registration	
3.1	Arrangements for registration	7
3.2	Information given by registered cabling providers	8
3.3	Registrar no longer accredited — consequences for registered cabling providers	8
Part 4	Performance of cabling work	
4.1	Performance of cabling work	9
4.2	Standard of cabling work	9
4.3	Cabling and customer equipment	9
4.4	Supervision of unregistered cabling provider	9
4.5	Certification of cabling work	9
4.6	Additional requirements relating to the performance of restricted cabling work	10
Part 5	Relationship with the ACA	
5.1	Assistance to the ACA	11
Schedule 1	Standard of cabling work — requirements for exemption from certain clauses of Wiring Rules	12
Notes		13

Part 1 Introductory

1.1 **Name of Rules** [see Note 1]

These Rules are the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000*.

1.2 **Commencement**

These Rules commence on 3 October 2000.

1.3 **Definitions**

In these Rules:

Act means the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

approved form means a form approved by the ACA under section 1.4.

cabling provider means an individual who performs or supervises cabling work.

cabling work means cabling work of a kind that is declared by the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 1997*, as in force from time to time, to be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9 of Part 21 of the Act.

Labelling Notice means:

- (a) the *Telecommunications Labelling (Customer Equipment and Cabling) Notice 1997* as amended from time to time; or
- (b) a Notice made in substitution for that Notice.

lift cabling work has the meaning given by section 2.4.

open cabling work has the meaning given by section 2.2.

registered cabling provider has the meaning given by subsection 3.1 (8).

registration system means the system operated for subsection 3.1 (1).

restricted cabling work has the meaning given by section 2.3.

unregistered cabling provider has the meaning given by subsection 4.1 (2).

Wiring Rules means the Australian Standard – Installation Requirements for Customer Cabling (Wiring Rules) (AS/ACIF S009:2001), as in force from time to time.

1.4 **Approval of forms**

The ACA may approve, in writing, forms that must or may be used for the purpose of complying with these Rules.

Examples of forms

- 1 Forms for registration under the registration system mentioned in subsections 3.1 (2) and (3).
- 2 A certificate for the purposes of section 4.5.

Section 1.5

1.5 Application of the Rules

These Rules apply to every individual who wishes:

- (a) to perform the type of cabling work specified in Part 2; or
- (b) to supervise the performance of any type of cabling work that is specified in Part 2.

Part 2 Cabling work

2.1 Types

These Rules apply to 3 types of cabling work:

- (a) open cabling work; and
- (b) restricted cabling work; and
- (c) lift cabling work.

2.2 Open cabling work

Open cabling work is any type of cabling work (including aerial or underground cabling work on private or public property) in which the customer cabling that is used terminates at the network boundary on a socket, a network termination device or a distributor.

Examples of distributors

- 1 Building Distributor (formerly known as a Main Distribution Frame).
- 2 Campus Distributor.

2.3 Restricted cabling work

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the following cabling work is *restricted cabling work*:
 - (a) cabling work (including aerial or underground cabling work on private property):
 - (i) that is performed only in relation to a customer's premises; and
 - (ii) in which the electrical supply voltage does not exceed typical domestic single-phase and three-phase electrical supply voltages; and
 - (iii) in which the customer cabling that is used terminates at the network boundary on a socket or network termination device;
 - (b) cabling work in which customer cabling is connected to customer equipment that complies with:
 - (i) the Act; and
 - (ii) the requirements of the Labelling Notice;
 - (c) cabling work that meets each of the following criteria:
 - (i) the work is performed only in relation to a customer's premises;
 - (ii) the electrical supply voltage exceeds the typical domestic single-phase and three-phase electrical supply voltages;
 - (iii) the supply voltages are identifiable by every person performing the cabling work;
 - (iv) the electrical power cables are inaccessible to any person performing the cabling work

Section 2.4

Note 1 Domestic single-phase and three-phase electrical supply voltages are nominally 240 and 415 V a.c. (Volts Alternating Current) respectively.

Note 2 Section 4.6 sets out requirements that must be met if a cabling provider is performing restricted cabling work that relates to aerial cabling.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to cabling work:
- (a) performed between customer equipment and any of the following jumperable distributors or jumperable frames, and terminating at the distributor or frame:
 - (i) a Building Distributor;
 - (ii) a Campus Distributor;
 - (iii) a Local Distributor;
 - (iv) a Floor Distributor;
 - (v) a System Distribution Frame;
 - (vi) a Test Point Frame; or
 - (b) involving cable pairs that are included in cable sheaths shared with other services; or
 - (c) performed between customer equipment and a patch panel, and terminating at the patch panel.

Examples of restricted cabling work

- 1 Cabling work connected behind an alarm panel or modem (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).
- 2 Cabling work connected directly behind a Customer Switching System (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).
- 3 Cabling work for additional phone points (other than the first point) in a commercial, high rise or multi-storey building, if the service involved is a standard telephone service (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).
- 4 Cabling work for a home automation system (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).

2.4 Lift cabling work

Lift cabling work is cabling work:

- (a) that is performed in relation to a lift that has been installed, or is to be installed; and
- (b) in relation to which the customer cabling that is used connects:
 - (i) a cross connection point adjacent to the lift motor room; and
 - (ii) the lift control cubicle within the lift motor room; and
 - (iii) the lift cars.

Examples of cross connection points

- 1 The Floor Distributor (formerly known as the Intermediate Distribution Frame).
- 2 The Local Distributor (formerly known as the Final Distribution Point).
- 3 Another suitable cable termination point adjacent to the lift motor room.

Part 3 Registration

3.1 Arrangements for registration

- (1) The ACA must make arrangements for the operation of a system for the registration of cabling providers (the *registration system*).
- (2) The registration system must include the following matters:
 - (a) the publication of competency requirements with which a cabling provider must have evidence of compliance before being eligible for registration;
 - (b) the registration, by a registrar, of cabling providers who comply with those requirements;
 - (c) the registration, by a registrar, of individuals:
 - (i) who do not comply with the competency requirements; and
 - (ii) to whom the transitional arrangements in section 6.2 apply.
- (3) The registration system may also include some or all of the following matters:
 - (a) requirements for the conduct of the registrars;
 - (b) conditions to which registration may be subject;
 - (c) circumstances in which registration may be suspended, revoked or renewed;
 - (d) arrangements for the auditing of cabling work;
 - (e) arrangements for the auditing of registration documents;
 - (f) arrangements, consistent with the *Privacy Act 1988* and the Information Privacy Principles, for the protection of information given to a registrar.
- (4) For paragraph (2) (a), a cabling provider is taken to comply with the competency requirements if the provider declares to a registrar that the provider holds a copy of at least 1 of the following documents:
 - (a) a current cabling provider licence;
 - (b) written certification from a registered training organisation that the provider has completed a training course that complies with the competency requirements;
 - (c) a proof of registration from a registrar which shows that the provider is currently registered under these Rules.

Note Upon registration, a provider will receive proof of registration from their registrar. The precise form of the proof of registration is a matter for the particular registrar, but it will usually be a registration card, and in some cases a written certificate.

- (5) The registration system may:
 - (a) authorise the publication of competency requirements for:
 - (i) different types of individual; and

Section 3.2

- (ii) the different types of cabling work mentioned in Part 2; and
 - (b) include other arrangements relating to the performance or supervision of cabling work.
- (6) The ACA:
 - (a) may operate the registration system itself; or
 - (b) engage 1 or more persons to:
 - (i) operate the registration system, or
 - (ii) act as registrars; and
 - (b) is not required to act as a registrar.
- (7) The ACA must not engage a person to operate the registration system or act as a registrar unless the ACA has accredited the person in accordance with accreditation procedures made and published by the ACA.
- (8) A cabling provider who is registered under the registration system is a ***registered cabling provider*** for the cabling work to which the registration relates.

3.2 Information given by registered cabling providers

- (1) A registered cabling provider must inform a registrar of any change to the information for contacting the provider that is held by the registrar.
- (2) The cabling provider must comply with subsection (1) within 21 days after the change happens.

3.3 Registrar no longer accredited — consequences for registered cabling providers

- (1) This section applies if, for any reason, a registrar ceases to be an accredited registrar.
- (2) A registered cabling provider whose registration is in force, and who gained registration through a registrar before that registrar ceased to be accredited, is taken to remain registered until the earliest of:
 - (a) the end of a period specified by the ACA; and
 - (b) the date on which the cabling provider's registration ceases to apply.

Part 4 Performance of cabling work

4.1 Performance of cabling work

- (1) Cabling work of any of the types mentioned in Part 2 must be performed by:
 - (a) a registered cabling provider; or
 - (b) an individual mentioned in subsection (2).
- (2) An individual who is not a registered cabling provider (an *unregistered cabling provider*) may perform cabling work only if the individual is supervised, at all times while performing cabling work, by a registered cabling provider.

4.2 Standard of cabling work

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), cabling work of any of the types mentioned in Part 2 must be performed, and supervised, in accordance with:
 - (a) the competency requirements mentioned in paragraph 3.1 (2) (a); and
 - (b) the Wiring Rules.
- (2) Cabling work that complies with clause 1 or 2 of Schedule 1 is not required to comply with clauses 5.1.11.2.1 and 5.1.11.2.2 of the Wiring Rules.

4.3 Cabling and customer equipment

A cabling provider may install and use cable and customer equipment only if it complies with the requirements of the Labelling Notice.

4.4 Supervision of unregistered cabling provider

If a registered cabling provider supervises an unregistered cabling provider, the registered cabling provider must ensure that:

- (a) the unregistered cabling provider is supervised, at all times while performing cabling work, by a registered cabling provider; and
- (b) each registered cabling provider who supervises that cabling work accepts full responsibility for the standard of the work performed under the provider's supervision; and
- (c) all work performed under supervision complies fully with:
 - (i) the competency requirements mentioned in paragraph 3.1 (2) (a); and
 - (ii) the Wiring Rules.

4.5 Certification of cabling work

- (1) This section applies whenever a cabling provider finishes any cabling work (including a discrete part of a cabling project), other than:
 - (a) running jumpers on distribution frames; or

Section 4.6

- (b) transposing jumpers on distribution frames; or
 - (c) removing jumpers from distribution frames; or
 - (d) replacing a piece of minor cabling equipment (including a plug, socket, module or over voltage unit).
- (2) The registered cabling provider who performed the cabling work or supervised the performance of the cabling work must:
- (a) prepare a statement that identifies the cabling work, and states that the cabling work:
 - (i) has been completed; and
 - (ii) complies fully with the Wiring Rules; and
 - (b) give the statement to:
 - (i) the cabling provider's employer; or
 - (ii) if the cabling provider has been engaged to perform the cabling work through a person other than an employer — that person; or
 - (iii) in any other case — the customer who engaged the cabling provider to perform the cabling work.
- (3) The statement may be prepared:
- (a) in an approved form; or
 - (b) as an attachment to, or an entry on, an invoice or receipt that relates to the cabling work.
- (4) The statement may show whether the cabling work was performed by the cabling provider:
- (a) on the cabling provider's own behalf; or
 - (b) as an employee; or
 - (c) on behalf of a person who is not the cabling provider's employer.
- (5) If the cabling provider who performed the cabling work gives the statement to a person mentioned in subparagraph (2) (b) (i) or (ii), that person must give the statement to the customer who asked for the cabling work to be performed.
- (6) A cabling provider who prepares a statement mentioned in subsection (2) must:
- (a) keep a copy of the statement for at least 1 year after preparing it; and
 - (b) make the copy available, on reasonable request, to:
 - (i) the ACA and its inspectors; or
 - (ii) an auditor authorised by the ACA to inspect the copy for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Rules.

4.6 Additional requirements relating to the performance of restricted cabling work

If a cabling provider is performing restricted cabling work that relates to aerial cabling, the cabling provider must not use poles that are used, or are available for use, on the property for the distribution of electricity.

Part 5 Relationship with the ACA

5.1 Assistance to the ACA

A cabling provider must give all reasonable cooperation and assistance to:

- (a) the ACA and its inspectors; and
- (b) auditors authorised by the ACA for the purpose of monitoring compliance with these Rules.

Schedule 1 Standard of cabling work — requirements for exemption from certain clauses of Wiring Rules

(subsection 4.2 (2))

1. The conductors and terminations of telecommunications cables are to be located in the same enclosure as uninsulated or single insulated conductors and terminations of LV power cables, but:
 - (a) accidental contact with the LV conductors and terminations by any part of the body of or by any tool used by persons working on the telecommunications cables is prevented by means of a physical barrier or obstruction; or
 - (b) if both the telecommunications cables and the LV power cables are terminated on building control or monitoring equipment the telecommunications cables and LV power cables are installed in a restricted access location where only persons who are qualified or authorised to install or maintain both LV electrical installations and telecommunications installations can gain access.

2. The conductors and terminations of telecommunications cables are not separated from the uninsulated and single insulated conductors and terminations of LV power cables by the minimum distance of 150 mm or by a permanent rigidly-fixed barrier of durable insulating material or metal because the conductors and terminations of the telecommunications cables and LV power cables are installed as follows:
 - (a) the telecommunications cables and the LV power cables are terminated on building control or monitoring equipment that is installed in a restricted access location where only persons who are qualified and authorised to install or maintain both LV electrical installations and telecommunications installations can gain access; and
 - (b) separate cables are used for the LV power and the telecommunications services; and
 - (c) the telecommunications circuits that terminate on the building control or monitoring equipment:
 - (i) do not share the same cable sheath as any other telecommunications services; and
 - (ii) only connect to the telecommunications network via a compliant isolating interface.

Note 1 Enclosure means any enclosed space, including a room, wall cavity or cabinet.

Note 2 Restricted access location means a locked room or enclosure where appropriate signage is used to ensure accidental access is not obtained by persons who are not qualified or authorised to gain access.

Note 3 Compliant isolating interface means carrier equipment or customer equipment that meets the requirements of AS/NZS 60950 for a TNV1, TNV2, or TNV3 interface, as applicable to the circumstances (eg a modem or a line isolation unit (LIU)).

Notes to the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000*

Note 1

The *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000* (in force under subsection 421 (1) of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is a requirement for all non-exempt legislative instruments to be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

Table of Instruments

Title	Date of notification in <i>Gazette</i> or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000</i>	3 Oct 2000 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2000, No. S527)	3 Oct 2000	
<i>Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2001 (No. 1)</i>	30 Mar 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S108)	30 Mar 2001	—
<i>Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2001 (No. 2)</i>	21 Dec 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S520)	21 Dec 2001	—
<i>Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2002 (No. 1)</i>	18 Dec 2002 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2002, No. GN50)	18 Dec 2002	—
<i>Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2005 (No. 1)</i>	14 Dec 2005 (see F2005L04052)	15 Dec 2005	—

Table of Amendments

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
S. 1.3.....	am. 2001 No. 2; 2002 No. 1; 2005 No. 1
S. 1.5.....	am. 2005 No. 1
Part 2	
S. 2.2.....	am. 2005 No. 1
Example 1 to s. 2.2	am. 2001 No. 1
S. 2.3.....	rs. 2001 No. 1; 2005 No. 1
Part 4	
S. 4.1.....	am. 2005 No. 1
S. 4.2.....	am. 2005 No. 1
S. 4.4.....	am. 2005 No. 1
S. 4.5.....	am. 2005 No. 1
Part 6	rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 6.1.....	rep. 2005 No. 1
Heading to s. 6.2.....	rs. 2001 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
S. 6.2.....	am. 2001 No. 1 rep. 2005 No. 1
Schedule 1	
Schedule 1	ad. 2005 No. 1