Arrangements for Operation of the Registration System (No. 3) Amendment 2012 (No. 1)

_Telecommunications Act 1997_

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes this Instrument under subsection 3.1 (1) of the _Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000_ and subsection 421 (1) of the _Telecommunications Act 1997._

Dated 17 April 2012

Chris Chapman  
[signed]  
Member

Chris Cheah  
[signed]  
Member/General Manager

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 **Name of Instrument**

This Instrument is the _Arrangements for the Operation of the Registration System (No. 3) Amendment 2012 (No.1)._  

2 **Commencement**

This Instrument commences on 1 July 2012.


3 **Amendment**

Schedule 1 amends the _Arrangements for Operation of the Registration System (No. 3)._
Schedule 1 Amendments

(section 3)

[1] After section 4

insert

4A Definitions

In these Arrangements, unless the contrary intention appears, the following terms have the meaning given to them in the Rules:

(a) cabling provider;
(b) cabling work;
(c) lift cabling work;
(d) open cabling work;
(e) restricted cabling work;
(f) unregistered cabling provider;
(g) Wiring Rules.

[2] Section 7, including the note

substitute

7 Competency requirements

For the purposes of paragraph 3.1 (2) (a) of the Rules, the competency requirements with which a cabling provider must comply before being eligible for registration or renewal of registration under the registration system are specified in Schedule 1.

Note Under section 4.2A of the Rules, cabling work must be performed, and supervised, in accordance with the competency requirements that are specific to the type of cabling work being performed or supervised.
After Part 8

Insert

Part 9  Transitional arrangements – competency requirements

20  Definitions for Part 9

In this Part:

former competency requirements means the competency requirements mentioned in section 7 as in force immediately before 1 July 2012.

new competency requirements means the competency requirements mentioned in section 7 that are in force on 1 July 2012.

transitional period means the period of time commencing on 1 July 2012 and ending on 30 June 2014.

21  Renewal of registration – written evidence of competency

For the purposes of section 16, a cabling provider who applies to renew their registration during the transitional period will satisfy the requirement to give to a Registrar a copy of written evidence of competency if the evidence:

(a) demonstrates compliance with the former competency requirements; or

(b) demonstrates compliance with the new competency requirements.

22  Renewal of registration – use of current and expired registrations

After the transitional period, paragraphs 16 (a) and 16 (b) will not apply to an application for renewal of registration if the cabling provider’s current registration, or expired registration, as the case may be, was granted on the basis that the cabling provider had complied with the former competency requirements.

23  Renewal of registration – permission by ACMA to use expired registration

After the transitional period, the ACMA may not exercise the discretion mentioned in subsection 11 (1) to allow a cabling provider who held a registration that has expired for more than 12 months, to use that registration as evidence of competency as if it were a current registration, if the expired registration was granted on the basis that the cabling provider had complied with the former competency requirements.
Schedule 1 Competency Requirements

(Section 7)

Part 1 Introduction

For the purpose of paragraph 3.1 (2) (a) of the Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000 (the Cabling Provider Rules) the competency requirements in this document have been published by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (the ACMA). This document details the competency requirements that cabling providers need to satisfy in order to be registered to perform open, restricted and lift cabling work. A cabling provider may only perform or supervise the performance of a particular type of cabling work if they have obtained the necessary competencies for that type of cabling work.

These requirements are the basis on which the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) via their Industry Training Advisory Bodies (ITABs), originally developed competency standards and related training for cabling, within the Australian Qualifications Framework and Australian Recognition Framework. The industry document, Pathways to ACMA Cabling Provider Rules Cabler Registration (the Pathways’) outlines the training modules which are based on the competency requirements in this document. The Pathways, as in force from time to time, are published on the ACMA website www.acma.gov.au.

The responsibility for any future development of the Pathways is the responsibility of the National Skills Standards Council (the NSSC) via their Industry Skills Council (the ISC).

1.1 Competency requirements

The competency requirements are based on the requirements in:
(a) the Australian Standard AS/CA S008:2010 Requirements for customer cabling products, as in force from time to time (“AS/CA S008”); and
(b) the Wiring Rules;
within the context of the:
(i) installation and modification of cable support, earthing and termination infrastructures;
(ii) installation, maintenance and modification of communications cables and earth wires;
(iii) termination and testing of communications cables and earth wires;
(iv) creation of specific records and completion of mandatory completion forms; and
(v) monitoring of work activities and direct supervision of cabling providers not holding appropriate registration.

Note: The Wiring Rules are defined in the Cabling Provider Rules as follows:

Wiring Rules means:
(a) the “Australian Standard AS/ACIF S009:2006 - Installation Requirements for Customer Cabling (Wiring Rules)”; or
(b) a standard published in substitution for the standard mentioned in paragraph (a); as in force from time to time.
1.2 Cabling Provider Registration

The ISC develops competency standards based on the requirements in this document. These standards then provide the basis for mandatory cabling provider registration under the Cabling Provider Rules. Other national ISCs may either adopt these endorsed standards within their own training packages or formally demonstrate equivalence by mapping their existing standards to the competency requirements.

When equivalent standards and/or qualifications are determined, a “List of Equivalence Requirements” shall be certified by the relevant ISCs after mapping, then provided to the ACMA for distribution to all accredited cabling provider registrars under the Cabling Provider Rules. Registrars will then use the list to determine whether the cabling provider meets the necessary competency requirements for registration.

Future equivalence determinations will be made by appropriate ISCs and forwarded to the ACMA for agreement and distribution to all accredited cabling provider registrars.

Part 2 Restricted Cabling Requirements

2.1 Description

Restricted cabling work is cabling work that is performed only in relation to a customer’s premises, and in which the customer cabling terminates at the network boundary on a socket or network termination device. Restricted cabling work includes aerial, underground, coaxial and broadband cabling work on private property.

Typically the restricted type of customer cabling is confined to domestic premises but it may be applicable to certain small business and commercial environments.

2.2 Range of application

The range of application listed below lists the conditions associated with the performance of restricted cabling work and specifies the basic knowledge and minimum expected competence for obtaining a registration to perform restricted cabling work.

A cabling provider who wishes to perform restricted cabling work of a particular type must obtain the relevant competencies for that type of restricted cabling work. For example, a cabling provider who wishes to perform broadband restricted cabling work must obtain the competencies relevant to broadband restricted cabling work by completing the relevant training units.

Cabling environment:

- Indoor environments including concealed locations such as ceilings, false ceilings, internal wall space, under floor and damp situations;
- Outdoor environments including cable installations on external walls, underground and aerial cabling on private and public property;
- Aerial telecommunications cabling work but does not include installations on poles
shared with low voltage (LV) or high voltage (HV) electrical power cables; and
- Underground cabling in an exclusive trench or shared trench with electrical low voltage (LV) cables and/or other utilities.

**Cable type:**
- aerial
- coaxial
- copper twisted pair
- data cables: eg. Category 5, 6, 6A or 7
- external
- indoor
- underground

**Cable identification:**
- Cable conductor identification codes may be colour coded, banded, numbered or lettered.

**Termination systems:**
- network termination device.
- socket types: Australian modular socket, Mode 3 alarm socket or United States modular.
  
  *Note* Jumperable distributors are not included in this requirement.

**Earthing and protection:**
Installation of protective earth for over voltage and surge/spike suppression must be treated in accordance with the Wiring Rules.

**Records to be kept:**
- Network Termination Device (NTD) Record cards.
- Telecommunication Cabling Advice (TCA) forms - TCA1 (mandatory) and TCA2 (voluntary).
  
  *Note* Records may be in hard copy or software versions but must conform to the Wiring Rules.

**Relevant legislation, codes, regulations and standards:**
- The *Telecommunications Act 1997*;
- Cabling Provider Rules;
- Rules associated with accredited registrars and the registration scheme;
- ACMA technical standards, including AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
- The Wiring Rules;
- Communications Cabling Manual (Restricted);
- AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules);
- Certified Components List;
- Labelling requirements for cabling products; and
- OH&S and environmental policy and procedures.
  
  *Note* The references to standards are to the standards as amended or replaced from time to time.
2.3 Assessment

The cabling provider should preferably be assessed within the workplace environment, but suitably simulated workplace environments such as a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) training facility would be acceptable.

Assessment must be undertaken by approved assessors within the national Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF) training system, RTOs or assessment as specified in training packages or as determined by the ACMA.

Assessment of competencies or ACMA approved Cabling Provider Rules training program outcomes includes other ACMA mandated requirements, such as regulatory examination requirements which are outside of the AQTF system. The ACMA may specify other requirements in the future.

A cabling provider who wishes to perform restricted cabling work of a particular type must satisfy the assessment requirements for that type of restricted cabling work. For example, a cabling provider who wishes to perform broadband restricted cabling work must demonstrate the assessment outcomes relevant to broadband restricted cabling work.

Assessment Requirements:

The following assessment outcomes must be demonstrated:

- complete a cabling installation and termination, including three types of telephone sockets, one network termination device; and including accurate completion of a TCA1 form (mandatory) or TCA2 (voluntary);
- accurately apply cable conductor identification codes;
- conduct and apply cable test results; and
- correctly interpret and apply relevant regulations and standards, and OH&S and environmental policy and procedures.

Skills and Knowledge Summary:

- Cable installation;
- Cable types;
- Cable termination products;
- ACMA Cabling Provider Rules;
- Cabling provider registration, other rules and regulations; and
- Basic telephony.

Skills and Knowledge Breakdown:

(A) Cable installation including:
- Internal/external installations;
- Cable damage awareness;
- Domestic installations;
- ACMA Cabling Provider Rules including cabling provider registration;
- Cable termination;
- Termination types, network termination devices and outlets;
- Common installation tests;
• Protective earthing; and
• Earth testing.

(B) ACMA Cabling Provider Rules and cabling provider registration including:
• The ACMA’s regulatory and compliance requirements;
• Cabling provider registration, types and limitations; and
• Supervision requirements.

(C) Other rules and regulations including:
• The _Telecommunications Act 1997_;
• AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
• The Wiring Rules;
• AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules);
• Communications Cabling Manual; and
• Mandatory and voluntary technical standards.

(D) Basic telephony including:
• Telephone operation.

**Part 3  Open Cabling Requirements**

**3.1  Description**

_Open cabling work_ is any type of cabling work in which the customer cabling terminates directly at the network boundary on a Socket, Network Termination Device (NTD) or a distributor (Main Distribution Frame (MDF)). Open cabling work includes aerial, underground, structured, coaxial and optical fibre cabling work on private and public property.

Typically, open cabling work that terminates at the MDF is associated with commercial and industrial installations involving many lines, multi-pair cables, backbone cabling, multi-storey buildings and complicated termination modules.

Generally open cabling work that terminates at an MDF is used to connect devices for telecommunications (phones and facsimile), data including video and multimedia, security and alarms, and fire protection.

*Note*  The range of application and critical performance requirements for open cabling includes that specified for restricted cabling in Part 2. The relevant information from Part 2 has not been duplicated below. Please refer to Part 2 for the relevant information.

**3.2  Range of application**

The range of application listed below provides the conditions associated with the performance of open cabling work and specifies the basic knowledge and minimum expected competence for obtaining a registration to perform open cabling work.

A cabling provider who wishes to perform open cabling work of a particular type must obtain the relevant competencies for that type of open cabling work. For example, a cabling provider
who wishes to perform structured or optical fibre open cabling work must obtain the competencies relevant to structured or optical fibre open cabling work by completing the relevant training units.

**Cabling environment:**

- Indoor environments include locations such as ceilings, false ceilings, riser shafts, internal wall space, under floor, damp situations and workstations;
- Outdoor environments including cable installations on external walls, and underground and aerial cabling on private and public property;
- Underground cabling including shared trenches with electrical LV/HV cables and other utilities; and
- Aerial cabling installations that may include the sharing of poles and structures with LV/HV electrical power cables and terminations.

**Cable support systems:**

- Suspension catenary wire, ducts, cable tray, line poles, pipes, pits; and
- Cable support systems to wall and island mounted patched and jumperable distributors including campus distributors, building distributors, floor distributors and local distributors.

*Note*  Cable trays may be galvanised steel or PVC. Perforated low or high sided, single or multi channel cable ducts may be closed, open, PVC, metal, single or multiple channel.

**Cable types:**

- aerial
- coaxial
- copper twisted pair
- data cables: eg. Category 5, 6, 6A, 7
- external
- indoor
- optic fibre
- underground
- copper twisted pair from two pair upwards but must include two, three and four pair and at least one larger cable (50 pair or greater).

**Cable identification:**

- Cable conductor identification codes may be colour coded, banded, numbered or lettered.

**Termination systems:**

- network termination device;
- socket types: Australian modular socket, Mode 3 alarm socket or United States modular;
- at least one jumperable distributor (campus distributor or building distributor) with a capacity of 50 pair or greater; and
- a non-jumperable distributor (local distributor) and a patch panel must be terminated.
Earthing and protection systems:
- Installation of protective earth(s) for over voltage and surge/spike suppression;
- Installation of protective earth barriers for segregation, cable tray, duct and metal equipment enclosures;
- Running of equi-potential bonding conductors to multiple earth neutral, and use of earth stakes;
- Installation of functional earth(s) including telecommunications reference conductor and communications earthing system types to provide customer switching system facilities; and
- Earthing of screened cable, barriers and cable trays for the reduction or elimination of interference from electromagnetic, radio frequency and power sources.

Records to be kept:
- NTD Record cards;
- TCA1 form (mandatory) and TCA2 (voluntary);
- Building, cabling and equipment location plans;
- MDF and other distributor record cards;
- Labelling of patch panels, distributor verticals, distributor pairs, equipment closets and rooms; and
- Labelling of telecommunication outlets.

Note Records may be in hard copy or software versions but must conform to the Wiring Rules.

Relevant legislation, codes, regulations and standards:
- The Telecommunications Act 1997;
- Cabling Provider Rules;
- Rules associated with accredited registrars and the registration scheme;
- ACMA technical standards including AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
- The Wiring Rules;
- Certified Components List;
- Labelling requirements for cabling products;
- Communications Cabling Manual (Open);
- AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules); and
- OH&S and environmental policy and procedures

Note The references to standards are to the standards as amended or replaced from time to time

3.3 Assessment

The cabling provider should preferably be assessed within the workplace environment, but suitably simulated workplace environments such as a RTO training facility would be acceptable.

Assessment must be undertaken by approved assessors within the national AQTF training system via RTOs, or assessment as specified in training packages or as determined by the ACMA.
Assessment of competencies or ACMA approved Cabling Provider Rules training program outcomes includes other ACMA mandated requirements, such as regulatory examination requirements which are outside of the AQTF system. The ACMA may specify other requirements in the future.

A cabling provider who wishes to perform open cabling work of a particular type must satisfy the assessment requirements for that type of open cabling work. For example, a cabling provider who wishes to perform structured or optical fibre open cabling work must demonstrate the assessment outcomes relevant to structured or optical fibre open cabling work.

**Assessment Requirements:**

The following assessment outcomes must be demonstrated:

- terminating systems at both distributor and outlet locations;
- install and terminate one jumperable distributor (distributor) with a capacity of 50 pair or greater;
- terminate at least one 50 pair cable, system of Ethernet (structured) cabling, optical fibre cable and one 4 pair cable, including accurate completion of installation records, drawing alterations and compliance forms;
- placing cables on support structures and building faces for both internal and external locations;
- securing methods for the above locations;
- demonstrate work practices which avoid cable damage(such as crushing, burning, kinking, sheath twist, cutting, nicking and bending radius);
- read and interpret drawings related to cable layouts, outlet location, cable coding system and identifiers and distributor locations;
- conduct and interpret cable test results; and
- correctly interpret and apply relevant legislation, codes, regulations and standards, and OH&S and environmental policy and procedures.

**Skills and Knowledge Summary:**

- Cable installations;
- Cable termination products;
- Cable conductor identification codes;
- Cable support systems;
- Cable types;
- Earthing systems;
- Earth testing;
- Read plans and specifications;
- Cable record systems;
- ACMA Cabling Provider Rules;
- Cabling provider registration, other rules and regulations;
- Basic switching systems;
- Telecommunication hazard awareness; and
- Basic telephony.
Skills and Knowledge Breakdown:

(A) Cable installation including:
- Metallic cables;
- Specialised cable;
- Structured and Optical Fibre cable;
- Internal and external installations;
- Cable dispensers, hauling mechanisms;
- Cable damage awareness;
- Domestic, commercial installations;
- ACMA requirements – the Wiring Rules;
- Cable termination preparations;
- Termination types, distributors, network termination devices and telecommunication outlets;
- Distributors;
- Jumpering;
- Common installation tests; and
- Functional and protective earthing.

(B) Cable termination products including:
- Product termination systems;
- Product termination techniques; and
- Product termination tools.

(C) Cable conductor identification codes including:
- Types of codes; and
- Interpretation of codes.

(D) Cable support systems including:
- Plans and cable locations;
- Wall construction;
- Fixing devices;
- Conduit and ducting;
- Distribution boxes and mounts;
- Installation techniques; and

(E) Cable types including:
- Telecommunications and data cable types;
- Purpose, construction, characteristics;
- Cable identification; and
- ACMA technical standards (including AS/CA S008 or its replacement).

(F) Earthing systems including:
- Multiple earth neutral, co-axial, equi-potential, functional, telecommunications reference conductor and communications earthing systems;
- Cable screening;
- Colour coding;
- Radiofrequency interference and electromagnetic interference;
• Electrical interference;
• Lightning earths;
• Gas arrestors; and
• Overvoltage protection.

(G) Earth testing including:
• Earth testing instruments; and
• Earth testing procedures (insulation and conductor resistance).

(H) Reading plans and specifications including:
• Cabling plans, records, symbols and abbreviations;
• Commercial premises plans; and
• Backbone cabling diagrams.

(I) Cable record systems including:
• Types of records;
• Cable distribution records;
• Jumpering records;
• Standard record systems;
• Responsibilities for records;
• TCA1 forms; and
• ACMA requirements.

(J) ACMA Cabling Provider Rules and cabling provider registration including:
• The ACMA’s regulatory and compliance requirements;
• Cabling Provider registration, types and limitations; and
• Supervision requirements.

(K) Other rules and regulations including:
• The *Telecommunications Act 1997*;
• AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
• the Wiring Rules;
• AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules);
• Communications Cabling Manual; and
• Mandatory and voluntary technical standards.

*Note* The references to standards are to the standards as amended or replaced from time to time

(L) Switching systems awareness including:
• Developing switching systems;
• Customer switching systems and related interfaces;
• Customer switching services, System Distribution Frames / Test Point Frames, power fail and line interface requirements (eg In dial, Rotary groups, Extension and Tie-line circuits);
• Simple block diagrams;
• Basic programming; and
• Printed circuit board hazards and handling techniques.
(M) Telecommunication hazard awareness including:
  - Optical fibre cable;
  - Underground cable; and
  - Aerial cable.

(N) Basic Telephony including:
  - Telephone operation.

**Part 4    Lift Cabling Requirements**

4.1 Description

Lift cabling work is cabling work that is performed in relation to a lift. The customer cabling that is used connects to a cross connection point adjacent to the lift motor room and the lift control cubicle within the lift motor room. Lift cabling work may also include the installation of the travelling cable between the lift motor and the lift car.

Generally this type of customer cabling is used to connect devices for telecommunications (phones), data for video, audio and alarms.

*Note 1* The range of application and critical cabling provider competency requirements for the lift cabling includes that specified for the restricted cabling, however the relevant information from restricted cabling has not been duplicated below. Please refer to Part 2 for the relevant information.

*Note 2* Cabling work before the connection point adjacent to the lift motor room will require an Open cabling provider registration.

4.2 Range of application

The range of application, listed below, provides the conditions associated with the performance of lift cabling work and specifies the basic knowledge and minimum expected competence for obtaining a registration to perform lift cabling work.

**Cabling environment:**

- The lift machine/motor room; and
- The lift shaft including inside and outside the lift car and communications cabling of the lift travelling cables and connections.

**Cable support systems:**

- Conduit;
- Catenary wire;
- Simple cable tray runs;
- Open and closed ducts; and
- Travelling cable supports in accordance with the Wiring Rules.

**Cable types:**

- Copper twisted pair;
• Coaxial;
• Travelling cable flat and circular types complying with Australian Standards eg. AS1979; and
• Data cabling within the condition of a lift registration.

Cable identification:
• Cable conductor identification codes may be colour coded, banded, numbered or lettered.

Termination systems:
• Travelling cable terminations; and
• Distributors, sockets, connectors and modules.

Earthing and protection systems:
• Earthing of screed, barriers and cable trays for the reduction or elimination of interface from electromagnetic, radio frequency and power sources;
• Equi-potential bonding conductors to multiple earth neutral (MEN) and use of earth stakes;
• Protective earths as defined in the Wiring Rules.

Records to be kept:
• TCA1 (mandatory) and TCA2 (voluntary);
• Building, cabling and equipment location plans; and
• Local distributor record cards.

Note Records may be in hard copy or software versions but must conform to the Wiring Rules.

Relevant legislation, codes, regulations and standards:
• The Telecommunications Act 1997;
• Cabling Provider Rules;
• Accredited registrars and registration scheme;
• ACMA Technical standards including AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
• The Wiring Rules;
• Lift Code EN81;
• Communications Cabling Manual (Open);
• Labelling requirements for cabling products;
• AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules);
• AS1979:1993 standard relating to travelling cables; and
• OH&S and environmental policy and procedures.

Note The references to standards are to the standard as amended or replaced from time to time.
4.3 Assessment

The cabling provider should preferably be assessed within the workplace environment, but suitably simulated workplace environments such as a RTO training facility would be acceptable.

Assessment must be undertaken by approved assessors within the national AQTF training system; RTOs; or assessment as specified in training packages or as determined by the ACMA.

Assessment of competencies or ACMA approved Cabling Provider Rules training program outcomes includes other ACMA mandated requirements, such as regulatory examination requirements which are outside of the AQTF system. The ACMA may specify other requirements in the future.

Assessment Requirements:

The following assessment outcomes must be demonstrated:

- installing typical lift cabling from a local distributor to a lift car socket, including accurate completion of installation records, drawing alterations and accurate completion of TCA1 form;
- reading and interpreting cable drawings and plans for locations and terminations;
- accurately applying cable conductor identification codes;
- conducting and interpreting cable test results; and
- correctly interpreting and applying relevant legislation, codes, regulations and standards, and OH&S and environmental policy and procedures.

Skills and Knowledge Summary:

- Cable installation;
- Cable types;
- Cable conductor identification codes;
- Reading plans and specifications;
- Cable record systems;
- ACMA Cabling Provider Rules, Cabling provider registration, other rules and regulations; and
- Basic telephony.

Skills and Knowledge Breakdown:

(A) Cable installation including:

- Lift cable supports and securing;
- Cable dispensers, hauling mechanisms;
- Cable damage awareness;
- Cabling installations within the lift boundary;
- ACMA requirements -Wiring Rules;
- Cable termination preparations;
- Termination types, frames, outlets;
- Distributors;
- Jumpering;
• Common installation tests;
• Functional and protective earthing; and
• Safe work practices.

(B) Cable types including:
• Telecommunications and data cable types;
• Travelling cables;
• Purpose, construction and characteristics;
• Cable identification; and
• ACMA technical standards including AS/CA S008 or its replacement.

(C) Cable conductor identification codes including:
• Types of codes; and
• Interpretation of codes.

(D) Reading plans and specifications including:
• Cabling plans, records, symbols and abbreviations;
• Lift installation plans and specifications; and
• Terminology.

(E) Cable record systems including:
• Types of records;
• Cable distribution records;
• Jumpering records;
• Standard record systems;
• Responsibilities for records; and
• TCA 1 (mandatory) and TCA2 (voluntary).

(F) ACMA Cabling Provider Rules and cabling provider registration including:
• The ACMA’s regulatory and compliance requirements;
• Cabling Providers registration, categories and limitations; and
• Supervision requirements.

(G) Other rules and regulations including:
• The Telecommunications Act 1997;
• AS/CA S008 or its replacement;
• the Wiring Rules
• Communications Cabling Manual;
• AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules);
• AS1979 1993(travelling cable standard); and
• Lift cabling boundary for lift installations.

Note The references to standards are to the standards as amended or replaced from time to time

(H) Basic Telephony including:
• Telephone operation.
Schedule 3  Cabling Registration Declaration
Open/Restricted/Lift

(paragraph 14 (2) (a), section 15)

I, [name].............................................................................................................................., make the following declaration under section 15 of the Arrangements for Operation of the Registration System (No. 3).

Part 1 – Declaration

I have read the explanatory guide to the Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000 (CPRs) and understand my rights and responsibilities under the CPRs. I declare that I will comply with the CPRs.

I declare that I have met the relevant competency requirements for the specific type of cabling work that I will perform, or supervise the performance of.

I declare that the information provided by me in this application is true and correct in every detail and I understand that the information provided may be subject to audit. I also declare that the enclosed supporting documents are true copies of the original documents.

Part 2 – Declaration of relevant cabling experience

(For applicants whose training pathway requires 600 hours (Open Cabling Work) or 400 hours (Restricted Cabling Work) of cabling experience to be attained over a period not exceeding 2 calendar years) [delete Part 2 (Declaration of relevant cabling experience) if it is inapplicable]

I declare that I have attained the relevant cabling experience for the type of cabling work that I will perform, or supervise the performance of.

I acknowledge that relevant cabling experience means experience in the installation of cabling such as telecommunications, electrical, data, security alarm, fire alarm, or lift cables, and does not include:

(i) the design or supervision of cabling work; or

(ii) cabling work performed using pre-terminated cabling, such as extension leads and patching.

Signed: ..............................................................................................................................

* Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.