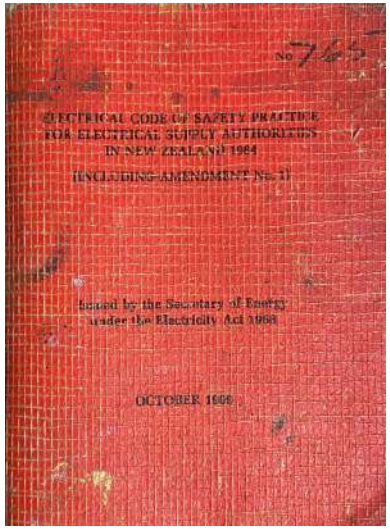
Electricity Engineers' Association

HEALTH & SAFETY

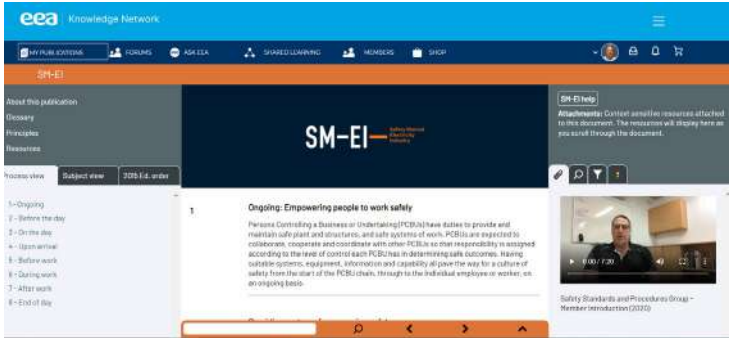
SM-EI Overview and the Knowledge Network

EEA.CO.NZ

SM-EI

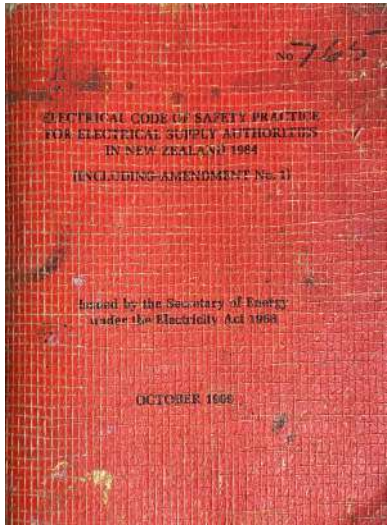

ELECTRICAL CODE OF SAFETY PRACTICE
FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AUTHORITIES
IN NEW ZEALAND 1964
INCLUDING AMENDMENT No. 1
Issued by the Secretary of Energy
under the Electricity Act 1968
OCTOBER 1968


SAFETY MANUAL
ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY
(SM-EI)
eea


eea Knowledge Network
SM-EI
About this publication
Glossary
Principles
Resources
Process view
Subject view
2020 Ed. order
Ongoing: Empowering people to work safely

Fundamentally the rules haven’t changed

- 5 yearly
- Legislation changes
- Accidents / Incidents
- Clarification
- Learnings



But what did change from old to new

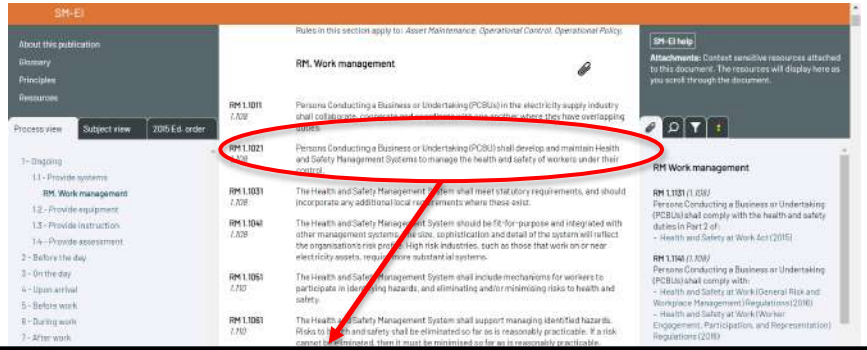
One entity – after 266 exact duplications removed

330 new lines – rules, principles, definitions, resources

1604 lines removed – from merging and simplifying

1303 redrafted rules – plus new introductory content

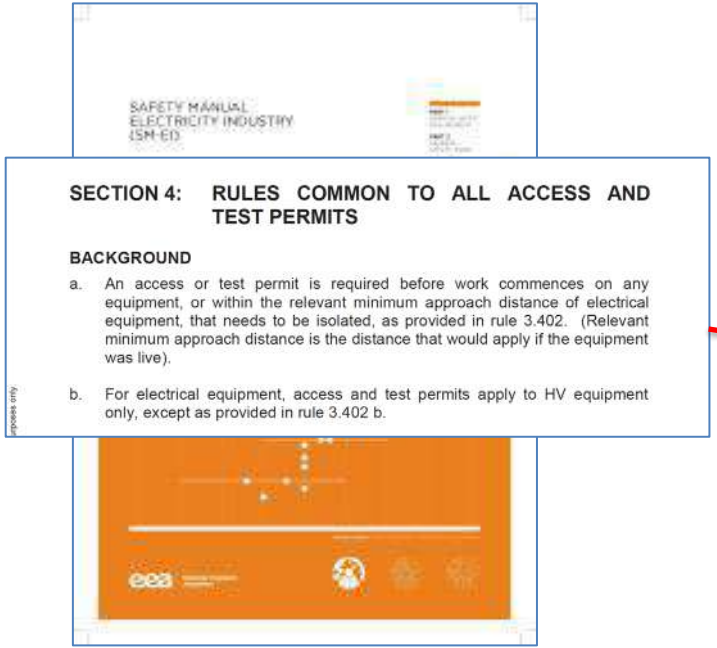
Updates to language from 2015



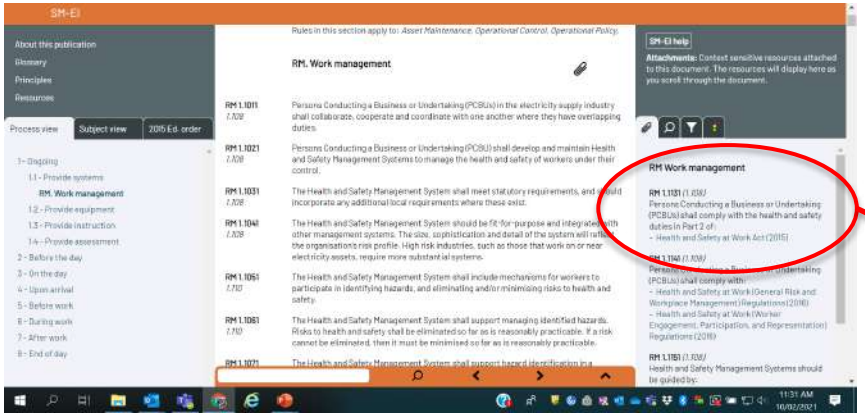
~~RM 1.1021~~
1.108

Persons Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) shall develop and maintain Health and Safety Management Systems to manage the health and safety of workers under their control.

Update to rules to reflect new requirements

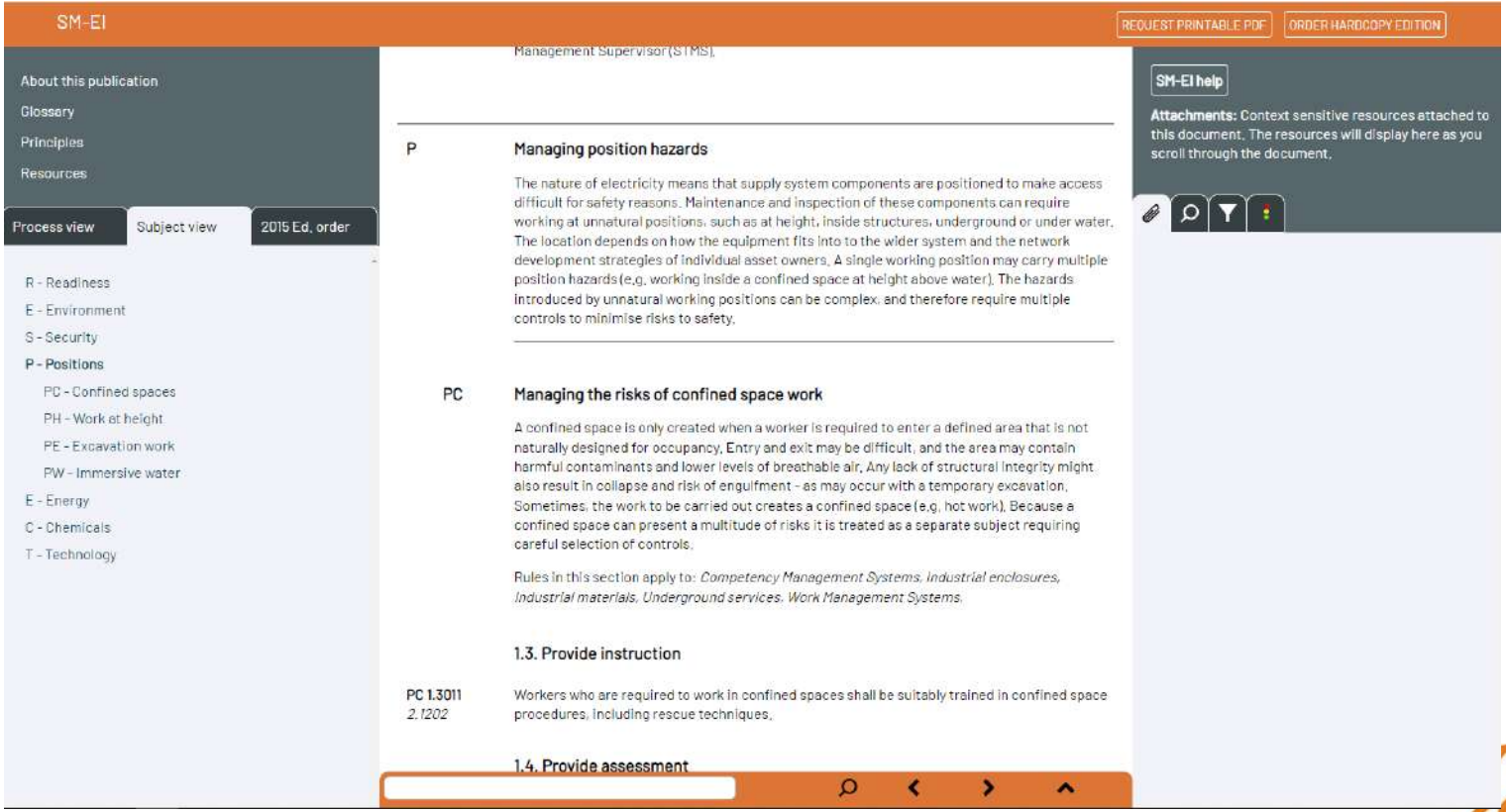


Links to resources



Identified 138 distinct resources – for resource index

Views


SM-EI
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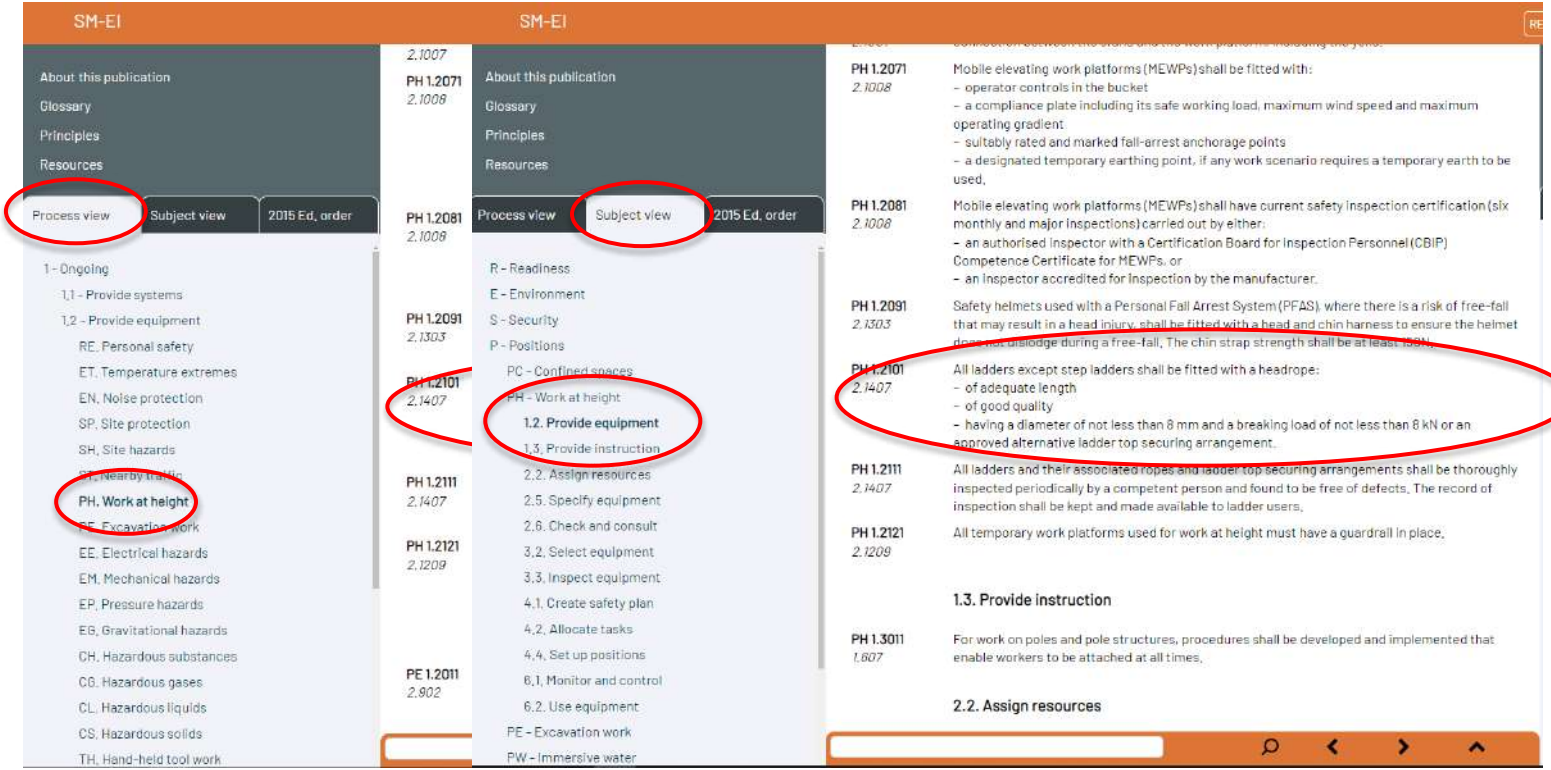
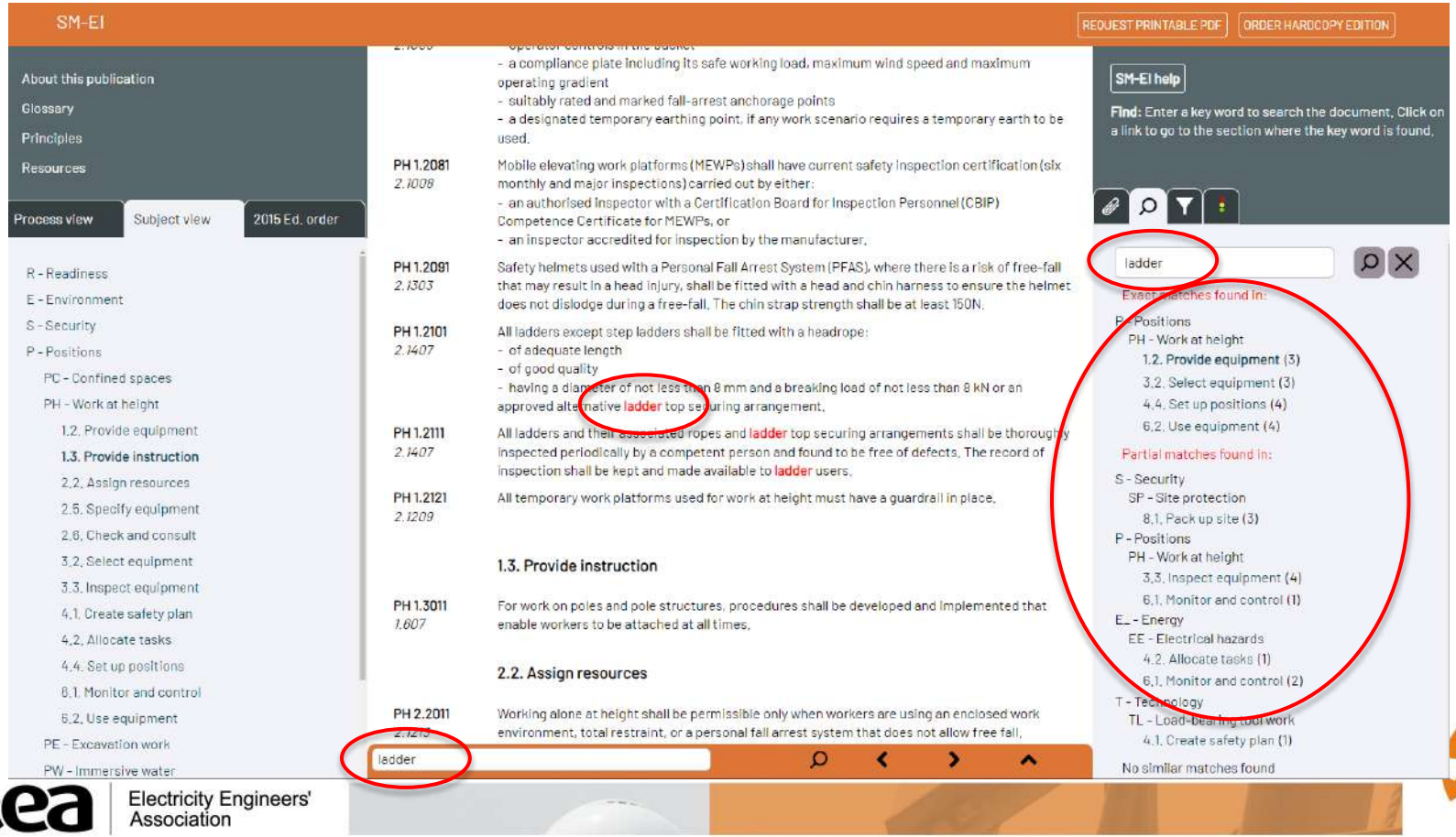
About this publication
Glossary
Principles
Resources
Process view
Subject view
2015 Ed. order
R - Readiness
E - Environment
S - Security
P - Positions
PC - Confined spaces
PH - Work at height
PE - Excavation work
PW - Immersive water
E - Energy
C - Chemicals
T - Technology
Management Supervisor (STMS).
P
Managing position hazards
The nature of electricity means that supply system components are positioned to make access difficult for safety reasons. Maintenance and inspection of these components can require working at unnatural positions, such as at height, inside structures, underground or under water. The location depends on how the equipment fits into to the wider system and the network development strategies of individual asset owners. A single working position may carry multiple position hazards (e.g. working inside a confined space at height above water). The hazards introduced by unnatural working positions can be complex, and therefore require multiple controls to minimise risks to safety.
PC
Managing the risks of confined space work
A confined space is only created when a worker is required to enter a defined area that is not naturally designed for occupancy. Entry and exit may be difficult, and the area may contain harmful contaminants and lower levels of breathable air. Any lack of structural integrity might also result in collapse and risk of engulfment - as may occur with a temporary excavation. Sometimes, the work to be carried out creates a confined space (e.g. hot work). Because a confined space can present a multitude of risks it is treated as a separate subject requiring careful selection of controls.
Rules in this section apply to: Competency Management Systems, Industrial enclosures, Industrial materials, Underground services, Work Management Systems.
1.3. Provide instruction
PC 1.3011
2.1202
Workers who are required to work in confined spaces shall be suitably trained in confined space procedures, including rescue techniques.
1.4. Provide assessment
SM-EI help
Attachments: Context sensitive resources attached to this document. The resources will display here as you scroll through the document.

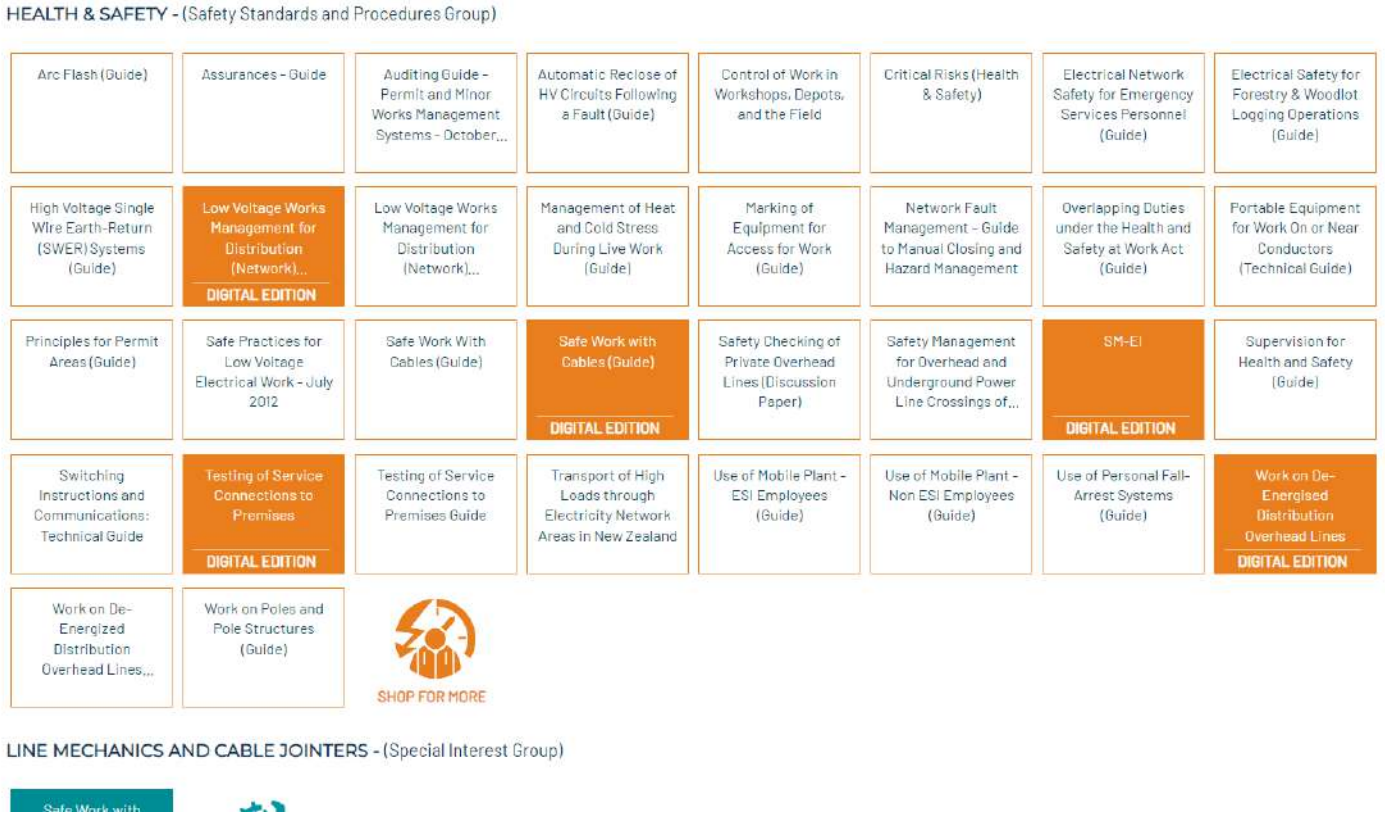
Views – finding information using the views option



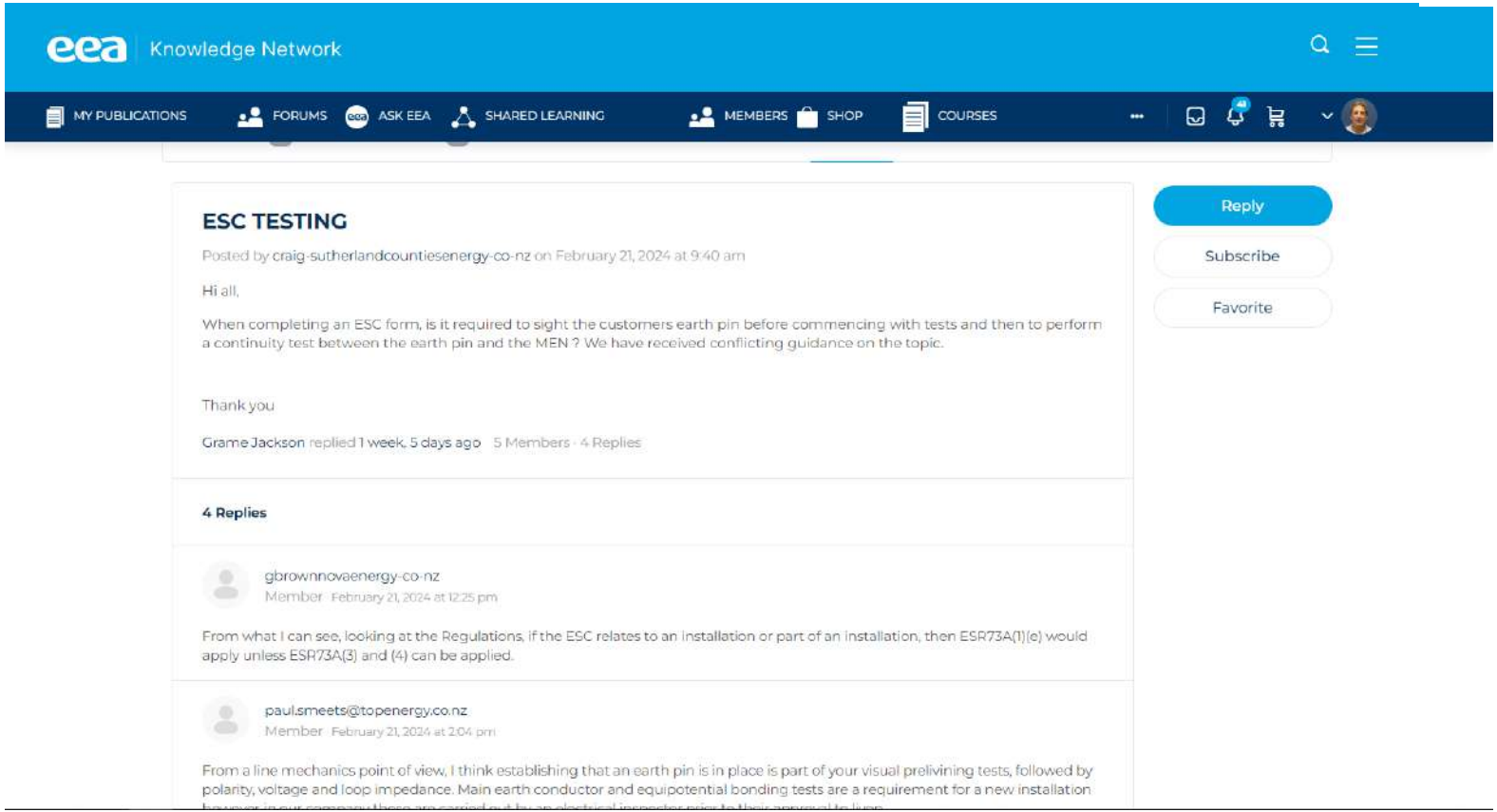
Views – finding information – using the search function



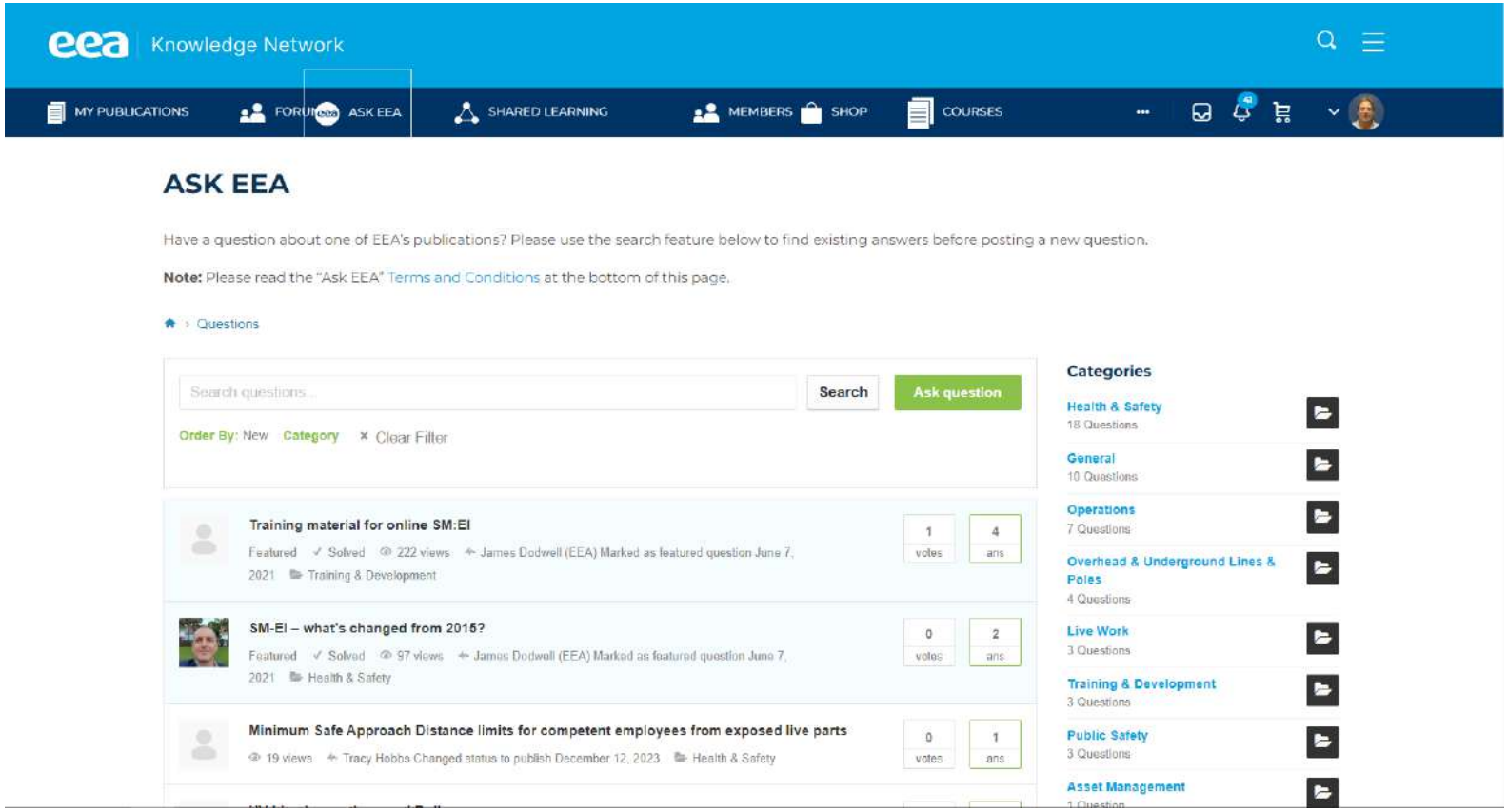
The Knowledge Network – Landing page / Publications



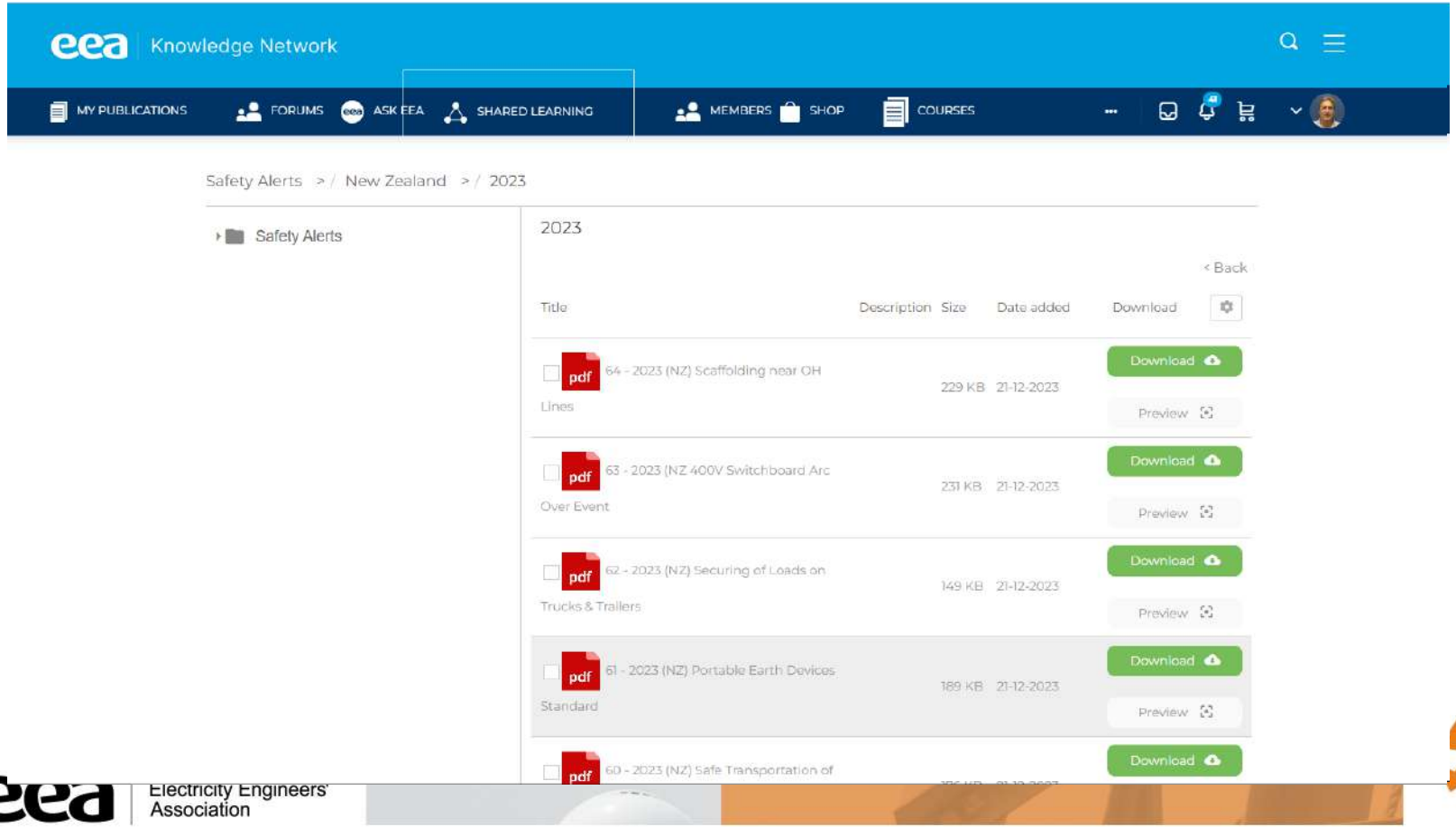
The Knowledge Network - Forums



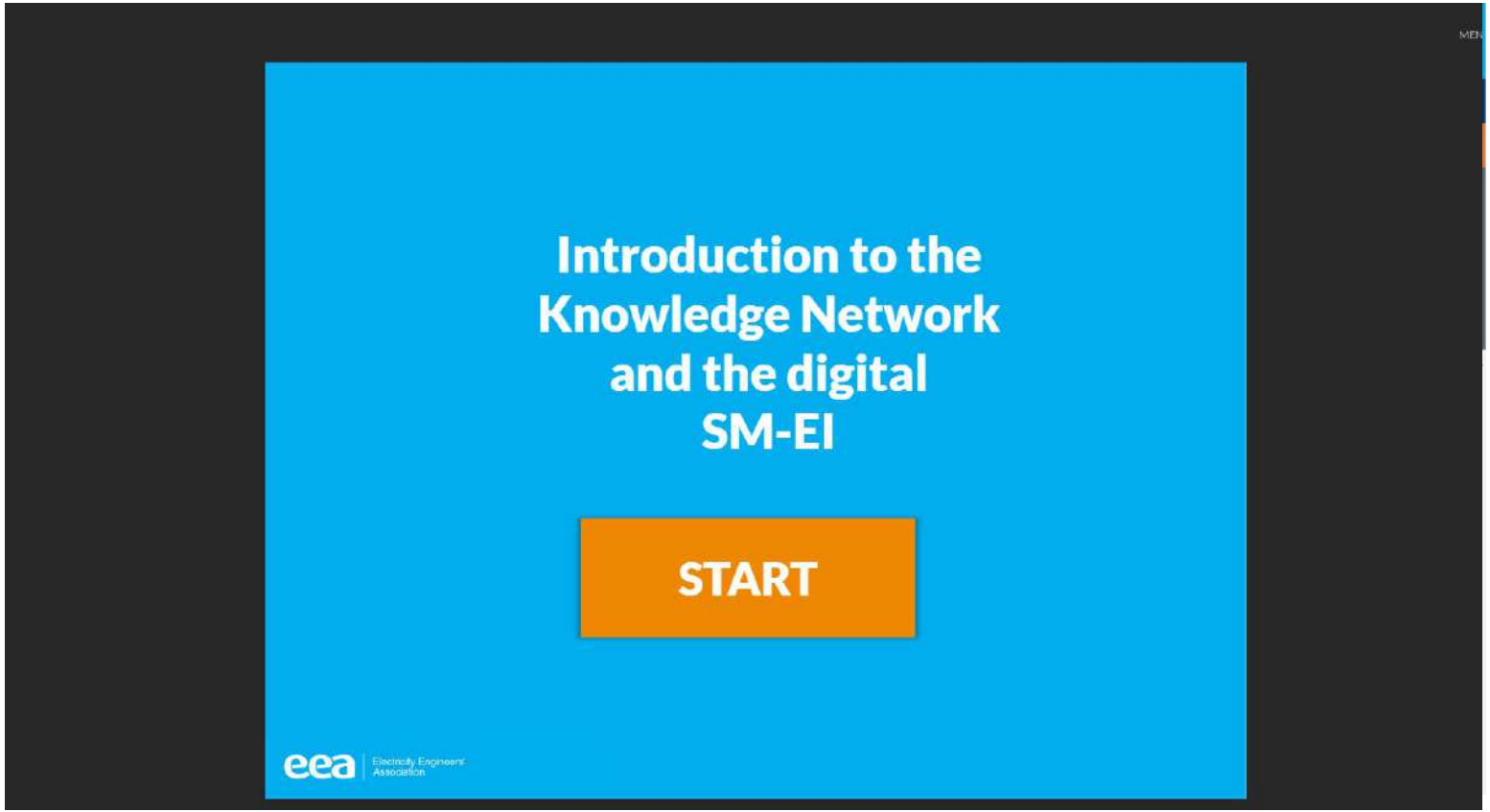
The Knowledge Network – Ask EEA



The Knowledge Network – Shared learning



The Knowledge Network



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Questions

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