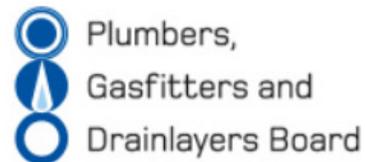


Changes to the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations effective 1 July 2013



Changes to the gas certification regime under the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations that come into effect 1 July 2013

Slide reference number	Text
	Introduction
1	<p>As of 1 July 2013 changes to the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations are in effect. The Amendments to the Regulations will enhance consumer safety and streamline certification processes. For example, the updated certification regime introduces flexibility by allowing practitioners to design their own certificate forms, and store and send them electronically.</p> <p>In addition, the Amendments provide for an improved certification process that takes a risk-based approach and emphasises safety and accountability for installation work. This will improve the monitoring of high-risk work and focus attention on the areas that will provide the greatest improvement in safety outcomes.</p> <p>To assist you with the transition to the new regime, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has collaborated with trade organisations and practitioners to ensure that resources are available. This includes checklists and forms for certification, this presentation, and other introductory material.</p> <p>The new gasfitting certification regime applies to work that begins on 1 July 2013 or later, and from that time you will need to comply with the Amendments. Work that began before 1 July 2013 may conform to the previous regime.</p> <p>As a gasfitter, you will need to be familiar with these Amendments and be able to use them in your work and the way you run your business.</p>

2	<p>Energy Safety; the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board; and Standards New Zealand have developed this presentation to help you, as a gasfitter, understand and prepare for these changes.</p> <p>This presentation is available on the Energy Safety website.</p>
3	<p>In this presentation, we will also update you on what the changes to the gas appliance regime mean for you as a gasfitter.</p>
4	<p>The gasfitting certification section of this presentation will focus on gasfitting done by registered gasfitters and people authorised to undertake particular gasfitting under an exemption (section 20).</p> <p>This presentation does not specifically address work carried out under an employer licence or installations where maintenance management systems are in place. For more information on these changes, please refer to the Amendments.</p>
5	<p>For the purposes of this presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations 2010 will be referred to as the Regulations • the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Amendment Regulations 2012 will be referred to as the Amendments • the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act will be referred to as the PGD Act • AS/NZS 5601 will be referred to as the Installation Standard • the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board will be referred to as the Board • the Certificate of Compliance may be referred to as the CoC • the Gas Safety Certificate may be referred to as the GSC • pressure in kilopascals is referred to as kPa.
<p>An overview of changes to the certification regime</p>	
6	<p>The Amendments recognise that the purpose of certification is to record the status of gasfitting work and identify who is responsible for that work.</p>

<p>7</p>	<p>The changes to the gasfitting certification regime include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the requirements for certification to include all gasfitting • dividing gasfitting into three categories based on risk: low risk, general, and high risk • clarifying the roles and responsibilities associated with manufacturers' instructions and design provided by others – certified designs • extending certification so that it attests to the safety and compliance of the finished product through Gas Safety Certification, as well as the work itself through Certification of Compliance • introducing flexibility to allow industry organisations and individuals to produce their own certificates that have the required information on them, and are identified by the Authentication Mark (like the certificates produced in the current system, these certificates can be electronically stored and transmitted) • the introduction of a Gas Safety Certificate to be issued after connection. In many cases, the Gas Safety Certificate can be incorporated into the Certificate of Compliance. <p>These changes are achieved by replacing the whole of Part 5 of the Regulations, along with other changes, to improve and clarify the certification process.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>You will need to know what the changes mean for how you certify your work, and how information about the work of gasfitters involved in other parts of the installation may be consolidated when it comes time to certify the work.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>Let's look at the changes to the Regulations in more detail. This presentation uses the following colours in the slides as a visual guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blue for requirements that have not changed • purple for new requirements under the Amendments • green for where only the terms or descriptions have changed. <p>This table is used frequently throughout the presentation. You may wish to pause the presentation and download the PDF of the table so that you can refer to it during the presentation.</p>

Risk categories for gasfitting

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The Amendments introduce three categories of risk

The risk-based approach in the Amendments means that there are fewer requirements for certification of low-risk gasfitting than there are for general or high-risk gasfitting.

Additional requirements apply for general and high-risk gasfitting. We will go through the requirements as they apply to the risk categories and the stages of the work.

First, let's look at how the Amendments categorise risk.

Amendment 5A defines the three categories of gasfitting work – low risk, general, and high risk – as follows.

Low-risk gasfitting corresponds to the work currently not requiring certification, such as the maintenance or replacement of a fitting in an existing installation.

Note that the '15 kilogram' exemption for installations connected to LPG cylinders with a total capacity of less than 15 kilograms no longer applies. This work is now defined as low risk, general, or high risk depending on the installation itself.

Low-risk gasfitting means the replacement of a gas appliance with an equivalent appliance, other than in a caravan or boat with sleeping quarters, provided it does not result in:

- the repositioning of pipework or flue
- a change in the:
 - installation pressure
 - gas type
 - ventilation
 - energy consumption
 - operation of the installation.

This is sometimes referred to as 'like for like' gasfitting.

- the maintenance of fittings and appliances other than repairs following a notifiable accident
- the replacement of instrumentation and related controls, but only if the work does not result in the repositioning or disturbance of other pipework
- the setting of safety devices, combustion conditions, and controls that are not designed to be adjusted by a consumer or gas refueller
- temporary gasfitting for experimental, testing, demonstration, teaching, or research purposes in a gas engineering workshop, manufacturing facility, gas test facility, laboratory, hospital, research project, or teaching institution.

General gasfitting is gasfitting that is not categorised as low-risk or high-risk work.

High-risk gasfitting is that work which is not low risk and meets one or more of the high-risk criteria.

High-risk gasfitting is gasfitting in circumstances where there is an increased likelihood that the means of compliance won't be met, or the work falls outside the means of compliance or is in proximity to other hazards.

Specifically, high-risk gasfitting is any of the following:

- addition or alteration to an existing installation
- work not carried out in accordance with the means of compliance in the Installation Standard
- work on an installation that includes gas pressure-raising equipment
- repair work following a notifiable accident
- work in domestic premises where the maximum operating pressure is more than 7 kPa for natural gas or more than 14 kPa for LPG
- work in a building of more than three storeys which contains three or more separate dwellings
- work done to Part 1 of the Installation Standard where the supply pressure to the installation is greater than 200 kPa
- work done to Part 2 of the Installation Standard where the supply pressure to the installation is greater than 3 kPa
- work done within 20 metres of a hazardous area
- work done in a building in which air pressure is controlled by a mechanical ventilation system
- work done in a place where combustion air may be varied by mechanical means – this refers to situations where air pressure is maintained above or below ambient by mechanical means and also to situations where combustion performance relies on mechanical ventilation being in operation at all times
- work done in a caravan or boat that contains sleeping accommodation.

To see how these risk categories are applied here is an example using a gas hob connected to a 9-kilogram cylinder:

- if the gasfitting work is replacement of the appliance that does not require repositioning of pipework or other actions that would make it high risk, and provided it is not in a caravan or boat with sleeping quarters, it is low-risk gasfitting
- if the gas hob is installed in a caravan or boat with sleeping quarters it is high-risk gasfitting
- if the gas hob is installed as part of an addition or alteration to an existing installation it is high-risk gasfitting
- if it is a new installation of a gas hob, it is general gasfitting.

Requirements of certification by stage and risk category

11	<p>The Amendments extend the requirements for certification</p> <p>Certification verifies that an installation is safe to be connected. This has been extended so that after connection, certification verifies the installation is safe to use.</p> <p>You will also now need to certify replacement, maintenance, and repair work that meets the definition of gasfitting.</p> <p>To better explain how certification is applied, we have divided the gasfitting work into three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• design and installation• verification, including testing and certification• completion, including final connection to supply. <p>As a reminder, requirements for certification are based on whether the work is categorised as low risk, general, or high risk.</p>
12	<p>Stage 1 – Design and installation</p> <p>Even for a straightforward job, gasfitting work begins with a design to achieve the intended outcome. The design describes what is needed to ensure the installation is safe, works correctly, and meets customer or client specification. The design could be done by you the gasfitter, or by another qualified person such as an engineer or another gasfitter.</p> <p>Certified designs provide information on the location of the installation or part installation, and the Standards it complies with. Certified designs confirm that the design will result in the installation complying with the regulations and be safe. If you want to know more about certified designs, refer to Amendment 43.</p> <p>From 1 July 2013, everyone who designs, installs, tests, commissions, or connects a gas installation or part installation must do so in accordance with any applicable certified design and the applicable part of the Installation Standard. See Amendments 44 and 45.</p> <p>If a design has been completed by another person, you, as the person doing the installation work, will need to have a copy of the certified design before you begin construction. You are entitled, if acting in good faith, to rely on the design as ensuring that, if followed, the resulting installation will be safe and comply. The ‘good faith’ test means that you need to exercise judgement if you have any concerns about the quality or applicability of the design.</p> <p>A certified design is mandatory where an installation is not constructed to the means of compliance in the Installation Standard. That is, if it does not comply with sections 3 to 6 of Part 1 of AS/NZS 5601 or sections 3 to 9 of Part 2 of AS/NZS 5601. In this case, the certified design may need to include a specific verification or testing process. See Amendments 44 and 45.</p> <p>For straightforward designs that rely on the means of compliance in the Installation Standard, the requirement for a certified design can be met by a simple declaration that forms part of the Certificate of Compliance.</p>

13	As part of the design process, you should check the manufacturers' instructions for any specific requirements or considerations that need to be applied. See Amendment 14A.
14	<p>Installation</p> <p>The construction of every gas installation or part installation must comply with any applicable certified design and either Part 1 of the Installation Standard for all gas installations with the exception of caravans and boats, which are covered under Part 2.</p> <p>The two parts are independent of each other.</p> <p>Section 2 of each part of the Installation Standard contains the mandatory essential safety requirements. The remainder of each part provides means of compliance. That is, sections 3 to 6 of Part 1 and sections 3 to 9 of Part 2.</p> <p>Even if an imported installation meets the Standard that is applicable where it originates, it is still required to meet the essential requirements of the Installation Standard.</p> <p>Changes to the certification regime for gas appliances mean you can rely on the Gas Safety Compliance symbol if it appears on an appliance you are installing. If it is not present, you will still have to check the supplier declaration database.</p> <p>Note: the Gas Safety Compliance label on an appliance has the same appearance as the Authentication Mark for gasfitting work.</p>
15	<p>Stage 2 – Verification</p> <p>Once the design and installation has been completed, you will need to verify that the work has been done lawfully and safely. The verification process includes testing and certification.</p> <p>The Amendments introduce levels of testing and certification, depending on risk involved in the work, following the principles of risk management.</p> <p>For all gasfitting, when connecting installations to supply, the person making the connection must be satisfied that the testing needed to verify compliance with the Regulations has been done. See Amendment 51.</p>
16	<p>All gasfitting work must be tested for operational safety and to ensure that the gas installation or part installation is safe. This includes the testing specified by the applicable Standard.</p> <p>Gasfitting work on an installation that does not meet the means of compliance in the Installation Standard must also be tested in accordance with the certified design. See Amendment 45.</p> <p>Testing may be done by the person who did the work or by another authorised person.</p>

17	Completion of the Certificate of Compliance, or CoC, must be done by a person who is authorised to certify and who either did the work, or supervised the person who did the work. This includes confirming the satisfactory completion of testing.
Clarifying roles and responsibilities	
18	<p>There are no changes to who may certify gasfitting work due to the changes in the certification regime.</p> <p>Certification of compliance and gas safety certification may only be completed by certifying gasfitters and exemption 20 holders who are able to issue a Gas Safety Certificate or Certificate of Compliance.</p> <p>This means that those who are supervised by these two categories of authorisation can install, test, and commission with the only exception being exemption 21 holders who cannot work on an installation with live gas or carry out tests of any type.</p> <p>Where the work is done under an employer licence, or sections 22 or 23 of the PGD Act, the system of operation will identify who is authorised to do the work and who is authorised to certify.</p>
19	<p>The roles and responsibilities associated with manufacturers' instructions and certified designs have been clarified in the Amendments</p> <p>For example, as a gasfitter, as of 1 July 2013 any gasfitting work that involves a fitting or appliance, you are entitled to rely on the relevant manufacturers' instructions and certified designs. These documents must be such that, if the installation is installed, tested, maintained, and connected according to the directions provided, the installer can be assured that the fitting or appliance will comply with the Regulations and be safe. Remember that the 'good faith' test applies when using manufacturers' instructions and certified designs.</p>

<p>20</p>	<p>The Amendments provide flexibility to allow industry organisations and individuals to produce their own certificates, provided that they meet specified requirements and are identified by the Authentication Mark</p> <p>A few key points about what this change means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You now have the option of designing your own certificate or using a format designed by an industry organisation. • The format for certificates is flexible. For example, they can be incorporated into an invoice, as long as each certificate contains the information required by the Regulations. • You will no longer be required to purchase a prescribed Certificate of Compliance from the Board. <p>For more information on making your own certificate, see Amendments 46, 47, and 48.</p> <p>Gasfitting that is in progress on 1 July 2013 may be completed under the old regulations or the new regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the new regulations are applied they must be applied to all stages of the work – testing, connection, and certification – and a Gas Safety Certificate issued after connection to supply. • If the old regulations are applied, a Certificate of Compliance may be issued under the old regulations but only until 30 September 2013 and the fee for that Certificate of Compliance applies. Under the old regulations, a Gas Safety Certificate may be, but need not be, issued and details of any high-risk gasfitting may be, but need not be, recorded in the database of high-risk gas and electrical work. <p>In any case, after 30 September 2013 every Certificate of Compliance must be in the form provided for in the new regulations.</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>The role of the Certificate of Compliance continues under the Amendments. Certification must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the parties responsible for the lawfulness and safety of the work carried out • the basis used for determining safety • the suitability of the completed work for connection to supply. <p>Under the Amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low-risk gasfitting work may be issued with a Certificate of Compliance, but there is no obligation to do so • general and high-risk gasfitting work is not considered complete until a Certificate of Compliance is issued for it. <p>A Certificate of Compliance must be completed for all general and high-risk work by each of the parties carrying out the work, or their supervisor, supported where applicable by certified designs and manufacturers’ instructions, when the certifier is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work has been completed and tested in accordance with the Regulations • the work and fittings are safe • the safety of the installation as a whole has not been adversely affected.

22	<p>A few key points to remember about Certificates of Compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Amendments specify the content of, and information to be recorded on, a Certificate of Compliance. • The Amendments allow for multiple signatures on a single Certificate of Compliance where the work has been done by more than one person. Alternatively, each certifier involved can complete a Certificate of Compliance for work they are responsible for. • The person completing a Certificate of Compliance can rely on and refer to other Certificates of Compliance, manufacturers' instructions, and certified designs.
23	<p>Details of the Certificate of Compliance for high-risk gasfitting must be entered on the online database maintained by Energy Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by the person who issued the certificate • within 20 days after the certificate is issued • include the particular details of the work. <p>See Amendments 52H, 85D, and 85E.</p>
24	<p>Stage 3 – Completion, including final connection to supply</p> <p>Once you have completed the design, installation, and verification the next stage of the work is to ensure that it is safely connected to supply. See Amendment 51.</p> <p>Connection is the keystone of the safety regime under the Regulations.</p> <p>Connection refers to the work that is the final gasfitting action that will allow gas to flow in the installation on which other work has been done, see the definition of connect in the Regulations. It is the last gasfitting action that results, or would subsequently result by an action that is not gasfitting, in the supply of gas to the installation – other than for testing purposes. For example, the following are not connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attachment of a meter upstream of the installation • turning on the installation inlet valve.

<p>25</p>	<p>Before connection to supply, you need to be satisfied that the installation is safe to connect, and that the necessary testing, and certification of compliance have been done. This includes ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if required, a Certificate of Compliance, which must have been issued less than 6 months prior, has been issued for the work • the connection itself is safe • the supply pressure and the gas type is compatible with the installation design and appliances that are to be used • any safety devices associated with the supply are correctly rated and are operational • any imported gas installation complies with the requirements of section 2 of the relevant part of the Installation Standard. <p>Immediately after connection you must ensure that the gas installation is operating in a safe manner.</p> <p>You are entitled to rely on Certificates of Compliance relating to gasfitting work done on the installation. Remember the ‘good faith’ test applies.</p> <p>See Amendment 51.</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>Once your low-risk, general, or high-risk gasfitting has been completed and is connected to supply, you will need to be satisfied that it is safe and complies with the Regulations.</p> <p>You are required to complete the certification of the work by issuing a Gas Safety Certificate which states that the connected installation is safe to use.</p> <p>In most cases, the Gas Safety Certificate can incorporate the Certificate of Compliance.</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>‘Safe to use’ means that the installation is safe and complies with the Regulations. This includes any maintenance or alteration work, which needs to be certified that it has not affected any other part of the installation.</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>Safety certification may incorporate or be added to the Certificate of Compliance document or can be a separate certificate. You must include the listed information on your Gas Safety Certificate. See Amendment 52B.</p> <p>Gas safety certification also confirms that gasfitting work done on an installation complies with the New Zealand Building Code.</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>Amendment 85A allows you to consolidate the following certificates relating to an installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates of Compliance • Gas Safety Certificates for the whole or part of the installation. <p>If you consolidate certificates, information does not have to be repeated on the same document, and the Authentication Mark only needs to appear once.</p>

Different formats for certificates	
30	<p>Certificates may be electronically stored and transmitted</p> <p>Certificates can be in hard copy sent by mail, or stored electronically and sent by email. Certificates can also be attached to other business documentation, such as invoices.</p>
Record-keeping	
31	<p>Record-keeping</p> <p>If you have carried out gasfitting work and are responsible for issuing a Certificate of Compliance you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a copy of each Certificate of Compliance to the person who contracted for the work to be done, or if that person is not readily available, to the occupier or owner • retain a copy of every Certificate of Compliance you have issued for 7 years; this can be an electronic copy or hard copy. <p>See Amendment 52G.</p>
32	<p>If you are requested to, you must provide a copy of the Certificate of Compliance within 10 working days to any of the organisations and individuals listed in Amendment 52G(4).</p>
33	<p>For high-risk gasfitting work, the certifying gasfitter or person authorised under exemption 20 must lodge details of the work on the high-risk database managed by Energy Safety within 20 working days of issue of the Certificate of Compliance.</p> <p>If you have issued a Gas Safety Certificate you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a copy of the Gas Safety Certificate within 20 working days to the person who contracted the work, or the owner or occupier of the property • retain a copy of the Gas Safety Certificate for 7 years.
34	<p>If you are requested to, you must provide a copy of the Gas Safety Certificate within 7 working days to any of the organisations and individuals listed in Amendment 52I(2).</p>
35	<p>As you see, the Amendments change the gasfitting certification regime under the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations. The changes enhance consumer safety and streamline the certification process. Be sure to review the Amendments before they come into effect on 1 July 2013 so that you comply with the new requirements.</p>

Changes to the gas appliance regime	
36	<p>Gas appliance certification</p> <p>The transition to the new gas appliance certification regime introduced in November 2011 ends on 30 June 2013.</p> <p>The appliance certification regime is described in Schedule 2A of the Regulations. There are four recognised certification regimes. Each recognised regime has a list of applicable Standards. In some cases, conditions are applied to ensure that the appliances are suitable for New Zealand conditions.</p> <p>Appliance suppliers are still required to lodge a supplier declaration for their product on the Energy Safety website.</p>
37	<p>Requirements for gas appliances</p> <p>Gas appliances must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be safe • be certified in accordance with Schedule 2A (note that alternatively ‘small production’ gas appliances may be endorsed by an Approved Practitioner) • have a supplier declaration published on the Energy Safety website • be marked in accordance with Regulation 71 • have a Gas Safety Compliance label as described in Regulation 72.
38	<p>Markings on gas appliances</p> <p>Gas appliances must be clearly and permanently marked in the English language with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name or registered trade mark identifying the person responsible for making the supplier declaration • type or types of gas for which the appliance is certified • gas supply pressure range within which the appliance will operate safely • nominal heat input rating of the appliance • a Gas Safety Compliance label • make and appliance model or model number. <p>This is the minimum information necessary to identify the appliance and ensure that you are able to satisfy yourself that the appliance is suitable for the gas type, pressures, and energy supply available.</p> <p>Note that the gas supply pressure range and nominal heat input rating may be omitted for appliances connected to disposable canisters, and simple burners of less than 1 kilowatt rating.</p>

<p>39</p>	<p>Installing an appliance</p> <p>When installing an appliance, you will have to ensure that the appliance is labelled with the Gas Safety Compliance label. See Regulation 72.</p> <p>If the appliance does not have the Gas Safety Compliance label, you need to check that there is a relevant supplier declaration for that product.</p> <p>Note that some appliances are not required to be labelled or have a supplier declaration if they are endorsed under the approved practitioner regime. If this is the case, the owner or purchaser of the appliance covered by the endorsement will have a copy of the endorsement.</p> <p>Appliances in the market before 1 July 2013 are not required to be marked with the Gas Safety Compliance label and you will need to check for an applicable supplier declaration.</p> <p>Appliances imported or manufactured for the importer’s or manufacturer’s own use do not have to have certification, a supplier declaration, or the markings specified in Regulation 71.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	
<p>40</p>	<p>As of 1 July 2013, changes to the Gas (Safety and Measurement) Regulations come into effect. The changes will enhance consumer safety, along with streamlining the certification process.</p> <p>As a gas practitioner, you must be familiar with these changes and incorporate them into the way you conduct your work.</p> <p>To learn more about the changes, visit the Energy Safety website.</p>