

Appliance Test & Tag Resources - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

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1. WHY DO I NEED TO HAVE MY APPLIANCES TESTED AND TAGGED?

Occupational Health and Safety Legislation imposes a duty of care to provide a safe workplace. It is every employer's obligation under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 to ensure that they provide a safe place of work for their employees. This includes ensuring that the risk of electric shock from portable electrical equipment and appliances is

minimised. There are substantial penalties for employers and all levels of management where inadequate safety leads to the injury or death of a worker.

To meet your duty of care you are required to reduce the risk of electrical shock as far as practicable.

One method (Control Measure) of achieving this is to ensure your tools, leads and appliances are inspected and tested for electrical faults on a regular basis which can greatly reduce the risk of injury or death in the workplace. Every workplace should be safe for everyone working in it. Not only is human life at risk from electrical leakage but property and assets are at risk from electrical fires that could be prevented.

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2001 specify the obligations of employers in relation to electrical safety. Electrical testing and tagging forms a part of your workplace risk management system.

Please note: Under the "harmonized" (WHS NATIONAL UNIFORM LEGISLATION) Regulations 2012 by participating states, the Inspection, Testing and Tagging of portable electrical appliances located in a "Hostile" Environment has become mandatory.

Safety is more than 'peace of mind'. In fact, it's only peace of mind if you know and can prove to yourself that your staff and business is safe from electrical shock. Know for certain that what you have in place is correct and look at safety as an essential part of doing business rather than just an action taken to comply with regulations.

2. WHAT IS A TEST AND TAG PROGRAM AND AIM?

A test & tag program is a planned and documented regime for the regular visual inspection and testing of all portable electrical appliances and cord assemblies in the workplace. The program is a "proactive" means with the **aim** to identify and remove any hazards from the workplace before they become a problem.

Unfortunately, some people have the misconception that because an appliance has been tested and tagged is safe to use, this could never be further from the truth.

The purpose of applying a test tag is to indicate that the device has been subjected to test program and to indicate the regime details.

3 WHAT ARE THE NT REGULATIONS? WHERE CAN THAY BE FOUND?

- NT WHS (NAT Uniform Legislation) Act MAY2016
- NT WHS (NAT Uniform Legislation) Regulations APR2016

NT Worksafe Bulletins;

- Test and Tag - Construction Sites
- Test and Tag of Electrical Equipment
- Electric shock hazards associated with excessive sweating
- Electrical Power Tools On Board Fishing Vessels
- Safe use of Extension Cords
- AS/NZS 3760:2010
- AS/NZS 3012:2010

4. WHAT PENALTIES MAY BE IMPOSED FOR NON COMPLAINECE

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY (NATIONAL UNIFORM LEGISLATION) REGULATION
SECTION: 150 Inspection and testing of electrical equipment states;

(1) A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must ensure that electrical equipment is regularly inspected and tested and tagged by a competent person if the electrical equipment is:

- (a) supplied with electricity through an electrical socket outlet; and
- (b) used in an environment in which the normal use of electrical equipment exposes the equipment to operating conditions that are likely to result in damage to the equipment or a reduction in its expected life span, including conditions that involve exposure to moisture, heat, vibration, mechanical damage, corrosive chemicals or dust.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual – \$3 600.
- (b) in the case of a body corporate – \$18 000.

Note for sub-regulation (1)

Strict liability applies to each physical element of this offence. See section 12B of the Act.

5. HOW OFTEN DO I NEED TO GET MY ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES TESTED?

While there are a range of routines for different environments and equipment usage levels, however it is a general recommendation you have equipment inspected at least annually unless required more regularly. Most areas in the Northern Territory are exposed to extreme heat, humidity, moisture and dust. As such they can be reasonably described as hostile for the purposes of electrical and appliance testing.

When understanding the test and tag intervals and how often an electrical appliance should be tested, the main underlying factor is the type of environment that appliance is located in.

Just as important, the AS/NZS 3760 standard (Table 4) should be seen as a minimum requirement. A lot of workplaces will have different test and tag frequencies because of their own risk management and OHS planning, this may be less or greater than the Standards recommend. Likewise, some of industry bodies apply mandatory intervals and even colour coding test tags i.e. Mining.

For the most common environments, we recommend the following frequencies:

Location/Item	Frequency
Items for mining, construction / demolition site work, commercial hire equipment (mandatory).	3 months
Factories, workshops, places of manufacture, assembly and fabrication, commercial cleaning equipment.	6 monthly
Maintenance / Shed and Warehouse items, for non-manufacturing & fabrication environments.	1 year
Administration, Open office areas Staff facilities, kitchens and maintenance area items	1 year
Residential type areas of hotels, hostels, nursing, boarding home rooms and the like	2 years
Static IT - Computers, Printers equipment/supply cord is not subject to flexing or open to abuse.	5 years
IT Server equipment, secured access, 24/7 switched on state	Visual check only.
Switchboard / fixed RCD manual drop tests (If required)	6 monthly
Switchboard / fixed RCD timed drop tests (if required)	1 year

These intervals listed are only a recommendation and should be taken into account as a minimum requirement when PAT testing. If you find a testing frequency different than recommended, it could be because:

- 1) The person testing and tagging was ill-informed about the test periods and is doing it incorrectly
- 2) The workplace business owner has completed their own risk assessment based on the environment

Appliance Test & Tag can provide expert risk assessment support, guidance and recommendations in establishing your testing regime, ultimately at the end of the day it's your call on how you comply.

We make sure that you don't fall behind your regular testing schedule by sending out courtesy inspection reminders.

6. WHAT APPLIANCES NEED TO BE TESTED?

A general "rule of thumb" any item that plugs into a power point in the workplace is required to be included in a regular inspection program. These include but are not limited to:

- Portable, hand-held and stationary appliances
- Power tools
- Battery chargers, power adapters and wall chargers
- Welders
- Cord extension sets and power boards
- Flexible cords connected to fixed equipment
- 3 Phase equipment
- Portable Isolation Transformers
- Residual Current Device
- Kitchen Appliances
- IT Equipment – Computers & leads

7. DO I NEED TO TEST ITEMS WITH RCD'S INSTALLED AND IN PLACE?

It is a very sad and unfortunate misconception that RCDs remove all risk of electric shock or fire, this is certainly not the case. RCDs are an additional safety measure only and cannot replace visual inspection and testing, they are not the "be all and end all".

How do RCD's work?

When current accidentally flows through a person to earth, an RCD can help protect the person against electric shock. Although it will not protect them from the shock altogether, it will cease the electricity flow quickly enough to save that person's life. However, what a RCD cannot do is protect against electric shock when current flows through a person from phase to neutral, or from phase to phase. For example, when someone touches both live and neutral contacts, a

RCD is not able to determine the difference between current flow through an intended load, or from flow through a person. In this instance, the RCD will not trip and the electricity flow will not be stopped.

8. ARE THERE SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR CONDUCTING AN INSPECTION, TEST & TAG

The specification for Inspection, Test & Tag is documented in the Australian and New Zealand standard AS/NZS3760:2010 - "In-Service safety inspection, testing & tagging of electrical equipment." The Standard specifies testing protocols and criteria that satisfies this obligation by persons conducting test and tag operations.

9. ARE THERE ANY EXEMPTIONS TO APPLIANCE TESTING AND TAGGING?

YES, testing to Australian Standard AS/NZS3760 2010 does not apply to:

electrical equipment (such as suspended light fittings, wall fans etc.), installed at a height of 2.5 m or greater above the ground, floor or platform, where there is not a reasonable chance of a person touching the equipment and, at the same time, coming into contact with earth or any conducting medium which may be in electrical contact with earth or through which a circuit may be completed to earth.

equipment which would need to be dismantled to perform the inspection and tests specified in this Standard. NOTE – If, for some reason outside the scope of this Standard, equipment has to be dismantled to verify safety, this action is only to be performed by a technically qualified person.

RCDs within the scope of AS/NZS 3003 or NZS 6115.

fixed equipment (except RCDs) or stationary equipment connected to wiring that forms part of the electrical installation and hence falls within the scope of AS/NZS 3000.

medical Equipment or any equipment connected to medical electrical equipment in a medical electrical system as defined in AS/NZS 3551. NOTE – Test, Tag and inspection requirements for equipment under this standard are far more rigorous requiring both safety, performance, functionality, measurement and calibration tests.

portable generators, within the scope of AS/NZS 3010 or AS 2790.

demonstration stock in retail or wholesale outlets.

equipment in permanently fixed switched ON state, locked and secured with restricted or limited authorised access. This may apply to equipment in IT server rooms, security systems, EWIS panels, military and police operational control rooms etc. These items are usually supported by Uninterrupted Power Supplies and as such may never be subject to flexing, movement or abuse.

10. DO I NEED TO TEST NEW EQUIPMENT?

Should you have any newly purchased equipment for "in-service" they do not need to be tested immediately, however, you do need to visually inspected and tagged only, they also need to be recorded in your register on introduction to "in service". The correct tag to use in this circumstance is one that states its "New to Service", you may purchase these type of tags and manually complete this, or Appliance Test & Tag can provide you bar-coded printed tags recorded in your register. This is a free service to our clients and will ensure your in-service equipment remains compliant with AS/NZS 3760 (Note - this does not apply for construction site equipment).

11 SHOULD SECOND HAND EQUIPMENT BE TESTED?

The testing of second-hand equipment is dependent on State Legislation. we perform inspections of the equipment you wish to sell or buy to ensure it abides by your State's electrical safety requirements.

12. DO DOUBLE INSULATED APPLIANCES NEED TO INSPECTING AND TESTING?

Yes, double insulated electrical items and equipment should be tested and tagged in accordance with table 4 of AS/NZS3760.

13. CAN A MULTIMETER BE USED TO TEST MY PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES?

A multimeter is not an adequate tool as it isn't compliant with AS/NZS3760. Equipment that has an electronic, magnetic or membrane type on/off switch requires mandatory leakage current tests. Some of this equipment can be located in offices, kitchens and construction sites. You must ensure that your service provider does not solely rely on a multimeter as it does not meet the testing requirements as outlined in AS/NZS3760.

14. WHAT IF I HAVE ANY FAILED OR UNSAFE EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEMS?

AT&T will log and report issues to the client contact during or post testing process and will recommend and discuss the remedial action/s required. Our Technicians do not destroy your property, however may assist in removal from site.

Failed appliances are tagged with our “failed” tag and in accordance with your OH&S procedures an “out of service” or “Danger do not use” tag may also be attached.

15. DOES MY EQUIPMENT NEED TO BE SWITCHED OFF AND HOW LONG DOES TESTING TAKE?

Yes, we cannot test equipment in the power on state. All equipment needs to be turned off before testing can commence. This is to also ensure the safety of our technicians and customers. Once an electrical risk assessment, visual and/or test has been completed then the equipment can be turned back on. Laptops and Tablets need not be switched off as these are low voltage, only the charger (power adapter) and lead is required to be tested. Duration should only take a matter of a few minutes pending on plugging arrangements, the environment and the type of appliance being tested, a visual inspection of the appliance takes place prior which in turn aids the technician to judge what electrical tests need to be performed. Some appliances have to go through several tests prior to being labelled as passed and acceptable. As an example, an experienced technician and assistant working in an Office, warehouse, kitchen environment using automated systems may achieve around 30 items tested per hour.

16. WHO CAN PERFORM TEST & TAG AND WHAT SHOULD I LOOK FOR IN A PROFESSIONAL TECHNICIAN?

According to Australian standard AS/NZS 3760, the suitable persons who can perform regulated test and tag services are those who possess qualifications and/or sufficient knowledge in electrical testing and tagging.

17 CAN I DO THE TESTING & TAGGING MYSELF?

Yes, you can do this yourself, but you may want to consider the legal issues and the cost associated with doing this in-house. Most professional test and tag technicians will have the latest equipment and software which can run into thousands of dollars to purchase. Some of the equipment will also need to be calibrated each year and this can cost up to \$350.00 then once you have done this you will need to train a staff member on how to test all of the equipment following the correct procedures. We have found that the 1 day course around \$700 that most training companies provide is not enough in showing people how to test correctly. The course is primarily theory and provides limited practical experience. Our technicians hold extensive testing experience and attend internal training and development once they have completed the one-day competency course.

If you also have 3 phase equipment then a further course will need to be completed, and if you want the 240V plugs replaced then another course will need to be completed (Note: This does not include the state of QLD as 240V plugs can only be changed by an electrician).

The person you have trained will also need to keep up with OH&S legislations and changes to the AS/NZS standard. You will also need to consider the possibilities that in-correct testing by a staff member may lead to legal issues in the event of an accident in the workplace as the responsibility and liability may fall back onto you the business owner. AT&T technicians are fully insured which alleviates any risks for you. Before you decide to move forward on doing your own in-house testing, consider the costs and advantages or contact, AT&T for further advice from us.

18 I USE MY ELECTRICIAN TO DO ALL MY TESTING & TAGGING, IS THIS OK?

Electricians are far more qualified than test and tag technicians. However, if your electrician is providing a test and tag service then they should be using a portable appliance tester (PAT tester) to test your equipment correctly as outlined in the AS/NZS 3760 standard. Often electricians and in-house testing staff are limited to the manual process of completing test tags and registers due to the cost of the latest automated equipment and limited testing frequencies, i.e. annually. Sometimes electricians may only use a multimeter and an insulation tester, which does not comply with all of the requirements of the standard.

Part of the standard states that it is mandatory for leakage current tests to be undertaken with equipment that has an electronic, magnetic or membrane type on/off switch. This is the case with modern office equipment which uses membrane type on/off electronic switches as do many power tools. These appliances must be turned on and then powered up to get past the switch, and the item can only be powered up if the electrician is using a portable appliance tester and not just a multimeter or an insulation tester. As professional test & tag technician's conduct large volume and frequent testing of equipment in a wide range of environments using the latest methodologies and strategies, electricians and in-house staff may not be able to provide the same efficient and professional level of service.

19. WHAT INSURANCES AND QUALIFICATIONS DO ATT&T TECHNICIANS HOLD?

AT&T holds all mandatory insurances including vehicle, professional indemnity, public liability, personal accident & injury insurance. Technicians also hold nationally recognised test & tag certification, full police clearances, working with children (OCHRE Card), construction white card and provide OH&S JSA's & SWMS. Copies of these can be provided at any time.

20. WHAT TYPICAL KIND OF ELECTRICAL HAZARDS CAN BE FOUND IN THE WORKPLACE?

Our technicians come across many electrical dangers and hazards. Some of the most frequently electrical safety hazards include faulty wiring, RCD's and earth systems. There are many different kinds of workplace hazards it is best to get a professional to inspect them.

21. HOW MUCH DOES A TEST & TAG INSPECTION COST?

Generally, our quotes and work is conducted on a "fixed" rate per item basis. This is "fully inclusive", GST, labour, product supply, documentation, initial data recording, reports, regional travel, 3Phase, RCD equipment tests etc. The total cost is however indicative and determined on the actual number of items inspected, tested, tagged, and recorded. Regional and remote travel may incur travel time and vehicle expenses, we do charge by hourly rates for testing work. Pending on the nature of your environment and volume our fixed rates may vary between \$2 to \$5.

22. ARE THERE ANY EXTRA COSTS?

Normally none over and above our original quote however, in some instances there may be the need to carry out extra work to complete a task. This may be as simple as a plug top or socket replacement or microwave leakage testing. If this is the case our technicians will not continue with the work until they have explained in detail the required action to the client contact. Once authority is given only then will the repair be completed. This way you are kept in the loop with every step of our servicing structure.

23. HOW DO I RECEIVE MY INSPECTION RESULTS AND WHAT DO MY RECORDS INCLUDE?

This involves a succinct history of all the tests along with adequate tagging that displays the date and assessment details of the item.

We provide your inspection results electronically via a formatted excel spread sheet report for your convenience, this can be imported in most instances into our clients own asset maintenance programs if they desire. A hard copy can be provided if requested. Our Test and Tag records are fully compliant and exceed the standards required in AS/NZS 3760:2010.

The report serves to meet your OH&S requirement to hold a register of all electrical items inspected, tested and tagged and details the current status of all equipment (please see attached sample). We are also required to hold these reports on your behalf for 7 years. The report also contains some additional information you may find useful for any safety awareness program i.e. Staff safety notice templates, Site electrical appliance safety report/checklist and guide, recommendations, links to NT Worksafe bulletins and Product Safety Recalls Australia.

24. WHAT MAKES APPLIANCE TEST & TAG A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER?

We are dedicated to the provision of a high quality customer service and continue to look for opportunities to exceed service expectations, we pride ourselves on our valued long term repeat business and constantly seek to develop expertise, implement and use the latest computerised testing equipment, techniques and strategies. Our technicians are fully qualified with extensive experience in all aspects of workplace appliance Inspection, Testing and Tagging. We hold a high level of expertise and knowledge of the test and tag industry not limited to State Legislation and electrical safety requirements. We specialise in large client and volume service for Government, Defence, Schools, hotels and medical facilities to small market stall operators.

Our objective is to ensure your compliance with Northern Territory Workplace and OH&S regulations and in accordance with Australian Standard AS3760. We fully comply with Workplace Health & Safety requirements, provide professional Safe Work Methods Statements, and we hold significant experience in managing risk and risk assessment.

Our ethos is "*Proudly keeping our clients safe & compliant*".

26. HOW DO I KNOW WHEN I AM REQUIRED TO HAVE RE-TESTING OR RE-INSPECTIONS COMPLETED?

As Australian standards inspection and testing vary greatly depending on what service segment is required, our fully automated software "flags" us prior to the test or inspection times. We then contact you and book a mutual time to carry out the work. AT&T technicians will contact you specifically to notify you of what segments are due and when. If required they can even tell you a total number by location of your assets which are due for re-testing or inspection, this way we ensure and take away the worry of you having to know what is due or when.

APPENDIX

27 TABLE A - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AS/NZ 3760	Australian and New Zealand Standard for Portable Appliance Testing
Basic Insulation	Provides for one layer of "basic protection" against shock for example older 'figure 8' flex only has basic insulation where a three core flex has basic insulation protected by an outer sheaf.
C Tick	See RCM (Regulatory Compliance Mark)
Class 0	Class 0 electrical appliance - means an electrical appliance in which protection against electric shock relies upon basic insulation. Source NZECP 3:1998.
Class I Appliance	Equipment where protection against electric shock is achieved by basic insulation and earthing. Equipment usually contains metal parts, e.g. a washing machine or dishwasher. An electrical appliance that has one layer of electrical insulation. This requires exposed metal to have an earth bond.
Class II Appliance	A Double Insulated appliance - meaning two layers of protective insulation. The appliance must have either the words 'Double Insulated' on the plate or the International symbol of two squares, one inside the other, to be considered Double Insulated. If not, it is considered to be Single Insulated or Class I.
Competent Person	One who has the necessary practical and theoretical skills, acquired through training, experience or a combination of these to correctly undertake the tasks prescribed by AS/NZ 3760.
CBR	Core Balance Relay or Safety Switch
Cord Extension Set	An Extension Lead - an assembly of three parts, a plug intended for connection to a mains outlet socket, a sheathed flexible cord and cord extension socket.
Core Balance Relay	Another name for a Safety Switch or RCD
Current Rating	The maximum current a device is designed and / or approved to carry. For example a domestic power board has a current rating of 10 Amps. This is the maximum current that is permitted to flow through the plug. If the power board has four outlets then the outlets can supply a maximum of 10 Amps between them or an average of 2.5 Amps each.
Double Insulated	Means two layers of Insulation
Earth Bond	The Earth Bond applies to Class 1 electrical products. The Earth Bond test is designed to verify the integrity of the protective conductor (earth wire) and that all parts of the conductive case of an 'earthed' product are properly connected to the Earth terminal.
ELCB	Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (see RCD)
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission. The IEC is the standards organization for all areas of electro-technology. http://www.iec.ch/
IEC Lead	Generally refers to a cord set with an IEC 320 14A connector as used to connect to computer equipment and monitors.
Electrocution	Death by electric shock. The term is often used incorrectly to refer to a non-fatal event of electric shock.
EPOD	Electrical Portable Outlet Device - a power board
GFCI	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupt
GPO	General Purpose Outlet - refers a wall socket supplying 240 Volt mains power and commonly rated to supply 10 Amps to the appliances connected to it. This is the current required to power a 2400 Watt fan heater on its highest setting.
Ground Fault Circuit Interrupt	Another name for a Safety Switch
Leakage Current	Is current that flows in alternative paths, instead of the intended path; the alternative path being an earth conductor or through a person when they make contact with the equipment. The leakage current then flows via the earth conductor and back to the neutral via the earth-link on the switchboard neutral bar.
mA	Milliamp or 1/1000 part of an Amp
Megger	A brand name of an Insulation Resistance Tester
MOV	Metal Oxide Varistor - See Varistor
PAT	Portable Appliance Tester
RCD	Residual Current Device (Safety Switch)
RCM	Regulatory Compliance Mark, also known as the "C Tick". This is a tick inside the letter 'C' and all contained inside a triangle. It indicates that the supplier claims the product is compliant and meets regulations.

Safety Switch	See RCD
Trip Current	A current which when flows will interrupt the supply by tripping a Circuit Breaker or RCD.
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply. An often misunderstood piece of equipment unwisely installed to perform magic in case of power interruption. e.g. power a load greater than its design values.
VA	Volt-Amps - The product of Volts and Amps used to indicate the apparent power that a UPS can supply or the maximum apparent power requirement of a device. VA is often misunderstood and confused with Watts. This confusion misleads many to believe that a 1000VA UPS can supply the equivalent power consumed by a 1000 Watt heater. If only this was true. In fact it is more of an indicator of the maximum current when VA is divided by 240 (Volts).
Varistor	Nonlinear resistor which reduces its resistance as the voltage applied across it increases. Used as a surge or spike suppressor.

285. TABLE B – AS/NZS 3760-2010 TABLE 4_INSPECTION & TESTING INTERVALS.

AS/NZS 3760:2010

TABLE 4
Indicative testing and inspection intervals for electrical equipment
(CAUTION: This page must be read in conjunction with AS/NZS 3760 as a whole, and particularly 2.1)

Type of environment and/or equipment	Equipment including Class I equipment, Class II equipment, cord sets, cord extension sets and EPODs	Interval between inspection and tests			
		Residual current devices (RCDs)			
		Push-button test – by user	Operating time and push-button test	Portable (e)	Fixed (f)
(a)	(b)	Portable (c)	Fixed (d)	Portable (e)	Fixed (f)
1 Factories, workshops, places of manufacture, assembly, maintenance or fabrication	6 months	Daily, or before every use, whichever is the longer	6 months	12 months	12 months
2 Environment where the equipment or supply flexible cord is subject to fixing in normal use OR is open to abuse OR is in a hostile environment	12 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	12 months
3 Environment where the equipment or supply cord is NOT subject to fixing in normal use and is NOT open to abuse and is NOT in a hostile environment	5 years	3 months	6 months	2 years	2 years

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AS/NZS 3760:2010

Type of environment and/or equipment	Equipment including Class I equipment, Class II equipment, cord sets, cord extension sets and EPODs	Interval between inspection and tests			
		Residual current devices (RCDs)			
		Push-button test – by user	Operating time and push-button test	Portable (e)	Fixed (f)
(a)	(b)	Portable (c)	Fixed (d)	Portable (e)	Fixed (f)
4 Residential type areas of: hotels, residential institutions, motels, boarding houses, halls, hostels, accommodation houses, and the like	2 years	6 months	6 months	2 years	2 years
5 Equipment used for commercial cleaning	6 months	Daily, or before every use, whichever is the longer	N/A	6 months	N/A
6 Hire equipment: Inspection:	Prior to hire	Including push-button test by hirer prior to hire		N/A	N/A
Test and tag	3 months	N/A		3 months	12 months
7 Repaired, serviced and second-hand equipment	After repair or service which could affect electrical safety, or on reintroduction to service, refer to AS/NZS 5762.				

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29. TABLE ONE: (MAXIMUM LENGTHS OF FLEXIBLE CORDS AND FLEXIBLE CABLES) AS PER AS/NZS 3012: 2010 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS – CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION SITES.

Current rating (A)	Conductor size (mm ²)	Maximum length (meters)
10A	1.0	25
	1.5	35
15/16A	1.5	25
	2.5	40
20A	2.5	30
	4.0	50

Note: Lengths quoted for flexible cords are taken from AS/NZS 3199 and are based on a voltage drop of 5% of 230V at rated current for the conductor size.

30. TABLE TWO: PERIODIC VERIFICATION INTERVALS (AS/NZS 3012: ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS – CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION SITES)

Equipment class	Testing intervals
Construction wiring, including switchboards	Inspected and tested at time of installation, then re-inspected every 6 months
Re-locatable structures, fixed and transportable equipment	6 months
Portable equipment and flexible electrical cords (extension leads)	3 months
Equipment in amenities and site offices	3 months
Portable RCDs – push button test	Before each use of equipment
Portable RCDs – operating time	3 months
Fixed RCDs – push button test	1 month
Fixed RCDs – operating time	12 months
Hire equipment	Upon introduction to service, then in accordance with the testing intervals appropriate to the equipment class.