



Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2005 (No. 1)

The AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY makes these Rules under subsection 421 (1) of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

Dated 8th December 2005

LYN MADDOCK
Acting Chair

C. CHEAH
Acting Deputy Chair

Australian Communications and Media Authority

1 Name of Rules

These Rules are the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2005 (No. 1)*.

2 Commencement

These Rules commence on the day after they are registered.

3 Amendment of *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000*

Schedule 1 amends the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000*.

Schedule 1 Amendments

(section 3)

[1] **Section 1.3, definition of *cabling work***

substitute

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

[2] **Subsection 1.5 (1)**

omit

- (1) These Rules

insert

These Rules

[3] **Subsection 1.5 (2)**

omit

[4] **Section 2.2**

omit

directly

[5] **Section 2.3**

substitute

2.3 Restricted cabling work

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the following cabling work is ***restricted cabling work***:
- (a) cabling work (including aerial or underground cabling work on private property):
- (i) that is performed only in relation to a customer's premises; and
 - (ii) in which the electrical supply voltage does not exceed typical domestic single-phase and three-phase electrical supply voltages; and
 - (iii) in which the customer cabling that is used terminates at the network boundary on a socket or network termination device;

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- (b) cabling work in which customer cabling is connected to customer equipment that complies with:
 - (i) the Act; and
 - (ii) the requirements of the Labelling Notice;
 - (c) cabling work that meets each of the following criteria:
 - (i) the work is performed only in relation to a customer's premises;
 - (ii) the electrical supply voltage exceeds the typical domestic single-phase and three-phase electrical supply voltages;
 - (iii) the supply voltages are identifiable by every person performing the cabling work;
 - (iv) the electrical power cables are inaccessible to any person performing the cabling work

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

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

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

Examples of restricted cabling work

1 Cabling work connected behind an alarm panel or modem (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).

2 Cabling work connected directly behind a Customer Switching System (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).

3 Cabling work for additional phone points (other than the first point) in a commercial, high rise or multi-storey building, if the service involved is a standard telephone service (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).

4 Cabling work for a home automation system (but not via a jumperable distributor, a jumperable frame or a patch panel).

[6] Subsection 4.1 (2)

omit

directly

[7] Section 4.2

omit

Cabling

insert

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), cabling

[8] Section 4.2

insert

- (2) Cabling work that complies with clause 1 or 2 of Schedule 1 is not required to comply with clauses 5.1.11.2.1 and 5.1.11.2.2 of the Wiring Rules.

[9] Paragraph 4.4 (a)

omit

directly

[10] Subsection 4.5 (1)

substitute

- (1) This section applies whenever a cabling provider finishes any cabling work (including a discrete part of a cabling project), other than:
- (a) running jumpers on distribution frames; or
 - (b) transposing jumpers on distribution frames; or
 - (c) removing jumpers from distribution frames; or
 - (d) replacing a piece of minor cabling equipment (including a plug, socket, module or over voltage unit).

[11] Subsection 4.5 (2)

omit everything before paragraph (a), insert

- (2) The registered cabling provider who performed the cabling work or supervised the performance of the cabling work must:

[12] Part 6
substitute

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

(subsection 4.2 (2))

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

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

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

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