

Ring-fencing Waiver Application

Before You Dig Australia

1 October 2025

Public

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[V 1.0]	1/10/2025	SR

TasNetworks acknowledges the palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginal community) as the original owners and custodians of lutruwita (Tasmania). TasNetworks, acknowledges the palawa have maintained their spiritual and cultural connection to the land and water. We pay respect to Elders past and present and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Contents

Introduction	3
Background Information	4
Private assets located on public land	4
Electricity Supply Industry Act	5
Current Arrangements	6
Recent timeline	7
Ring-fencing Compliance	9
Existing Ring-fencing Compliance	9
Waiver Application Process	9
The National Electricity Objective	10
Waiver Application	11
The obligations for which TasNetworks is applying for a waiver	11
The reasons why TasNetworks is applying for a waiver	11
Details of services	13
Cost recovery	13
Proposed waiver commencement and expiry dates and the regulatory control period(s) to which the waiver would apply	14
Potential costs if the waiver application is not granted	14
Additional measures in support of the waiver	14
Reasons why the waiver should be granted in reference to clause 5.3.2(a)	14
Conclusion	16
Appendix A – The Hydro-Electric Commission Chapter 17	17
Appendix B – Historic connection arrangements	18
Appendix C – Current Connection Arrangements relevant to the topic	19

Introduction

Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd (**TasNetworks**) is the Tasmanian distribution and transmission network service provider (**DNSP & TNSP**). TasNetworks serves over 300,000 distribution customers, and many directly connected transmission customers across Tasmania.

TasNetworks is seeking a waiver from the Australian Energy Regulator (**AER**) of the Electricity Distribution Ring-fencing Guidelines (**the Guideline**) to enable the provision of Other Electricity Services within TasNetworks regulated business. Other Electricity Services are defined as services for the supply of electricity or that are necessary or incidental to the supply of electricity, other than transmission services or distribution services. There is currently no clear responsibility in Tasmania to enter private underground electrical cable (**PUEC**) asset information into Before You Dig Australia (**BYDA**). This results in delays and barriers to customers who seek to undertake excavations in public road reserves to facilitate installation of private electrical connections.

It also creates a safety issue as PUEC assets are not entered into BYDA which is used by parties to identify risks prior to undertaking underground work on public land. The Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (**CBOS**) is a business unit of the Department of Justice (**DoJ**) in the Tasmanian government. CBOS enforce and ensure compliance with electricity safety standards and have identified this as a risk in the Tasmanian electricity industry.

TasNetworks considers that a waiver of some of the obligations in the Guidelines to allow TasNetworks to enter information with respect to assets installed within council land into BYDA would improve customer outcomes and further the National Electricity Objective.

Background Information

Private assets located on public land

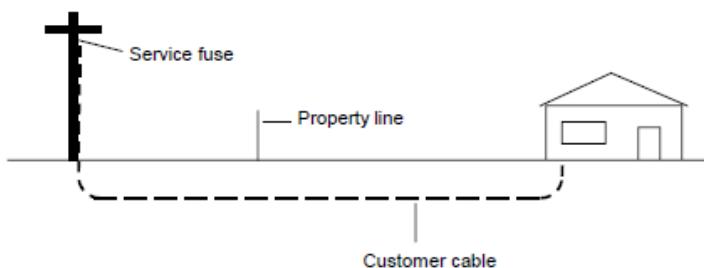
In Tasmania, customers have been installing consumer mains on public land since before TasNetworks inception in 2014, and back to at least 1987¹. Due to Tasmania's small customer base (relative to other states), this approach was taken to offer the least cost technically acceptable solution to connect customers when the alternative would have been installing more assets such as a network or private pole to enable the connection.

The below diagram, from the first issuance of the Service and Installation Rules (SIRs), demonstrates this option in practise.

Diagram 1: Aurora Energy Service and Installation Rules

OPTION 3

Customer cable from Aurora pole to Customer property.



It is the responsibility of the customer to notify the council that they are opening up council managed land.

No rental is required for this type of installation

Refer to Section 5.5 for installation details.

An Indemnity Form is to be completed and signed by customer. See attachment 1 this section

Printed on 19/03/2001

File: DISTRN-5.3.doc

Other historic examples of connection arrangements can be found in [Appendix B](#). This arrangement has been set historically as a precedent in Tasmania and has been allowed to continue by CBOS.

¹ The Hydro-Electric Commission Chapter 17 Underground Supply clause e. Consumer Mains – scan of document available in [Appendix A](#).

Electricity Supply Industry Act

Tasmania's [Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995](#) (ESI Act) has historically prohibited a person from running a line capable of carrying electricity beyond the boundaries of property occupied by the person unless the person is an electricity entity (i.e. TasNetworks).

Excerpt 1: Section 111 from the ESI Act

111. Unlawful diversion of electricity

(1) A person must not, without proper authority, take or divert electricity.

Penalty: For a body corporate a fine not exceeding 1 000 penalty units and for a natural person a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or both.

(2) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) –

(a) evidence of the finding of a device that would have enabled the unlawful taking or diversion of electricity by the defendant; or

(b) evidence of tampering by the defendant or someone acting with the defendant's authority with a meter for recording consumption of electricity supplied to the defendant's premises –

establishes, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the unlawful taking or diversion of electricity by the defendant.

(3) A person must not run a line capable of carrying an electricity supply beyond the boundaries of property occupied by the person unless –

(a) the person is an electricity entity; or

(b) the electricity supply line is authorised under the regulations.

Penalty: For a body corporate a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units and for a natural person a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

Despite this restriction, this arrangement has taken place throughout Tasmania's electricity supply history with the consent of the local electrical safety regulator (CBOS) and has provided positive customer outcomes.

Changes to the ESI Act

During TasNetworks initial discussions with the AER – Section 111 of the ESI Act presented an obstacle for the AER in granting a waiver as it would have contradicted jurisdictional laws. TasNetworks has worked with the Tasmanian Government to change this law, on the basis that this practise of allowing consumer mains to cross a property boundary pre-date the advent of the ESI Act, and that it stands in the way of optimal customer outcomes.

TasNetworks has engaged with the government agency Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT) to seek a change to the ESI Act to enable customers consumer mains to cross boundaries to TasNetworks distribution assets. Regulations that authorise these electricity supply lines commenced in Tasmania on 1 October 2025.

Electricity Safety Act

The [Electricity Safety Act 2022](#) (ESA) is a new Act that regulates electricity infrastructure, installations, equipment, and certain activities near electricity infrastructure and installations. It provides for safety and related technical standards that ensure that the electricity infrastructure, installations and equipment are safe, designed, maintained and managed in a manner that protects persons and property.

The ESA amends the ESI Act in several areas, and repeals the previous [Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997](#). Whilst the ESA received Royal Assent on 30 November 2022, regulations are still

being developed and therefore is not in effect yet. However, moving forward the ESA Act will also directly allow this arrangement to occur, as per clause 33, subsection (2) of the ESA.

Excerpt 2: Section 33 of the ESA

33. Installation wiring

(1) A person who, after the commencement of this section, installs wiring conductors associated with an electrical installation must ensure that the wiring conductors do not cross over land title boundaries.

Penalty: In the case of –

- (a) a body corporate, a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units; or
- (b) an individual, a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

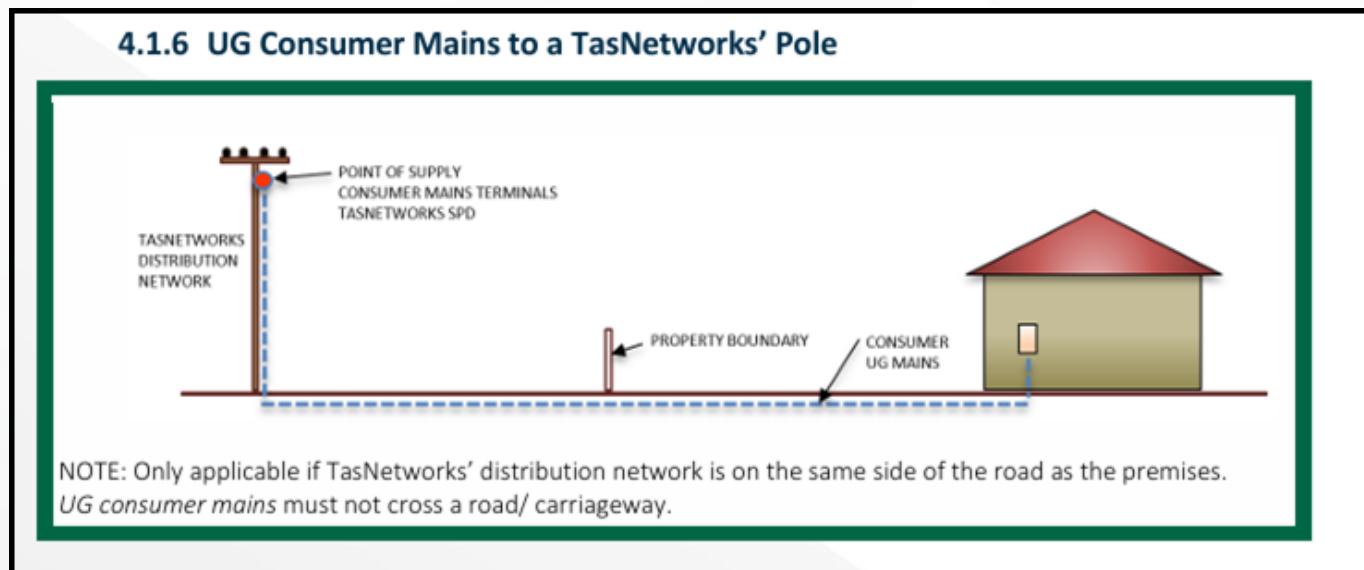
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply –

- (a) to consumer mains that cross a boundary from private strata title property to common property; or
- (b) to consumer mains accessing a point of supply that is on public property, provided that the mains cross only the boundary of the property being supplied; or
- (c) to wiring systems contained within a registered easement; or
- (d) in circumstances permitted by the Director.

Current Arrangements

The current arrangements in Tasmania involve customers underground mains, as displayed in Diagram 2, running across their property boundary, through road reservation, directly to TasNetworks distribution pole.

Diagram 2: Diagram of underground private connection crossing through public land (road reservation):



There are other similar arrangements with slight variances that have been included in [Appendix C](#).

Additionally, TasNetworks Service and Installation Rules can be found [here](#) that contains further information regarding connection types. Supply arrangement considerations are found on page 36.

Recent timeline

TasNetworks has engaged with multiple stakeholders in the lead up to this waiver application. The following table describes some of the key steps in the development of our proposed approach to address this issue, and the subsequent breach of the Guidelines.

Table 1: Timeline of events relevant to this waiver application

Date	Event
Pre-2025	<p>The arrangement of consumer mains crossing property boundaries has existed since at least 1987.</p> <p>There have been multiple parties who have considered this issue over time. Until late 2024 TasNetworks has provided the view that it does not have the ability to provide this service due to the restrictions of the Guideline.</p>
5 February 2025	After consideration with various stakeholders, TasNetworks undertakes to progress a ring-fencing waiver with the AER to enable the provision of Other Electricity Services to address the issue.
8 February 2025	TasNetworks sends a draft ring-fencing waiver application for consideration by the AER.
24 February 2025	First meeting with the AER to discuss the waiver application. TasNetworks received feedback from the AER regarding the unusual nature of the Tasmanian allowance for customers to cross the property boundary with PUEC.
28 February	TasNetworks provided supporting information to the AER with excerpts of jurisdictional legislation such as the ESI Act.
6 March 2025	The AER sent TasNetworks a response outlining that they are unable to approve a waiver application which conflicted with jurisdictional laws.
19 March 2025	Second meeting with the AER to discuss the issue, including options for further consideration by TasNetworks.
19 March 2025 – June 2025	<p>A working group within TasNetworks to address this issue was created, and development of the proposed approach and actions began.</p> <p>TasNetworks progressing supporting regulations with ReCFIT for the ESI Act to enable this practise and a subsequent waiver.</p> <p>The first of July 2025 is the date when TasNetworks intended to commence providing this service. However, from 30 May TasNetworks commenced testing the process with multiple customers before rolling out to all new connections – initiating the need for a breach report.</p>
13 June 2025	<p>Tasmanian Government called for a general election to be held on 19 July. Subsequently, the Tasmanian Government entered a caretaker period.</p> <p>This delayed the consideration of the Regulations until a new Government was formed.</p>

Date	Event
19 June 2025	TasNetworks reported this activity as a ring-fencing breach to the AER.
19 July 2025	Tasmanian state election held.
19 August 2025	Opening of parliament.
22 September 2025	Regulations considered by the Executive Council of the Tasmanian Government.
1 October 2025	Regulations 'gazetted' in the Tasmanian Government Gazette ² on 1 October, commencing immediately upon gazettal.

² Tasmanian Government Gazette, [Gazette 22521 - 1 October 2025](#), accessed 1 October 2025

Ring-fencing Compliance

Existing Ring-fencing Compliance

TasNetworks has historically been, and up until 30 May 2025 remained, compliant with both the Transmission and Distribution Guidelines³. Ring-fencing ensures that DNSPs and TNSPs operating in the National Electricity Market (NEM) do not:

- favour their own competitive activities to the disadvantage of other competitors operating in the market; and
- use revenue earned from regulated services to cross-subsidise their contestable services.

Further to these direct objectives, Ring-fencing imposes restrictions on the extent to which DNSPs and TNSPs can provide contestable services. TasNetworks considers that these restrictions are in the best interest of customers in normal circumstances.

Waiver Application Process

The Guideline stipulates that DNSPs may apply for a waiver of some specific obligations of the Guideline, and that an application must include the following supporting information:

- the obligation in respect of which the DNSP is applying for a waiver;*
- the reasons why the DNSP is applying for the waiver;*
- details of the service, or services, in relation to which the DNSP is applying for the waiver;*
- the proposed commencement date and expiry date (if any) of the waiver and the reasons for those dates;*
- details of the costs associated with the DNSP complying with the obligation if the waiver of the obligation were refused;*
- the regulatory control period(s) to which the waiver would apply;*
- any additional measures the DNSP proposes to undertake if the waiver were granted;*
- and the reasons why the DNSP considers the waiver should be granted with reference to the matters specified in clause 5.3.2(a), including the benefits, or likely benefits, of the grant of the waiver to electricity consumers.*

Clause 5.3.2(a)

In assessing a waiver application and deciding whether to grant a waiver (subject to any conditions) or refuse to grant a waiver, the AER:

- subject to clause 5.3.3(a), must have regard to:*
 - the National Electricity Objective;*
 - the potential for cross-subsidisation and discrimination if the waiver is granted or refused;*
 - whether the benefit, or likely benefit, to electricity consumers of the DNSP complying with the obligation (including any benefit, or likely benefit, from increased competition) would be outweighed by the cost to the DNSP of complying with that obligation; and*
- may:*

³ Note: The breach on 30 May 2025 relates only to the Distribution Ring Fencing Guidelines.

- i. have regard to any other matter it considers relevant;*
- ii. request from the DNSP any further information the AER considers appropriate;*
- iii. invite public submissions on the application; and*
- iv. otherwise conduct such consultation as it considers appropriate with any person.*

The remainder of this waiver application addresses the requirements.

The National Electricity Objective

To promote efficient investment in, and efficient operation and use of, electricity services for the long term interests of consumers of electricity with respect to:

- a. price, quality, safety, reliability and security of supply of electricity; and*
- b. the reliability, safety and security of the national electricity system; and*
- c. the achievement of targets set by a participating jurisdiction—*
 - i. for reducing Australia's greenhouse gas emissions; or*
 - ii. that are likely to contribute to reducing Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.*

Waiver Application

The obligations for which TasNetworks is applying for a waiver

TasNetworks is seeking a waiver from clause 3.1 (b) - the requirement that restricts a DNSP from providing other services.

The reasons why TasNetworks is applying for a waiver

The reason why TasNetworks is applying for a waiver of clause 3.1 is to enable the provision of Other Electricity Services within TasNetworks' regulated business.

Until recently when TasNetworks committed to take on the responsibility of entering asset information into BYDA, different perspectives between local councils and TasNetworks was resulting in delays and barriers to customers seeking a supply connection to their property from a TasNetworks' pole via a PUEC installed through road reserve. Councils consider (and TasNetworks agrees) that the lack of recording of PUEC assets in council road reserves creates an unacceptable risk to the safety of workers who may be exposed to electrocution when excavating road reserves without certainty of the assets within the ground.

Tasmanian councils consider that TasNetworks is the best placed party to undertake this function, and that neither they, nor electrical contractors could or should be responsible for this. TasNetworks understand that councils will only consent to the placement of electrical cables in their road reservations if TasNetworks undertakes to record and for the assets, and that the asset can be discovered in BYDA. TasNetworks has existing capability to enter assets into BYDA because TasNetworks currently does this for regulated assets.

Additionally, an account is needed to enter assets into BYDA and assets entered into BYDA will 'disappear' from the system when an account holder's account expires. This means that the account holder who enters assets into BYDA must exist in perpetuity to ensure assets are always recorded and visible in future queries.

TasNetworks has not offered this service to date because the assets are private and not part of the distribution system. This conflict has resulted in negative customer outcomes. For example, customer connections are being delayed or they are needing to use alternative options such as overhead connections, or the installation of an electrical turret at the property boundary for underground connections which adds cost to customer connections. There are also safety risks to the public as PUEC are not recorded in BYDA so workers may be exposed to electrocution when excavating road reserves due to uncertainty of the assets in the ground.

Recent advocacy by the National Electrical and Communications Association (NECA) and the Parkerville bushfire liability determination made by the Western Australia Court of Appeal has led TasNetworks to reconsider its role in providing safe, affordable and reliable electricity services within the Tasmanian electricity industry.

TasNetworks now considers that it is the entity with the most knowledge and capability regarding the recording of asset information into BYDA. Therefore, TasNetworks has a responsibility to rectify the existing issue.

Assessment of suitability of different providers of the service

Table 2 provides an overview of the suitability of different providers in respect to entering asset information into BYDA. TasNetworks considers that it is best positioned to offer this service, if ring-fencing obligations were removed.

Table 2: Assessment of suitability of different providers of the service

Provider	Assessment of suitability
TasNetworks	<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capability already exists within the organisation.• TasNetworks already has an account for BYDA.• TasNetworks will exist in perpetuity – meaning that assets entered will always exist in BYDA. <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would be entering information on assets that TasNetworks does not own.• Cannot provide this service within ring-fencing obligations.
Councils	<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assets located on council owned land.• Councils will exist in perpetuity – meaning that assets entered will always exist in BYDA. <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No existing capability or resourcing to undertake this role.• No account for BYDA.• Would be entering information on assets that they do not own.• There are 29 Councils in Tasmania which may result in inconsistencies.
Private Organisations	<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No companies currently exist to enter assets on behalf of customers/electrical contractors/councils.• Could recover costs from customers to enter assets into BYDA. <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not guaranteed to exist in perpetuity – meaning that assets entered could be removed from BYDA.• Would potentially have significant market power and the ability to charge high prices.• Would be entering information on assets that they do not own.

Provider	Assessment of suitability
Electrical Contractors	<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could recover costs directly from customers. • Already have the asset information as installed as they commissioned them. <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/no capability currently exists. • Not guaranteed to exist in perpetuity – meaning that assets entered could be removed from BYDA.
Customers	<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be entering information on assets they own. <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/no capability currently exists. • Not a reasonable expectation to place on customers. • Accuracy of data not guaranteed.

Details of services

TasNetworks proposes to record private assets that are located on council land, particularly road reservations, in BYDA, on behalf of the council, electrical contractors and customers. TasNetworks would use existing capability and its subscription with BYDA to do this.

Examples of the work involved with adding PUEC to BYDA are the following:

- Receiving drawings from electrical contractors / customers.
- Reviewing / quality assurance for drawings.
- Seeking further information from the electrical contractors / customers if the drawings are inadequate.
- Updating TasNetworks Geospatial Information System where this data is recorded internally and sent to BYDA.
- Recording information and associated disclaimers / limitations of information with BYDA.
- Administrative and overhead costs and activities.

Cost recovery

TasNetworks is currently not recovering costs for providing this service and does not intend to until a waiver is approved. If approved, TasNetworks intends to recover costs for providing this service for new connections directly from connecting customers on a full cost-recovery basis based on the cost of providing the service.

Noting the requirements within clause 3.2.2 of the Guideline to allocate costs in accordance with the Cost Allocation Principles and TasNetworks Cost Allocation Methodology, TasNetworks intends to

allocate costs to ensure accurate capture into the relevant category. TasNetworks will also comply with the record keeping requirements in 3.2.2(c).

Proposed waiver commencement and expiry dates and the regulatory control period(s) to which the waiver would apply

TasNetworks proposes that the waiver be granted with an immediate commencement date, and to last until 30 June 2029 (to align with the 2024-2029 regulatory control period).

TasNetworks will engage with the AER and stakeholders on the suitability of this service as an alternative control service for the upcoming 2029-2034 regulatory control period.

Potential costs if the waiver application is not granted

If the waiver application is refused, TasNetworks will not be able to enter assets into BYDA as Other Electricity Services on behalf of customers and councils. The consequences of this may be the following:

- Customers will continue to be unable to undertake works involving excavation within road reservations to facilitate the connection of electrical connections within private property; or
- Customers will continue to need to utilise overhead connections which reduces customer choice and also may not be suitable for all connections.; or
- Customers will continue to need to install turrets which adds cost to their connections.
- Tasmanian customers and / or workers will continue to be at increased risk when / if undertaking other non-electrical works if PUEC are not in BYDA.
 - This may result in death or major injury due to incorrect (or no) information being in BYDA.

Additional measures in support of the waiver

TasNetworks has consulted with local government, electrical contractors and organisations such as NECA, CBOS, ReCFIT, the Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, and there is strong support for TasNetworks to provide this service.

Reasons why the waiver should be granted in reference to clause 5.3.2(a)

Furthering the National Electricity Objective (NEO)

TasNetworks considers that this waiver would further the NEO because it would enable the following improvements (because of PUEC being recorded in BYDA by TasNetworks):

- Improves the price that Tasmanian customers pay for electricity by:
 - Preventing additional infrastructure from being installed, e.g. pole or turret; however
 - there will be a minor offsetting impact in up-front costs of a connection to reflect the additional work completed by TasNetworks to record assets into BYDA.

- Improves the quality of service that Tasmanian customers receive by:
 - providing customers with a clear and consistent process;
 - ensuring that they can undertake underground connections through council road reservation; and
- Improves the safety of Tasmanian customers and electrical contractors by:
 - ensuring that PUEC is recorded in BYDA, reducing the risk of death or injury due to unexpected or accidental contact with the underground assets.
- Improves security of supply and reliability by:
 - reducing the likelihood that an outage will occur and impact customers upstream or downstream of the connection due to higher awareness of private assets (i.e. cascading faults).

The potential for cross-subsidisation or discrimination if the waiver is granted or refused

TasNetworks considers that there is low potential for cross-subsidisation or discrimination if the waiver is granted. TasNetworks considers that:

- There are no risks to cross-subsidisation because TasNetworks would be offering this service within TasNetworks regulated business.
- Costs and any potential revenue will be allocated in accordance with TasNetworks existing AER approved Cost Allocation Methodology.
- There are no risks of discrimination as this service is currently not offered in a competitive market and it is highly unlikely that a third party would want to provide this service.
- TasNetworks considers that this service is not suitable to be offered in a competitive market given the need for an BYDA account holder to exist in perpetuity.

Whether the benefits outweigh the costs to electricity consumers

As described throughout the Waiver Application, TasNetworks considers that the benefits to electricity consumers outweighs the costs.

Table 3: Benefits and costs of granting the waiver

Benefits	Costs
Allows underground connections to be undertaken at a lower cost.	Customers pay a minor up-front cost to have assets added into BYDA.
Lowered cost of undergrounding improves choice for customers (overhead VS underground).	
More efficient approach to costs as it is likely to be cheaper for TasNetworks to enter assets into BYDA than customers or other providers.	
Improves safety of customers and electrical contractors.	

Benefits	Costs
Reduces the likelihood of asset damage and subsequent outages and associated costs.	
Provides the electrical industry, customers and councils with a statewide consistent process.	

Conclusion

TasNetworks considers that this proposed waiver application promotes the NEO, avoids cross-subsidisation, doesn't result in discrimination and will result in net benefits to electricity consumers.

The current ambiguity regarding responsibility to enter PUEC asset information into BYDA is leading to unsatisfactory customer outcomes and safety risks. It is resulting in delays and barriers to customers who seek to undertake excavations in public road reserves to facilitate installation of electrical connections within private property.

If the AER accepts TasNetworks waiver application, TasNetworks will offer asset recording in BYDA as Other Electricity Services which will lead to net benefits for electricity consumers regarding price, quality, safety, security and reliability.

TasNetworks will engage with the AER and stakeholders on the suitability of this service as an alternative control service for the upcoming 2029-2034 regulatory control period.

Appendix A – The Hydro-Electric Commission Chapter 17

e. Consumers' Mains Consumers' Mains Cables must be of sufficient length to allow connections to be made within the servicing points and must be installed in accordance with the SAA Wiring Rules (AS3000-1986) except when installed in public footpaths or roadways where the minimum depth below ground level is to be 600mm.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION		
HC571452 RCJH/5247/A5R1/JMB	RECORDS FILE No.	4381 PC DSEN 10 FEB 1988
TO See Distribution	SUBJECT <u>CHAPTER 17 BSP</u> <u>UNDERGROUND SUPPLY</u>	FROM DAO

- 2 DEC 1987

1. Enclosed is Draft No. 5 of BSP Chapter 18 – Underground Supply.

2. Draft 5 includes amendments made to Draft 4 by ME(S).

3. The quality of the diagrams as regards colour and alignment is not satisfactory and will be upgraded once the policy they illustrate is agreed.

4. Please note that:

- Appendices to Annex A to Section 1701 have not been included in this draft.
- Annex A to Section 1705 has not yet been produced.

5. These drafts of Chapter 17 are based on an instruction agreed by Supply Division in 1985 in an attempt to document policy on underground supply.

6. The intention is to issue BSP by 1 Feb 88 and it would be appropriate to include Chapter 17 at that time.

7. For comment please.

W Hickton
(RCJ Hickton)
DAO

2 Dec 87

Enclosure: Chapter 17 BSP

Distribution:

CDE
ACDE(S)
NRE
SRE

Lton No 4381
File No DU-2
Reply No
Filed

Appendix B – Historic connection arrangements

Sourced from Version 4 of the SIRs (2014)

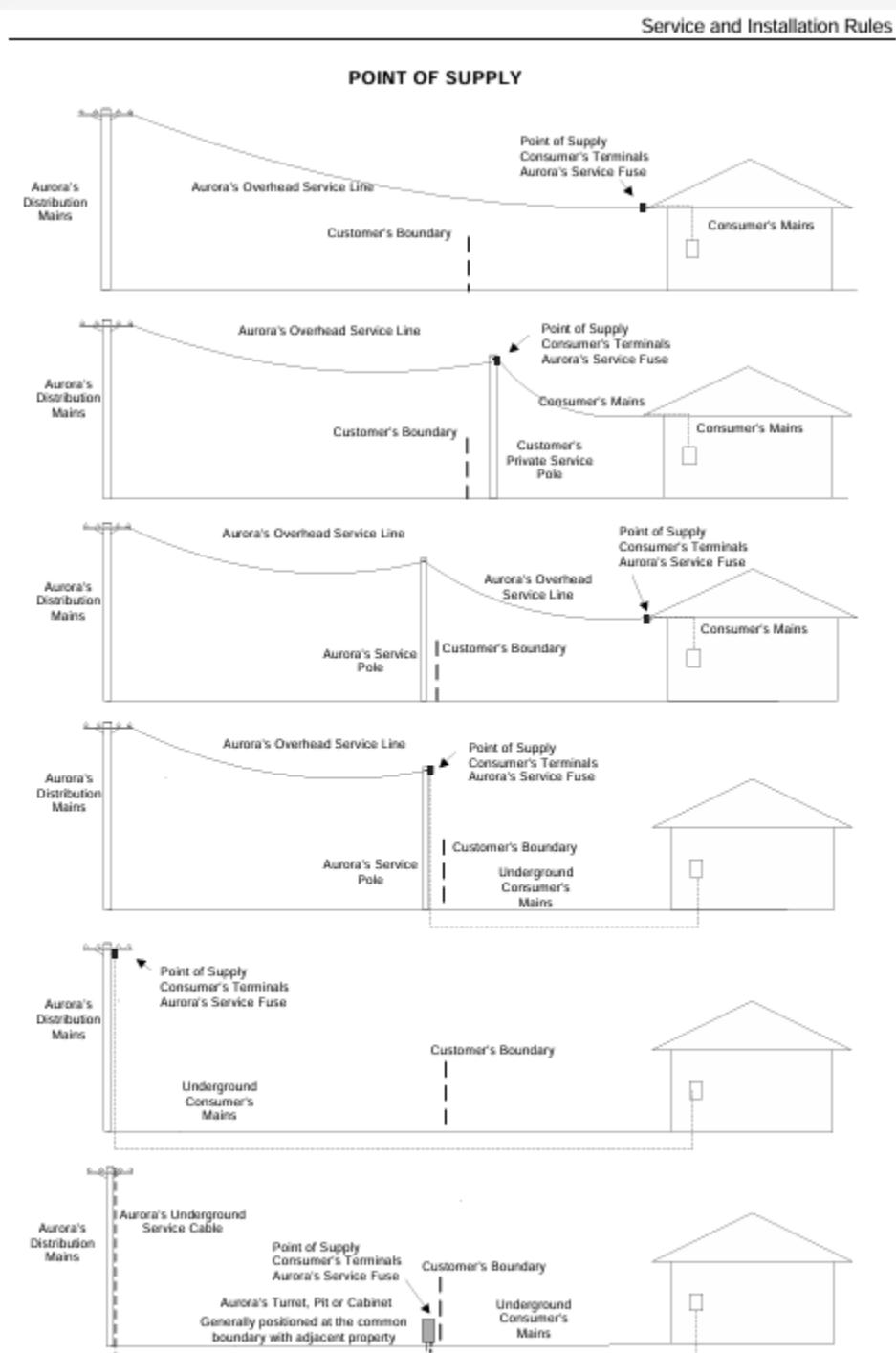
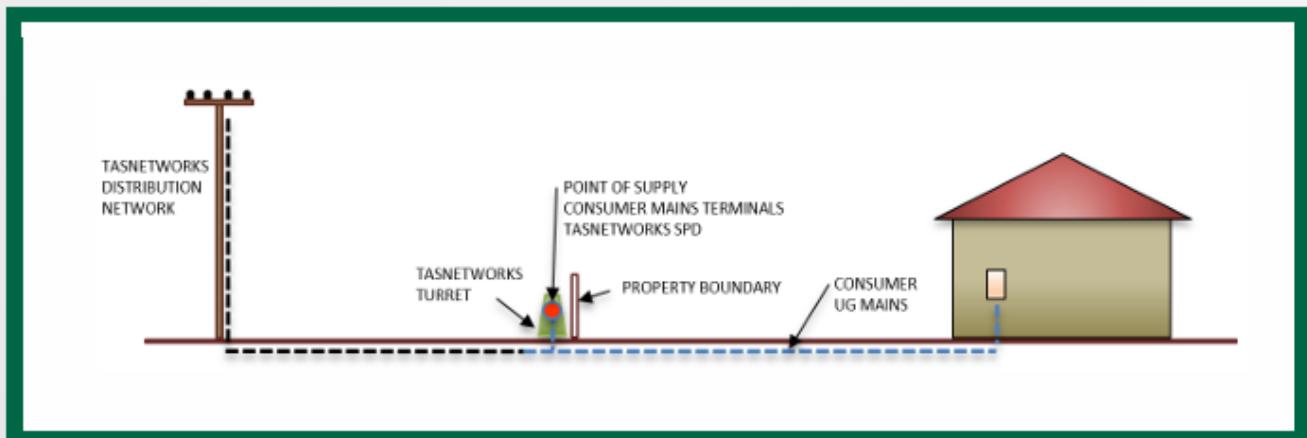


Fig 3-1 Point of Supply

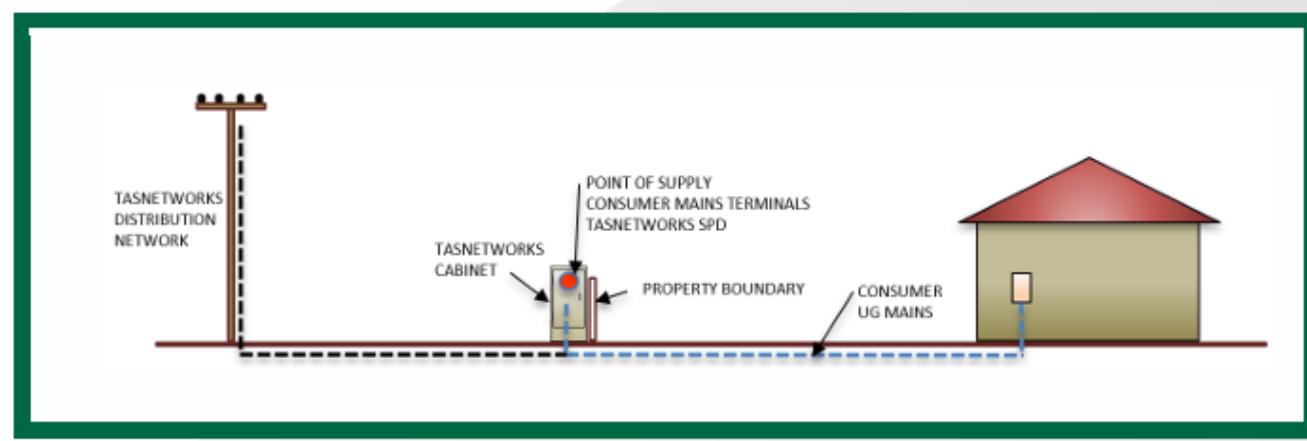
Appendix C – Current connection arrangements relevant to the topic

Sourced from [TasNetworks current SIRs](#).

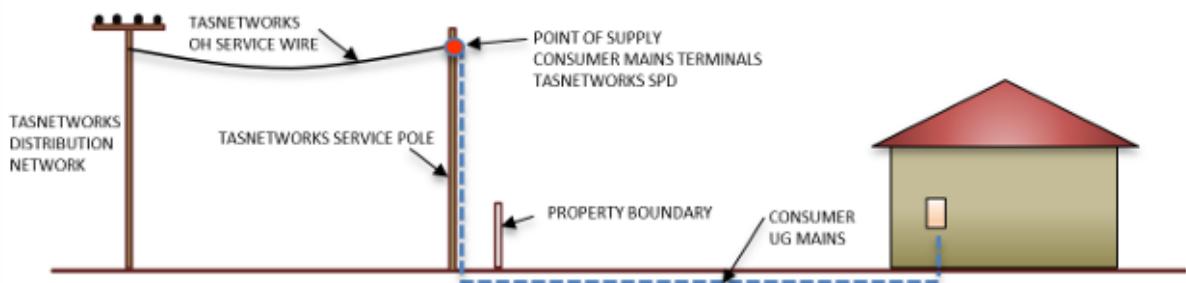
4.1.2 UG Consumer Mains to TasNetworks Turret



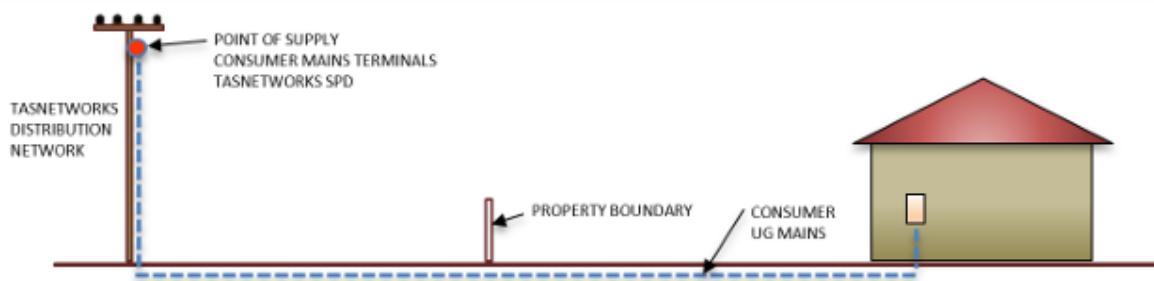
4.1.3 UG Consumer Mains to TasNetworks Cabinet



4.1.5 UG Consumer Mains to a TasNetworks' Service Pole

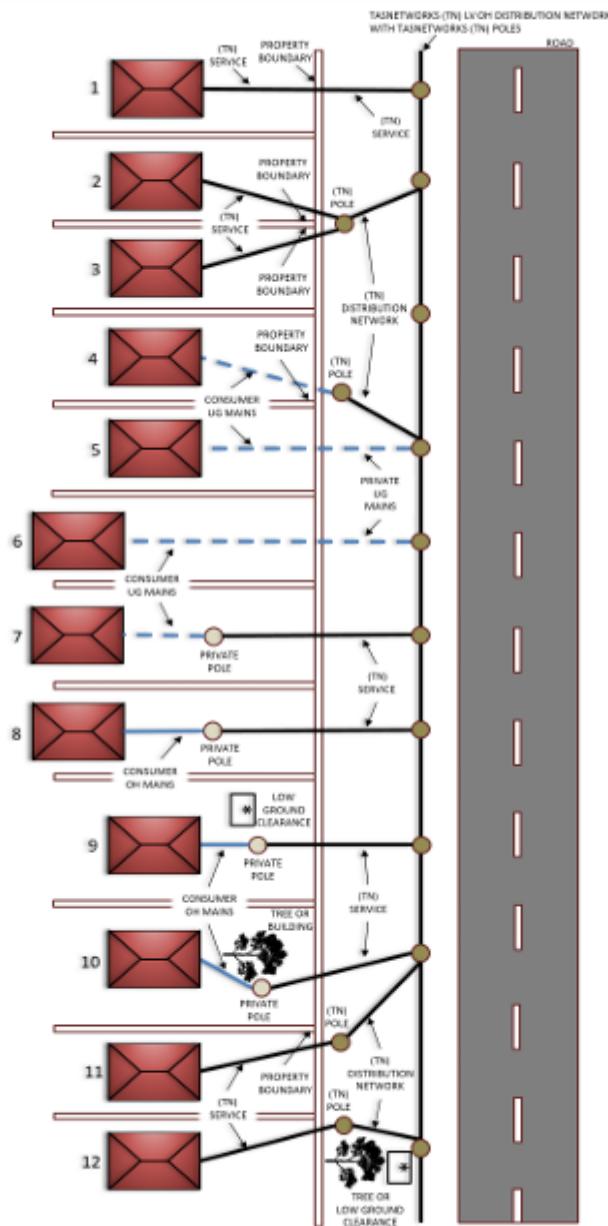


4.1.6 UG Consumer Mains to a TasNetworks' Pole



NOTE: Only applicable if TasNetworks' distribution network is on the same side of the road as the premises.
UG consumer mains must not cross a road/ carriageway.

4.2.5 Service Pole Arrangements - TasNetworks Supply on Same Side of Road



NOTE: "Private Pole" in above diagram refers to customer's private service pole.



www.tasnetworks.com.au

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