

Before the Electrical Workers Registration Board

CE No. 22702

In the matter of:

A disciplinary hearing before the Electrical Workers Registration Board

Between:

The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment

And

Lisa-Marie Ireland a registered and licensed electrical worker (E 269198, EW 133213) (the Respondent)

Decision of the Board in Respect of the Conduct of an Electrical Worker

Under section 147G and 147M of the Electricity Act 1992

Hearing Location:

Wellington

Hearing Type:

In Person

Hearing and Decision Date:

17 November 2023

Board Members Present:

Mr M Orange, Barrister (Presiding)
Mr T Wiseman, Registered Inspector
Mr J Hutton, Registered Inspector
Ms E Mogford, Lawyer

Appearances:

Martin Denyer for the Investigator

Procedure:

The matter was considered by the Electrical Workers Registration Board (the Board) under the provisions of Part 11 of the Electricity Act 1992 (the Act), the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 (the Regulations) and the Board's Disciplinary Hearing Rules.

Board Decision:

The Respondent **has** committed disciplinary offences under sections 143(a)(i), s143 (b)(ii) and s143(f) of the Act.

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Summary of the Board’s Decision

- [1] The Board found that the Respondent carried out prescribed electrical work (PEW) at *[OMITTED]* between December 2019 and December 2021, in a negligent manner, being an offence under section 143(a)(i) of the Act and negligently created a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property damage, through having carried out or caused to be carried out prescribed electrical work being an offence under section 143(b)(ii) of the Act. The Respondent further failed to provide certification documentation within the maximum permissible timeframes (20 working days), being an offence under section 143(f) of the Act. The Respondent accepted the disciplinary charges and cooperated.
- [2] The Board, having made those findings, decided that it would fine the Respondent the sum of \$1,500 and order that the Respondent pay costs of \$225. A record of the offending will be recorded on the public Register for a period of three years. An article summarising the matter will be published in the Electron, but the Respondent will not be named in it.

Introduction

- [3] The hearing resulted from a complaint about the conduct of the Respondent and a report under section 147G(1) of the Act from the Investigator that the complaint should be considered by the Board.

- [4] The Respondent was served with a notice setting out the alleged disciplinary offences the Investigator reported should be considered by the Board. They were:

First Alleged Disciplinary Offence

1. Between December 2019- December 2021 at *[OMITTED]* Ms Ireland has carried out or caused to be carried out, prescribed electrical work in a manner contrary to any enactment relating to prescribed electrical work that was in force at the time the work was done being an offence under section 143(a)(ii) of the Act, IN THAT, she
 - a. Failed to ensure adequate measures were in place to prevent accidental contact with live parts, in that, energised terminations in the switchboard, and at the bathroom socket outlet had been left exposed to touch.
 - b. Failed to enclose electrical joints and connections within the butler's pantry.
 - c. Failed to provide adequate mechanical protection to installed wiring systems. In breach of regulations 13, 20 and 59 of the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010.

Or in the Alternative

2. Between December 2019 – December 2021 at *[OMITTED]* Ms Ireland has carried out or caused to be carried out, prescribed electrical work in a negligent or incompetent manner being an offence under section 143(a)(i) of the Act, IN THAT, she
 - a. Failed to ensure adequate measures were in place to prevent accidental contact with live parts, in that, energised terminations in the switchboard, and at the bathroom socket outlet had been left exposed to touch.
 - b. Failed to enclose electrical joints and connections within the butler's pantry.
 - c. Failed to provide adequate mechanical protection to installed wiring systems.

Or in the Alternative

3. Between December 2019 – December 2021 at *[OMITTED]* Ms Ireland has negligently created a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property damage, through having carried out or caused to be carried out prescribed electrical work being an offence under section 143(b)(ii) of the Act, IN THAT, she
 - a. Failed to ensure adequate measures were in place to prevent accidental contact with live parts, in that, energised terminations in the switchboard, and at the bathroom socket

outlet had been left exposed to touch.

- b. Failed to enclose electrical joints and connections within the butler's pantry.
- c. Failed to provide adequate mechanical protection to installed wiring systems.

Second Alleged Disciplinary Offence

- 4. On or around 8 February 2022 at [OMITTED] Ms Ireland has failed to provide a return being an offence under section 143(f) of the Act, IN THAT, she failed to issue electrical certification documents (Certificate of Compliance and Electrical Safety Certificate) within maximum permissible timeframes (20 working days).

[5] Prior to the hearing, the Respondent and the Board were provided with all of the documents the Investigator had in his/her power or possession.

[6] No Board Members declared any conflicts of interest in relation to the matters under consideration.

Function of Disciplinary Action

[7] The common understanding of the purpose of professional discipline is to uphold the integrity of the profession. The focus is not punishment, but the protection of the public, the maintenance of public confidence and the enforcement of high standards of propriety and professional conduct. Those purposes were recently reiterated by the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales*¹ and in New Zealand in *Dentice v Valuers Registration Board*².

[8] Disciplinary action under the Act is not designed to redress issues or disputes between a complainant and a respondent. In *McLanahan and Tan v The New Zealand Registered Architects Board*,³ Collins J. noted that:

"... the disciplinary process does not exist to appease those who are dissatisfied The disciplinary process ... exists to ensure professional standards are maintained in order to protect clients, the profession and the broader community."

[9] The Board can only inquire into "the conduct of an electrical worker" with respect to the grounds for discipline set out in section 143 of the Act. It does not have any jurisdiction over contractual matters.

Procedure

[10] The matter proceeded on the basis of an Agreed Statement of Facts.

¹ *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales* [2011] UKSC 1, 19 January 2011.

² [1992] 1 NZLR 720 at p 724

³ [2016] HZHC 2276 at para 164

[11] The appearance of the Investigator and Counsel for the Investigator was excused.

Evidence

[12] The Board must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the disciplinary offences alleged have been committed.⁴ The Board notes, as regards evidence in proceedings before it, that the provisions of section 147W of the Act apply. This section states:

In all proceedings under this Part, the Board may, subject to section 156, receive as evidence any statement, document, information, or matter that may in its opinion assist it to deal effectively with the matter before it, whether or not it would be admissible as evidence in a court of law.

[13] The Board heard from the Respondent prior to it making a decision.

[14] The general rule is that all facts in issue, or relevant to the issue in a case, must be proved by evidence. As the Investigator and Respondent agreed to the facts as outlined above, it was not necessary to call any further evidence or to test the evidence as outlined in the Statement.

First Offence

[15] The Respondent accepted that she was negligent as she failed to ensure adequate measures were in place to prevent accidental contact with live parts, in that, energised terminations in the switchboard and at the bathroom socket outlet had been left exposed to touch and failed to provide adequate mechanical protection to installed wiring systems. The Respondent accepted that she negligently created a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property damage when she failed to enclose electrical joints and connections within the butler's pantry.

[16] The charges put before the Board were laid in the alternatives of negligently creating a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property damage under section 143(b)(ii) and, as alternatives, negligence or incompetence under section 143(a)(i) and contrary to an enactment under section 143(a)(ii).

[17] There is a hierarchy to the disciplinary charges in that the Board needs to first consider whether the prescribed electrical work was carried out or caused to be carried out in a manner that was contrary to an enactment. If the Board finds in the affirmative, it then needs to consider whether the conduct reaches the threshold for a finding of negligence or incompetence. If that threshold is met, the Board then needs to consider whether a risk of serious harm or significant property damage was created.

[18] Contrary to an enactment is a form of strict liability offence in that all that need be proven is that the relevant enactment has been breached – in the instance the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 or any of the cited standards within Schedule 2

⁴ *Z v Dental Complaints Assessment Committee* [2009] 1 NZLR 1

of the Regulations. The Board does not need to find that there was intention, fault or negligence¹.

- [19] Turning to negligence and/or incompetence, there are no statutory definitions of the terms. It is noted, however, that they are not the same. In *Beattie v Far North Council*² Judge McElrea noted:

[43] Section 317 of the Act uses the phrase “in a negligent or incompetent manner”, so it is clear that those adjectives cannot be treated as synonymous.

- [20] Negligence is considered to be the departure by an electrical worker, whilst carrying out or supervising prescribed electrical work, from an accepted standard of conduct. It is judged against those of the same class of licence as the person whose conduct is being inquired into. This is described as the *Bolam*³ test of negligence which has been adopted by the New Zealand Courts⁴.
- [21] Incompetence is a lack of ability, skill or knowledge to carry out or supervise prescribed electrical work to an acceptable standard. *Beattie* put it as “a demonstrated lack of the reasonably expected ability or skill level”. In *Ali v Kumar and Others*,⁵ it was stated as “an inability to do the job”.
- [22] The New Zealand Courts have stated that an assessment of negligence and/or incompetence in a disciplinary context is a two-stage test⁶. The first is for the Board to consider whether the practitioner has departed from the acceptable standard of conduct of a professional. The second is to consider whether the departure is significant enough to warrant a disciplinary sanction.
- [23] When considering what an acceptable standard is, the Board must have reference to the conduct of other competent and responsible practitioners and the Board’s own assessment of what is appropriate conduct, bearing in mind the purpose of the Act,⁷ which includes protecting the health and safety of members of the public in connection with the supply and use of electricity, and promoting the prevention of damage to property in connection with the supply and use of electricity. The test is an objective one and, in this respect, it has been noted that the purpose of discipline is the protection of the public by the maintenance of professional standards and that this could not be met if, in every case, the Board was required to take into account subjective considerations relating to the practitioner⁸.
- [24] The Board notes that the purposes of the Act are:

1A Purposes

The purposes of this Act are—

- (a) to provide for the regulation, supply, and use of electricity in New Zealand; and*
- (b) Repealed.*
- (c) to protect the health and safety of members of the public in connection with the supply and use of electricity in New Zealand; and*

- (d) *to promote the prevention of damage to property in connection with the supply and use of electricity in New Zealand; and*
- (da) *to provide for the regulation of fittings and electrical appliances that are, or may be, exported pursuant to an international trade instrument; and to provide for the regulation of electrical workers.*

[25] The Board also notes, as regards acceptable standards, that all prescribed electrical work must comply with the Electricity (Safety) Regulation 2010 and the cited Standards and Codes of Practice in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. As such, when considering what is and is not an acceptable standard, they must be taken into account.

[26] Turning to seriousness in *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand*,⁹ the Court's noted, as regards the threshold for disciplinary matters, that:

[21] Negligence or malpractice may or may not be sufficient to constitute professional misconduct and the guide must be standards applicable by competent, ethical and responsible practitioners and there must be behaviour which falls seriously short of that which is to be considered acceptable and not mere inadvertent error, oversight or for that matter carelessness.

[27] With respect to a risk of serious harm or significant property damage, serious harm is defined in section 2 of the Act. It means:

- i. *death; or*
- ii. *injury that consists of or includes loss of consciousness; or*
- iii. *a notifiable injury or illness as defined in section 23 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.*

[28] The relevant parts of Section 23 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 are:

23 Meaning of notifiable injury or illness

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, a notifiable injury or illness, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) *any of the following injuries or illnesses that require the person to have immediate treatment (other than first aid):*
 - (i) *the amputation of any part of his or her body:*
 - (ii) *a serious head injury:*
 - (iii) *a serious eye injury:*
 - (iv) *a serious burn:*
 - (v) *the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping):*
 - (vi) *a spinal injury:*
 - (vii) *the loss of a bodily function:*
 - (viii) *serious lacerations:*
- (b) *an injury or illness that requires, or would usually require, the person to be admitted to a hospital for immediate treatment:*

(c) *an injury or illness that requires, or would usually require, the person to have medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance:*

[29] Significant property damage is not defined in the Act. Section 16(1)(b)(ii) of the Act, which relates to notification of accidents, also refers to serious harm and to property damage. In respect of damage, it requires notification where there is:

damage to any place or part of a place that renders that place or that part of that place unusable for any purpose for which it was used or designed to be used before that accident.

[30] As section 16 refers to both serious harm and to damage, the Board considers significant property damage in section 143(b)(ii) should be interpreted in line with the definition in section 16(1)(b)(ii).

[31] Actual serious harm or significant property damage need not occur. There need only be a risk that either might occur. The risk must be real in that there needs to be a material or substantial possibility, chance or likelihood that serious harm or significant property damage will occur. A real risk has also been described as one that a reasonable person would not brush aside as being far-fetched or fanciful¹⁰.

[32] The Board found, on the basis of the Agreed Statement of Facts, that the Respondent had carried out prescribed electrical work in a manner that was not in accordance with the standards to be expected of an electrical worker and that:

- (a) the Respondent's failure to ensure adequate measures were in place to prevent accidental contact with live parts, in that, energised terminations in the switchboard, and at the bathroom socket outlet had been left exposed to touch and failure to provide adequate mechanical protection to installed wiring systems were transgressions sufficiently serious enough to warrant a disciplinary finding of negligence; and
- (b) the Respondent's failure to enclose electrical joints and connections within the butler's pantry were transgressions sufficiently serious enough to warrant a disciplinary finding of negligently creating a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property damage.

Second Offence

[33] The charge under section 143(f) of the Act related to the Respondent failing to issue electrical certification documents (Certificate of Compliance and Electrical Safety Certificate) within maximum permissible timeframes (20 working days).

[34] There is a requirement that an Electrical Safety Certificate (ESC) and a Certificate of Compliance (CoC) are issued for high and general risk prescribed electrical work. Under regulations 74A(2) and 74E(2) of the Safety Regulations respectively, an ESC and/or CoC must be provided within 20 working days.

[35] The Respondent accepted that she had failed provide the electrical certification documents within the prescribed 20 working days.

Board's Decision

[36] The Board has decided that the Respondent **has**:

- (a) carried out PEW in a manner that was negligent, being disciplinary offence under section 143(a)(i) of the Act;
- (b) carried out PEW in a manner that negligently created a risk of serious harm to any person, or a risk of significant property, being disciplinary offence under section 143(b)(ii) of the Act; and
- (c) failed to provide the electrical compliance documentation within the prescribed timeframe being an offence under section 143(f) of the Act.

Penalty, Costs and Publication

[37] Having found that one or more of the grounds in section 143 applies the Board must, under section 147M of the Actⁱ, consider the appropriate disciplinary penalty, whether the Respondent should be ordered to pay any costs and whether the decision should be published.

[38] The Respondent made submissions at the hearing as regards penalty, costs and publication.

Penalty

[39] The Board has the discretion to impose a range of penalties, which are set out in section 147M of the Act. Exercising that discretion and determining the appropriate penalty requires that the Board balance various factors, including the seriousness of the conduct and any mitigating or aggravating factors present.⁵ It is not a formulaic exercise, but there are established underlying principles that the Board should take into consideration. They include:⁶

- (a) protection of the public and consideration of the purposes of the Act;⁷
- (b) deterring other Electrical Workers from similar offending;⁸
- (c) setting and enforcing a high standard of conduct for the industry;⁹
- (d) penalising wrongdoing;¹⁰ and
- (e) rehabilitation (where appropriate).¹¹

[40] Overall, the Board should assess the conduct against the range of penalty options available in section 318 of the Act, reserving the maximum penalty for the worst

⁵ *Ellis v Auckland Standards Committee* 5 [2019] NZHC 1384 at [21]; cited with approval in *National Standards Committee (No1) of the New Zealand Law Society v Gardiner-Hopkins* [2022] NZHC 1709 at [48]

⁶ Cited with approval in *Robinson v Complaints Assessment Committee of Teaching Council of Aotearoa New Zealand* [2022] NZCA 350 at [28] and [29]

⁷ Section 3 Building Act

⁸ *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

⁹ *Dentice v Valuers Registration Board* [1992] 1 NZLR 720 (HC) at 724

¹⁰ *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee* HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818, 13 August 2007 at p 27

¹¹ *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354; *Shousha v A Professional Conduct Committee* [2022] NZHC 1457

cases¹² and applying the least restrictive penalty available for the particular offending.¹³ In all, the Board should be looking to impose a fair, reasonable, and proportionate penalty¹⁴ that is consistent with other penalties imposed by the Board for comparable offending.¹⁵

- [41] In general, when determining the appropriate penalty, the Board adopts a starting point based on the principles outlined above prior to it considering any aggravating and/or mitigating factors present.¹⁶
- [42] The Board's starting point was a fine of \$3,000 an amount that is consistent with other penalties imposed by the Board for similar offending. There are no aggravating factors. The Respondent has accepted the allegations and has cooperated. Taking those factors into account, the Board decided to apply a 50% discount. The fine is set at \$1,500.

Costs

- [43] Under section 147N of the Act, the Board may require the Respondent to pay the Board any sum that it considers just and reasonable towards the costs and expenses of, and incidental to the investigation, prosecution and the hearing.
- [44] The Respondent should note that the High Court has held that 50% of total reasonable costs should be taken as a starting point in disciplinary proceedings and that the percentage can then be adjusted up or down having regard to the particular circumstances of each case.¹⁷
- [45] In *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand*,¹⁸ where the order for costs in the tribunal was 50% of actual costs and expenses, the High Court noted that:

But for an order for costs made against a practitioner, the profession is left to carry the financial burden of the disciplinary proceedings, and as a matter of policy that is not appropriate.

- [46] In *Kenneth Michael Daniels v Complaints Committee 2 of the Wellington District Law Society*,¹⁹ the High Court noted:

[46] All cases referred to in Cooray were medical cases and the Judge was careful to note that the 50 per cent was the general approach that the Medical Council took. We do not accept that if there was any such approach, it is necessarily to be taken in proceedings involving other disciplinary bodies.

¹² *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

¹³ *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee* HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818

¹⁴ *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

¹⁵ *Roberts v A Professional Conduct Committee of the Nursing Council of New Zealand* [2012] NZHC 3354

¹⁶ In *Lochhead v Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment* 3 November [2016] NZDC 21288 the District Court recommended that the Board adopt the approach set out in the Sentencing Act 2002.

¹⁷ *Cooray v The Preliminary Proceedings Committee* HC, Wellington, AP23/94, 14 September 1995, *Macdonald v Professional Conduct Committee*, HC, Auckland, CIV 2009-404-1516, 10 July 2009, *Owen v Wynyard* HC, Auckland, CIV-2009-404-005245, 25 February 2010.

¹⁸ [2001] NZAR 74

¹⁹ CIV-2011-485-000227 8 August 2011

Much will depend upon the time involved, actual expenses incurred, attitude of the practitioner bearing in mind that whilst the cost of a disciplinary action by a professional body must be something of a burden imposed upon its members, those members should not be expected to bear too large a measure where a practitioner is shown to be guilty of serious misconduct.

[47] Costs orders made in proceedings involving law practitioners are not to be determined by any mathematical approach. In some cases 50 per cent will be too high, in others insufficient.

- [47] The Board has adopted an approach to costs that uses a scale based on 50% of the average costs of different categories of hearings, simple, moderate and complex. The current matter was simple. Adjustments based on the High Court decisions above are then made.
- [48] Based on the above, the Board's costs order is that the Respondent is to pay the sum of \$225 toward the costs of and incidental to the matter. In setting the amount of costs the Board took into account that the Respondent had agreed to the matter proceeding by way of an Agreed Statement of Facts.

Publication

- [49] As a consequence of its decision, the Respondent's name and the disciplinary outcomes will be recorded in the public register as required by the Act²⁰. The Board can, pursuant to section 147Z of the Act, also order publication over and above the public register notation. Under section 147Z the Board may, if no appeal is brought within 20 working days of its decision, direct the Registrar to cause a notice stating the effect of the decision or order, the reasons for the decision or order, and (unless the Board directs otherwise) the name of the person in respect of whom the decision or order was made, to be published in the Gazette and any other publications as may be directed by the Board.
- [50] As a general principle, such further public notification may be required where the Board perceives a need for the public and/or the profession to know of the findings of a disciplinary hearing. This is in addition to the Respondent being named in this decision.
- [51] Within New Zealand, there is a principle of open justice and open reporting which is enshrined in the Bill of Rights Act 1990²¹. The Criminal Procedure Act 2011 sets out grounds for suppression within the criminal jurisdiction²². Within the disciplinary hearing jurisdiction, the courts have stated that the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act do not apply but can be instructive²³. The High Court provided

²⁰ Refer sections 128 of the Act

²¹ Section 14 of the Act

²² Refer sections 200 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Act

²³ *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council* [2014] NZAR 350

guidance as to the types of factors to be taken into consideration in *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council*²⁴.

- [52] The courts have also stated that an adverse finding in a disciplinary case usually requires that the name of the practitioner be published in the public interest²⁵. It is, however, common practice in disciplinary proceedings to protect the names of other persons involved as naming them does not assist the public interest.
- [53] Based on the above, the Board will publish a general article in the *Electron* summarising the matter but will not order further publication. The Respondent will not be identified in the *Electron*.
- [54] Based on the above, the Board Will Not order further publication.
- [55] The Respondent should also note that the Board has not made any form of order under section 153(3) of the Act, which allows for prohibition of publication.

Penalty, Costs and Publication Orders

- [56] For the reasons set out above, the Board directs that:

Penalty: Pursuant to section 147M(1)(f) of the Electricity Act 1992, the Respondent is ordered to pay a fine of \$1,500.

Costs: Pursuant to section 147N of the Act, the Respondent is ordered to pay costs of \$225 (GST included) towards the costs of, and incidental to, the inquiry of the Board.

Publication: The Registrar shall record the Board's action in the Register of Electrical Workers in accordance with section 128(1)(c)(viii) of the Act.

The Respondent will be named in this decision, which will be publicly available on the Board's website.

A summary of the matter will be published by way of an article in the *Electron* which will focus on the lessons to be learnt from the case. The Respondent will not be named in the publication.

- [57] The Respondent should note that the Board may refuse to relicence an electrical worker who has not paid any fine or costs imposed on them.

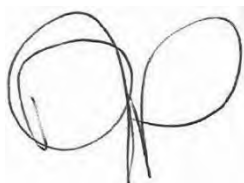
Right of Appeal

- [58] The right to appeal Board decisions is provided for in sections 147ZA and 147ZB of the Actⁱⁱ.

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *Kewene v Professional Conduct Committee of the Dental Council* [2013] NZAR 1055

Signed and dated this Wednesday, 14 February 2024.



Mr R Keys
Deputy Presiding Member

ⁱ Section 147M of the Act

- (1) *If the Board, after conducting a hearing, is satisfied that a person to whom this Part applies is guilty of a disciplinary offence, the Board may—*
- (a) *do 1 or more of the following things:*
 - (i) *order that the person's registration or practising licence (or both) be cancelled:*
 - (ii) *order that the person's provisional licence be cancelled:*
 - (iii) *order that the person may not apply to be reregistered or re-licensed before the expiry of a specified period:*
 - (b) *order that the person's registration or practising licence (or both), or the person's provisional licence, be suspended—*
 - (i) *for any period that the Board thinks fit; or*
 - (ii) *until that person does 1 or more of the things specified in subsection (2):*
 - (c) *order that the person's registration or practising licence (or both), or the person's provisional licence, be restricted for any period that the Board thinks fit, in either or both of the following ways:*
 - (i) *by limiting the person to the work that the Board may specify:*
 - (ii) *by limiting the person to doing, or assisting in doing, work in certain circumstances (for example, by limiting the person to work only on approved premises or only in the employ of an approved employer):*
 - (d) *order that the person be disqualified from doing or assisting in doing prescribed electrical work that the person would otherwise be authorised to do in that person's capacity as a person to whom this Part applies—*
 - (i) *permanently, or for any period that the Board thinks fit; or*
 - (ii) *until that person does 1 or more of the things specified in subsection (2):*
 - (e) *order the person to do 1 or more of the things specified in subsection (2) within the period specified in the order:*
 - (f) *order the person to pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000:*
 - (g) *order that the person be censured:*
 - (h) *make no order under this subsection.*
- (2) *The things that the person can be required to do for the purposes of subsection (1)(b), (d), and (e) are to—*
- (a) *pass any specified examination:*
 - (b) *complete any competence programme or specified period of training:*
 - (c) *attend any specified course of instruction.*
- (3) *The Board may take only 1 type of action in subsection (1) in relation to a case, except that it may impose a fine under subsection (1)(f) in addition to taking the action under subsection (1)(b), (c), (e) or (g).*
- (4) *No fine may be imposed under subsection (1)(f) in relation to an act or omission that constitutes an—*

-
- (a) *offence for which the person has been convicted by a court; or*
 - (b) *infringement offence for which the person has been issued with an infringement notice and has paid an infringement fee.*
 - (5) *The Board must not exercise any authority conferred by this section in respect of any offence committed by any person before the date of that person's registration or, as the case may be, the date on which that person's provisional licence was issued if at that date the Board was aware of that person's conviction for that offence.*
 - (6) *If a person is registered under Part 10 in respect of more than 1 class of registration, the Board may exercise its powers under subsection (1)(a) to (e) in respect of each of those classes or 1 or more of those classes as the Board thinks fit.]*

ii Section 147ZA Appeals

- (1) *A person who is dissatisfied with the whole or any part of any of the following decisions, directions, or orders may appeal to the District Court against the decision, direction, or order:*
 - (e) *any decision, direction, or order under any of sections 108, 109, 120, 133, 137, and 153 or Part 11 (except section 147C).*

Section 147ZB Time for lodging appeal

An appeal under section 147ZA must be brought within—

- (a) *20 working days after notice of the decision, direction, or order was given to, or served on, the appellant; or*
- (b) *any further time that the District Court may allow on application made before or after the expiration of that period.*