



Department of Local Government,
Industry Regulation and Safety



Energy Safety Business Plan 2026–27



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety respectfully acknowledges Aboriginal peoples as being the traditional custodians of Western Australia. We acknowledge the enduring connection Aboriginal people continue to share with the land, sea and sky through both their ancestral ties and custodianship to Country. We pay our respect to Elders both past and present, and acknowledge the value brought to our department through the collective contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across Western Australia.

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Foreword

I am pleased to present this business plan which will guide the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety's electrical and gas safety regulation in the coming year.

Western Australia's energy landscape is transforming rapidly. Rooftop solar, electric vehicles, battery storage, stand alone power systems and emerging renewable fuels are reshaping how energy is produced, distributed and used. These changes create substantial opportunities for households, businesses and industry, however require clear regulatory leadership and strong technical capability.

Energy safety underpins community confidence in the energy transition. This business plan, prepared under the *Energy Safety Act 2006*, outlines our performance, priorities and initiatives, and supports Parliamentary consideration of the Energy Safety Levy Notice. It is both an accountability document, reporting on our achievements against previous business plans, and a statement of intent of our priorities and initiatives for 2026–27.

Within our department is the statutory office of the Director of Energy Safety, Western Australia's principal electricity and gas safety regulator, who is responsible for overseeing network and user safety and ensuring that the legislation and standards governing energy safety remain current, fit-for-purpose and well understood by those who rely on them.

The work program in this business plan is structured around three strategic priorities: Consumer Safety, Industry Safety and Network Safety.

I would like to acknowledge the dedication of our staff who contribute to keeping Western Australians safe every day, often in complex operational environments, during major investigations, and in partnership with industry, network operators and other agencies. Their professionalism, technical expertise and commitment to continuous improvement are evident throughout this business plan.

I commend the Energy Safety Business Plan 2026–27 as a practical and forward-looking roadmap that supports a safe, fair and resilient economy, one where Western Australian industries, workers, consumers and communities can thrive.



Lanie Chopping

Director General

Department of Local Government,
Industry Regulation and Safety



Foreword

The Director of Energy Safety is the statutory office of the State's principal electricity and gas safety regulator. The office was established under the *Energy Coordination Act 1994* and operates as part of the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS). The Director and supporting staff ensure that the legislation covering electricity and gas safety is effectively administered, maintained for currency and appropriately communicated to stakeholders.

The business plan serves a dual purpose. It informs the Parliament in its consideration of the annual Energy Safety Levy Notice, which forms the basis of Building and Energy's budget for energy safety activities. It is also a strategic document which provides a map of where we have been and where we plan to go in the future.

With the support of my colleagues across LGIRS, I have performed the functions of the Director of Energy Safety faithfully and in the best interests of the people of Western Australia.

I offer my thanks to the staff who contributed to this business plan and commend this business plan to the Minister for Commerce, Hon Dr Tony Buti MLA.



Dan Kearney

Director of Energy Safety

About this Business Plan

This document is the Energy Safety business plan for the 2026–27 financial year. The business plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of Part 2 of the *Energy Safety Act 2006* and consists of:

- a statement of intent;
- a summary of performance data for 2024–25;
- an outline of Building and Energy’s activities and achievements in 2024–25;
- a summary of consumer, industry and network safety outcomes for 2024–25;
- an outline of initiatives planned for 2026–27;
- a financial plan for 2026–27; and
- an industry levy statement.

Upon approval by the Minister for Commerce, the business plan will be tabled before each House of Parliament. If a House of Parliament is not sitting at the time of the business plan being approved, it will be transmitted to the Clerk of that House of Parliament and be taken to have been tabled.

Parliament is not required to approve the business plan, however it may signify its disapproval by voting to disallow the Energy Safety Levy Notice for the corresponding financial year. If either House of Parliament passes a resolution to disallow the Energy Safety Levy Notice, that notice ceases to have effect and the leviable amount for the upcoming financial year will be the same as the amount collected in the preceding financial year, adjusted for inflation.

The Energy Safety Levy Notice for the 2025–26 financial year was published in the Government Gazette on 15 April 2025 (pp.461–466).

Unless otherwise authorised by the Minister for Commerce, the Director of Energy Safety is obliged to perform the functions in accordance with the statement of intent set out in the applicable period’s business plan. After approval, the business plan may be modified with the consent or at the direction of the Minister for Commerce.

The business plan is divided into Building and Energy’s three strategic priorities including Consumer Safety, Industry Safety and Network Safety.



Figure 1: Business and Energy’s strategic priorities and key functions.

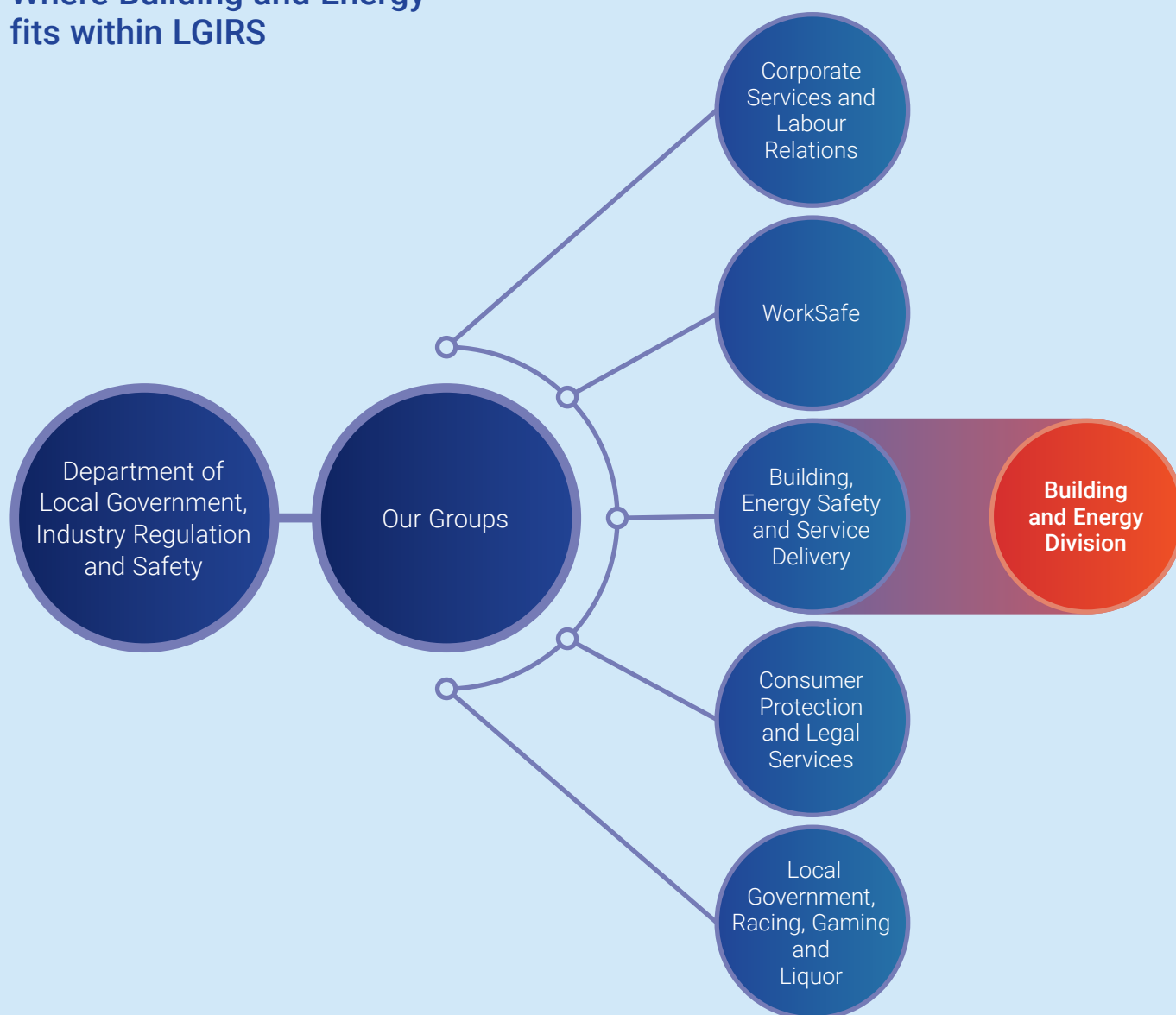
About Building and Energy

The Director of Energy Safety principally performs their functions through the department – Building and Energy Division (Building and Energy). Prior to 1 July 2025, Building and Energy was a division of the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS).

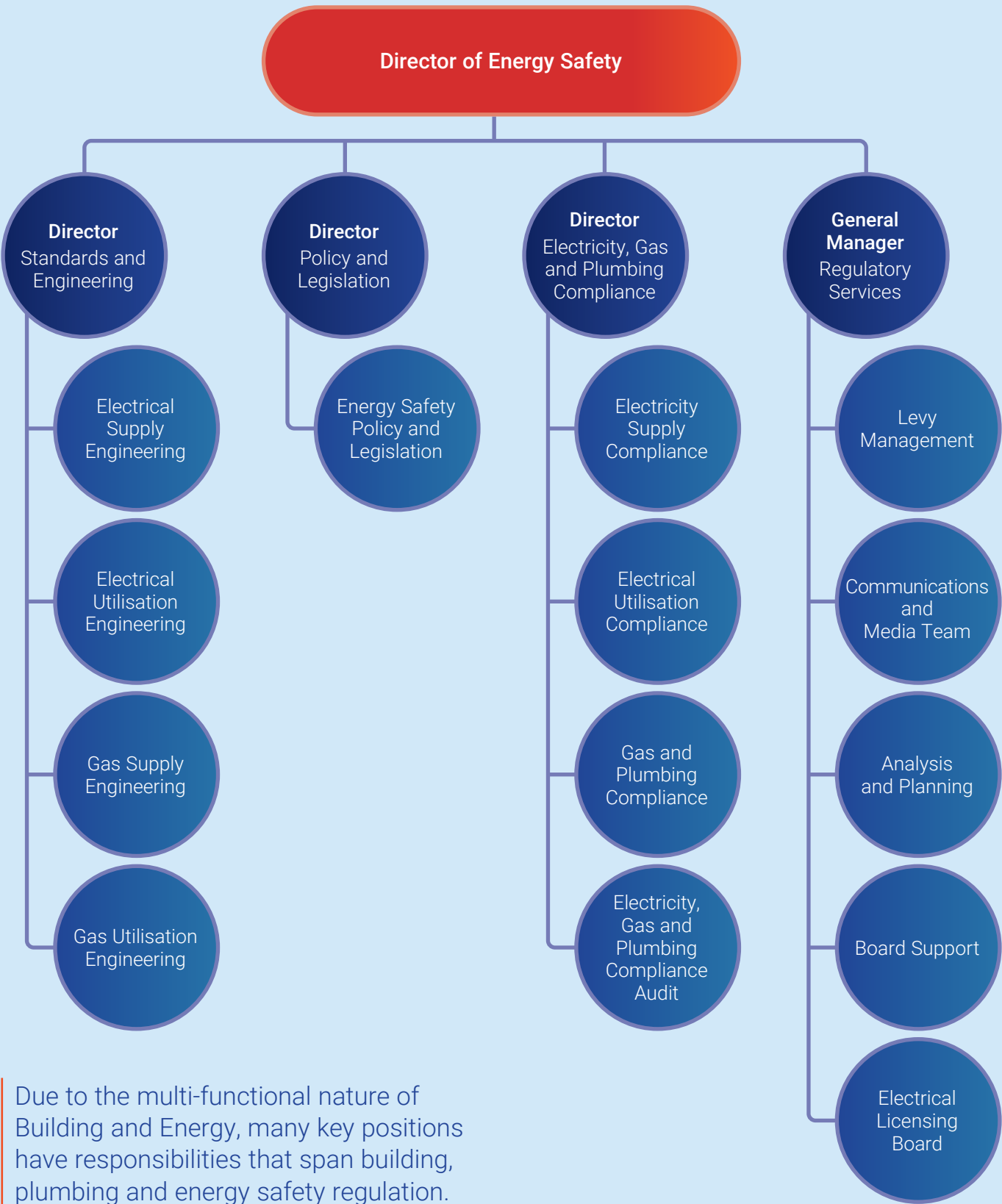
Building and Energy is the State's combined building, plumbing and energy safety regulator and is supported by other department groups in its delivery of energy safety functions by the following teams within LGIRS:

- Building, Energy Safety and Service Delivery Group, which administers the electrical and gasfitting work licensing schemes;
- Consumer Protection and Legal Services Group, which leads prosecutorial actions and provides general legal support; and
- Corporate Services and Labour Relations Group, which provides a range of support services including human resources, finance, records management, information and communication technology services, facilities and asset management.

Where Building and Energy fits within LGIRS



Organisation structure



Due to the multi-functional nature of Building and Energy, many key positions have responsibilities that span building, plumbing and energy safety regulation. Where this is the case, funding for each position is appropriately apportioned.

Statement of Intent

The statutory office of the Director of Energy Safety

The Director of Energy Safety is the statutory office of the State's principal electricity and gas safety regulator. The office was established under the *Energy Coordination Act 1994* and operates as part of the department. The Director and supporting staff ensure that the legislation covering electricity and gas safety is effectively administered, maintained for currency and appropriately communicated to stakeholders.

LGIRS' role

Supporting a safe, fair and resilient economy where Western Australian industries, workers, consumers and communities thrive.

Objectives

Building and Energy shares LGIRS' and the WA Government goal of safe, strong and fair communities by supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

Functions

Building and Energy has four key functions (Policy and Standards setting; Education; Licensing; and Compliance) that collectively address the division's strategic priorities. Functional areas are represented in the outer ring of [Figure 1](#) (page 5).

The fundamental priority underpinning Building and Energy's work is community safety. To deliver on this, Building and Energy focuses on three strategic priorities – Consumer Safety, Industry Safety and Network Safety. The business plan is divided into these three themes.



Legislation administered

- *Energy Safety Act 2006*
- *Energy Safety Regulations 2006*
- *Energy Safety Levy Act 2006*
- *Energy Coordination Act 1994*
(other than Parts 1A, 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D)
- *Energy Coordination (General) Regulations 1995*
- *Electricity Act 1945*
- *Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991*
- *Electricity Regulations 1947*
- *Electricity (Network Safety) Regulations 2015*
- *Gas Standards Act 1972*
- *Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999*
- *Gas Standards (Gas Supply and System Safety) Regulations 2000*
- *Gas Standards (Infringement Notices) Regulations 2007*
- *Gas Supply (Gas Quality Specifications) Act 2009*
(Part 5)

Core activities

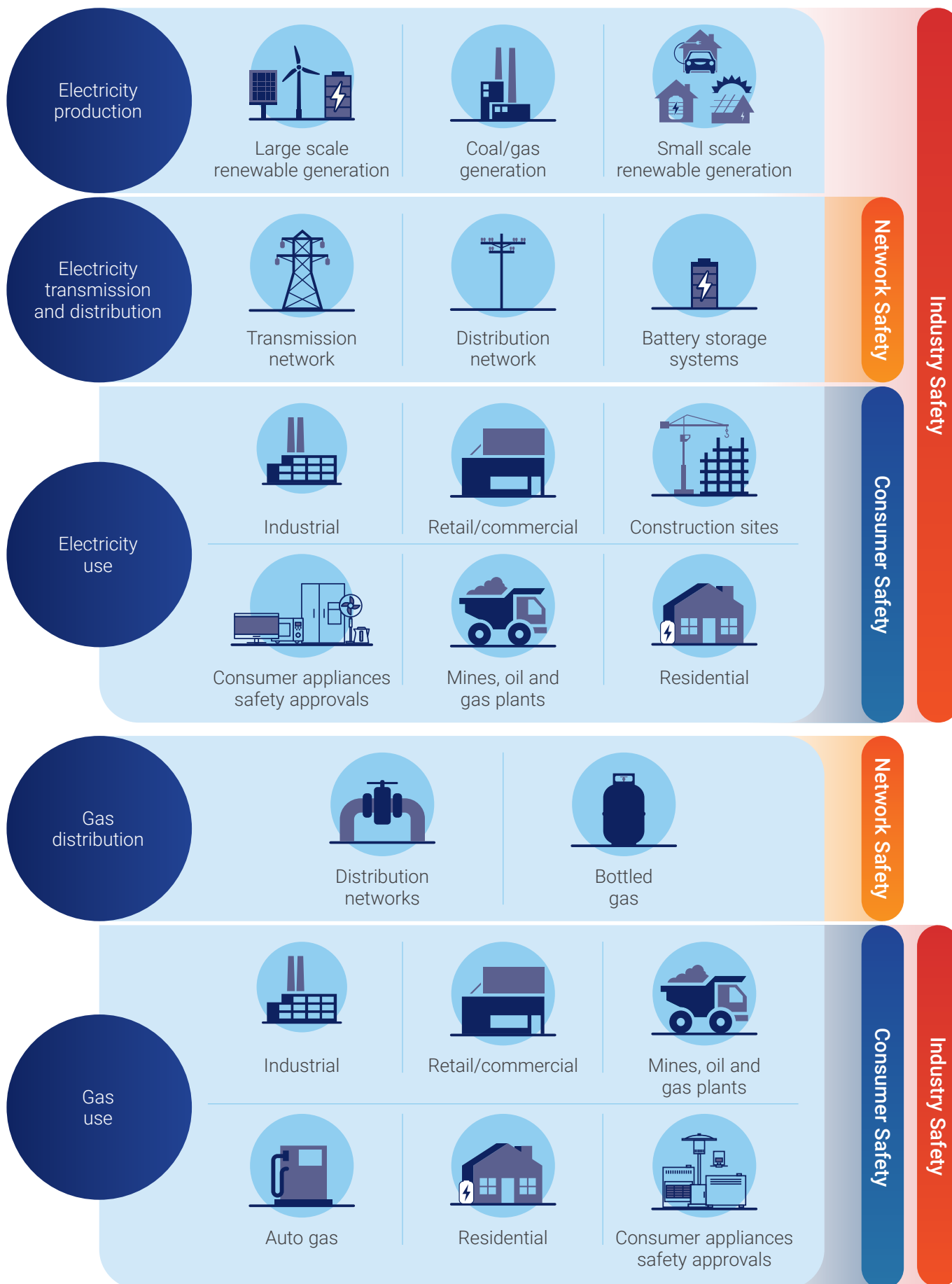
- Administer electrical and gas worker and contractor licence schemes.
- Administer electrical and gas appliances control schemes.
- Prescribe minimum safe work practices for the electrical and gas industries.
- Prescribe technical safety standards to which electrical and gas fitting work must be completed.
- Prescribe safety requirements for electricity and gas networks.
- Set and oversee the inspection regimes for work on electrical and gas installations.
- Audit electrical network operators and gas suppliers to ensure compliance with approved inspection system plans.
- Audit electrical and gas workers and contractors compliance with legislation.
- Audit electricity network operators and gas suppliers compliance with respective electricity and gas networks safety legislation.
- Investigate breaches of electrical and gas safety laws and pursue prosecutions and disciplinary actions under the licensing schemes.
- Investigate serious electrical and gas accidents (including fatalities).
- Investigate electricity and gas network safety incidents.
- Educate operatives in the electricity and gas industries.
- Raise consumer awareness about electrical and gas safety.

Advice to the Minister

The Director of Energy Safety, supported by Building and Energy, provides advice and support to the Minister for Commerce. Advice and information provided to the Minister includes:

- proposals and status/management reports for major policy projects;
- proposed regulatory actions that may affect the public or businesses;
- information releases dealing with subjects relevant to the Minister's portfolio;
- reports on the status of major investigations or audits;
- briefings on contentious energy safety issues;
- responses to enquiries on request from the Minister or ministerial staff;
- resource requirements and work programs; and
- nationally sensitive energy issues.

Building and Energy's role within the Energy Regulatory Framework



2024–25 Performance

As part of the former DEMIRS, the performance of Building and Energy was assessed against the Outcome Based Management (OBM) framework of the department.

The department’s OBM framework which allows us to quantify achievements towards stated Government Goals and Desired Outcomes was reviewed for the 2024-25 financial year, with the aim to enhance alignment with the evolving needs of both internal and external stakeholders and provide more meaningful insights into departmental performance.

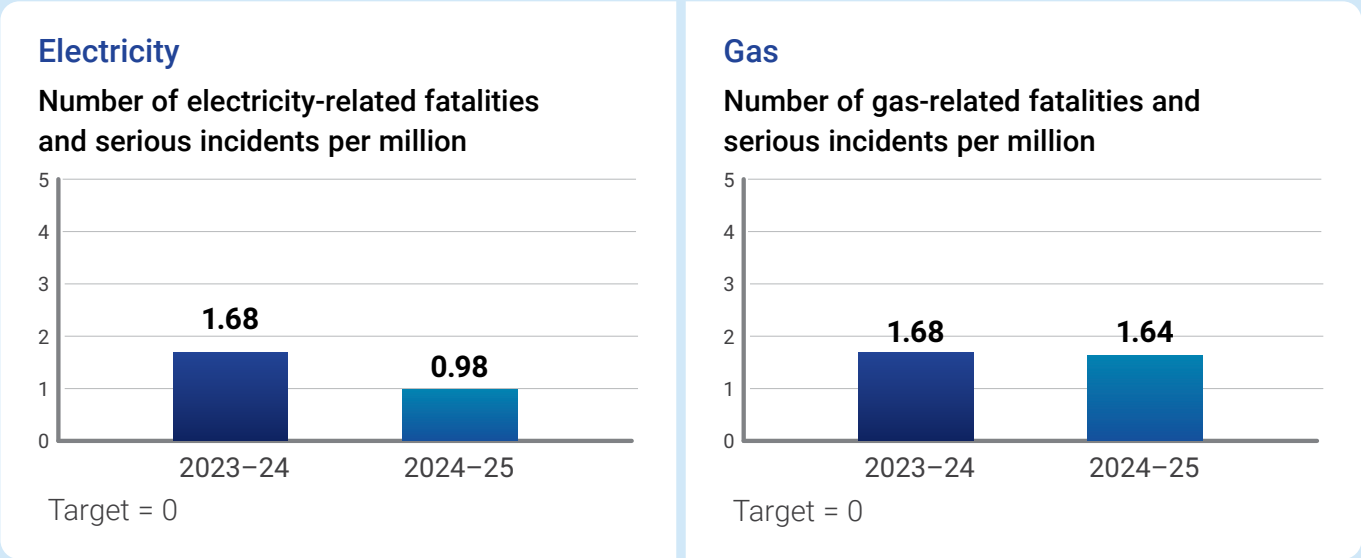
Building and Energy was evaluated against three of the department’s key performance indicators.

Key Effectiveness Indicators		Target	Actual	Performance	
O.3.1	Per cent of Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection customers satisfied with service provided	75%	74%		Within target ±5% of target
O.3.2	Per cent of Building and Energy compliance activities completed as planned	80%	106%		Exceeded target¹ 33% variance above target

Key Effectiveness Indicators		Target	Actual	Performance	
S.3.1	Average cost per transaction to deliver industry regulation and consumer protection services	\$270	\$295		Target not met² 9% variance above target

Energy safety performance

Building and Energy primarily assesses its energy safety performance by reference to the number of fatalities and serious injury incidents involving electricity and gas in WA.



1 New inspectors recruited in electrical, gas, and plumbing teams were allocated simple compliance activities to gain experience. These activities take less time to complete, resulting in an increase in the number of completed activities. In the building area, the volume of disputes is largely unpredictable and is related to evolving situations in the industry, and the complex nature of the work.

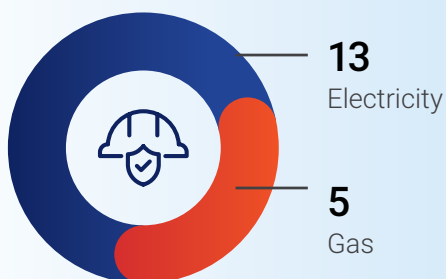
2 This result includes transactions for other areas in the former DEMIRS. The variance is due to an increase in the total cost of service coupled with lower than forecast transaction numbers.

2024–25 Snapshot

Inspectors

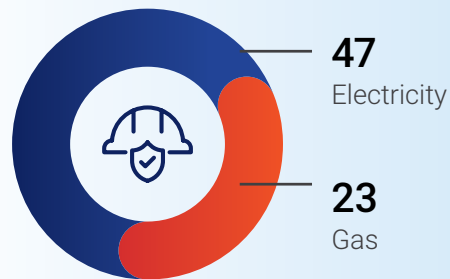
18

Building and Energy Inspectors¹



70

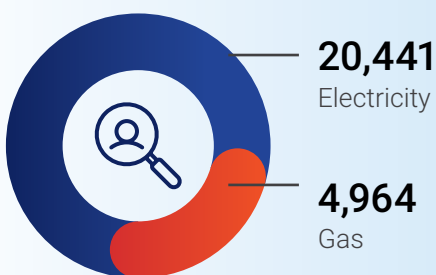
Third-Party Inspectors²



Compliance inspections

25,405

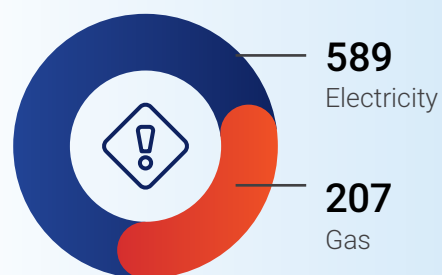
Electricity and
gas inspections



Inspector investigations

796

Building and Energy
incidents and offences



¹ Excludes vacant inspector positions.

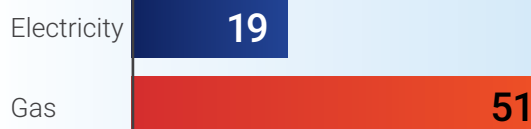
² Network Operators Inspectors and Type B Gas Appliance Inspectors.

Public and industry engagement

70



Industry training and advice sessions



132



Seminars and presentations



3



Policy and legislation reviews

1. Establishment of ongoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and low-voltage rescue training for licensed electricians.
2. Regulation of electricity network construction by developers and other third-parties.
3. Review of the 'one-off' gas appliance approval process.

60



Industry articles, media releases and alerts

2



Public awareness safety campaigns

- Look for the RCM.
- Damaged electrical appliances.

Licensing activities

50,351



Licensed electrical workers

Initial licence applications processed	4,137
Average processing time for initial licence applications (business days)	31.6
Licence renewal applications processed	9,396
Average processing time for renewal application (business days)	2

6,698



Licensed electrical contractors and in-house electrical installation workers

Initial licence applications processed	549
Average processing time for initial licence applications (business days)	50.4
Licence renewal applications processed	6,242
Average processing time for renewal application (business days)	2

9,142



Licensed gas-fitting workers

Initial licence applications processed	776
Average processing time for initial licence applications (business days)	17.6
Licence renewal applications processed	710
Average processing time for renewal application (business days)	7.5



2026–27 Strategic Context

Significant issues

WA's energy system is changing rapidly as the State moves towards clean energy and net zero emissions. The way power is generated and used is very different from 10 years ago, with strong growth in solar, electric vehicles and charging stations, batteries and hydrogen technologies.

The WA Government's renewable energy goals are driving more households, businesses and communities to invest in solar, energy storage and zero-emission vehicles. As energy comes from more renewable and decentralised sources, the system becomes more complex and new safety risks emerge for industry, communities and households.

Building and Energy has a vital role in ensuring the safe design, construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure and installations. The division also provides guidance to industry and education to the community on the safe use of emerging energy technologies.

As Western Australians embrace clean energy, work continues to grow in scope and complexity, ensuring the transition to a low-emission future is safe for everyone.

To ensure the safe rollout of new technologies like the WA Battery Rebate Scheme, Building and Energy must expand staffing, inspections, and guidance to manage emerging risks. Without these measures, rapid adoption of Battery Energy Storage Systems could pose safety risks, undermine public confidence, and limit the effectiveness of energy transition initiatives.

Building and Energy must therefore overcome challenges in attracting and retaining skilled staff, caused by labour shortages and uncompetitive pay and conditions, to maintain effective regulation of electricity and gas safety in WA.

Building and Energy will prioritise several initiatives during 2026–27 to ensure the safety of WA electrical and gas consumers, workers and the broader community. These are detailed in this plan.

WA Battery Rebate Scheme, market risks, and regulatory resourcing

The State Government is delivering on an election commitment through the establishment of the WA Battery Rebate Scheme. The scheme, which commenced on 1 July 2025 and is running for three years, provides subsidies of between \$7,500 to \$20,000 to households to support the purchase and installation of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) for residential properties. In addition, interest-free loans of up to \$10,000 are made available to eligible low-to-middle income households. The scheme is being designed and administered by Energy Policy WA (EPWA) on behalf of the Minister for Energy.

In parallel, the Australian Government has announced its own subsidy initiative under the proposed national Home Battery Saver Program, as outlined by the Clean Energy Council.

The national program will complement the WA scheme and is expected to further accelerate uptake of BESS across the state and nationally.

The combined impact of these programs is expected to drive a significant increase in BESS installations — not only during the subsidy periods but well into the future — as the market matures and consumer demand continues to rise.

EPWA's current modelling indicates an average of 18,750 new BESS installations per year in WA through to 2030.

Additionally, a 2023 report by Green Energy Markets Pty Ltd for the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) forecasts that BESS installations in the South West Interconnected System could reach approximately 662,000 by 2057–58, excluding the influence of government subsidies.

While this growth is a positive step toward decarbonising the energy sector and supporting Australia's energy transition, it also introduces significant safety risks. Improper installation, physical damage or substandard manufacturing of BESS can pose serious threats to household safety and system reliability. As highlighted by the Clean Energy Council, the success of battery rebate initiatives depends on ensuring the use of quality battery systems, adherence to ethical sales practices and compliance with safety and installation standards.

The product recall of LG Energy Storage System Home Battery, manufactured by LG Energy Solutions Ltd, serves as a clear example of the challenges associated with ensuring product safety in this emerging market.

To mitigate these risks and support the safe implementation of the WA scheme, it is essential that the current risk-based electrical inspection program be expanded to include BESS installations at appropriately high-sampling rates.

This is critical not only to protect public safety but also to maintain public and industry confidence in the scheme and prevent reputational damage to government.

To support this, network operators will be required to update their Inspection System Plans to include sample inspections of BESS installations as Notices of Completion are received.

Building and Energy and the network operators are currently operating at near capacity under the existing risk-based inspection regime. They face increasing pressure due to sustained growth in rooftop solar installations and ongoing residential construction activity. The anticipated influx of BESS installations, coupled with a heightened risk to householders from incorrect installation, and the relative immaturity of the WA BESS market, places further strain on the resources required to ensure safety and compliance.

Further compounding the issue is evidence that battery systems vary significantly in quality. Based on previous experience, insufficient regulatory oversight can result in explosions, product recalls and enforcement actions related to unsafe systems.

To manage and mitigate risks of harm to the community, additional resources will be essential to enable the safe and effective rollout of BESS in WA and to support broader government objectives in energy reform and climate action.



Activities and Achievements

BE SAFE consumer safety campaigns

Two public awareness campaigns were launched in 2024 under the newly developed 'BE SAFE' banner. The initiative aimed to increase the visibility of Building and Energy as a trusted and authoritative source of safety information. These campaigns continued into 2024–25, featuring the established animated 'handy' character and introduced two new safety messages focused on identifying and eliminating potential hazards associated with the purchase and use of electrical appliances.

Purchasing of appliances online – Look for the RCM

The first campaign focused on raising awareness of the risks associated with purchasing electrical appliances online, particularly those sourced from overseas. It aimed to educate consumers about the Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM) – a symbol that indicates an appliance meets Australian safety standards – and encouraged consumers to check for the RCM on products or their packaging before making a purchase.

Following positive feedback, especially in relation to the digital advertising displays in shopping centres, the campaign was extended by two months to run through to the end of January 2025 to align with the Christmas and post-Christmas retail period, when consumer purchases of electrical appliances are at their peak. As a result, the campaign's reach was effectively doubled, ensuring broader dissemination of this critical safety message.



Insights

The campaign was executed across a range of high-visibility channels, including social media platforms, YouTube, and digital billboards in shopping centres. These platforms were strategically chosen to maximise reach and engagement, particularly during the peak retail period.

Key results

487,564

social media engagements, including website click throughs, reactions, comments and shares.

553,954

impressions across YouTube and audio advertising, comprising 232,384 during the initial phase and 321,570 during the extended campaign period.

These outcomes highlight strong public engagement and underscore the campaign's effectiveness in delivering important safety messages to a wide and diverse audience.

Don't fix or use damaged electrical equipment – What you find may shock you

Electric shock risks are highest at the point of use – particularly where appliance cords connect to power outlets. Building on the success of the 'Look for the RCM' initiative, the next phase of the electrical safety campaign focused on raising awareness of the hazards associated with damaged appliances and power cords.

Between 2016 and 2024, 10 fatalities were recorded in Australia due to contact with live electrical parts. Investigations found that several of these tragic incidents occurred when individuals attempted to repair damaged cords or appliances themselves. Many other cases resulted in serious injuries. In a particularly concerning incident in 2023, a child sustained an electric shock and severe burns to their hands after handling a broken fan.

This campaign phase aimed to prevent avoidable injuries and deaths by promoting straightforward safety behaviours and highlighting the importance of using qualified, licensed professionals for all electrical repairs.

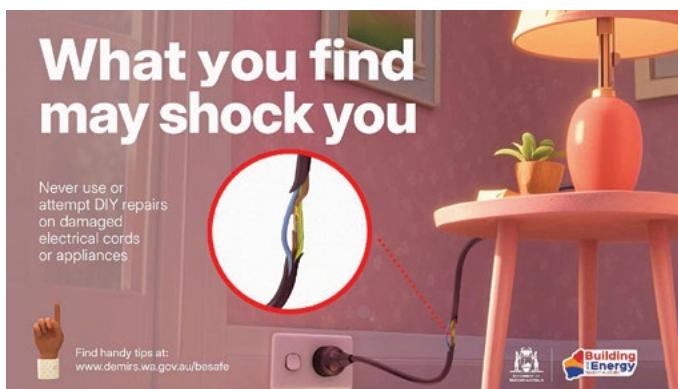
The campaign delivered three clear and actionable safety messages:

- immediately cease using any damaged electrical appliance or cord;
- turn off the power and unplug the appliance; and
- never attempt to carry out DIY electrical repairs.

Insights

The campaign ran for 10 weeks, with advertisements prominently displayed on shopping centre billboards positioned outside high-traffic locations, including electrical appliance retailers and service centres. This strategic placement maximised visibility among target audiences at key points of purchase and service.

To further enhance reach and engagement, YouTube was used to deliver the safety messaging through a visual, video-based format. Over the two-month period, the content was viewed 492,859 times, significantly amplifying the campaign's impact.

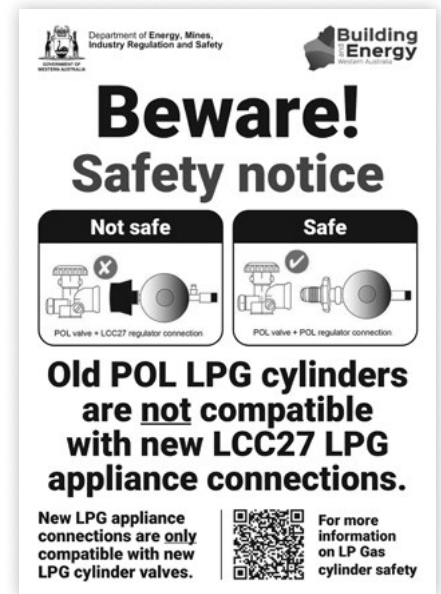


Safe use of barbecues

Building and Energy continues to promote the safe use of gas barbecues.

A key safety issue was identified involving the use of incompatible liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders, which resulted in gas leaks and subsequent ignition. In response, Building and Energy undertook targeted community engagement by issuing public safety messages, collaborating with gas retailers and developing and distributing clear signage outlining the two types of LPG cylinders and their compatibility with different appliances.

Community education continues to be a core priority. By offering practical guidance on inspecting and maintaining gas barbecues, checking for leaks and ensuring correct LPG cylinder connections, Building and Energy aims to reduce the risk of fire, serious injury and property damage associated with portable gas appliances.



Approval of domestic and commercial gas appliances

Under the *Gas Standards Act 1972*, all gas appliances in WA must be approved before they can be sold, installed or used.

Mass-produced domestic and commercial gas appliances are typically approved through a Type Test certification scheme administered by national certifying bodies.

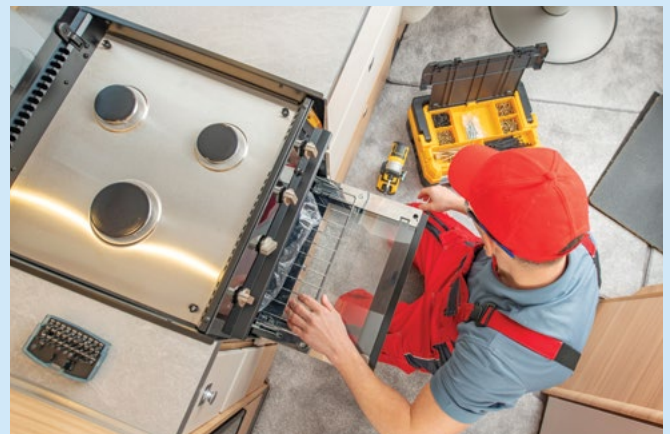
In August 2024, Building and Energy introduced a new framework offering a practical and cost-effective pathway for approving individual or custom-built domestic and commercial gas appliances that are not suited to the Type Test certification process.

Safety guidance for gas appliances in caravans

In response to the growing number of gas-related incidents involving caravans across Australia, Building and Energy released a new consumer fact sheet to promote the safe use of gas appliances while travelling. This provides caravan owners and travellers with clear, practical advice to help reduce gas-related risks on the road.

A review of recent incidents identified two common issues: infrequent servicing of installed gas appliances and the unsafe indoor use of portable gas appliances. Both practices significantly increase the risk of gas leaks, carbon monoxide exposure and fire.

Caravan owners are advised to have their gas appliances serviced annually by a licensed gasfitter or after extended travel. The fact sheet outlines how to identify unusual appliance behaviour and what steps to take if a gas leak is suspected. Importantly, it warns against using portable gas appliances inside caravans or enclosed areas, where poor ventilation can create serious safety hazards.



Audit and inspection programs

Electric vehicle charger inspections

To ensure electric vehicle (EV) chargers installed under the WA Government's Charge Up program meet Australian safety and compliance standards, Building and Energy conducted over 20 compliance inspections across WA during 2024–25. These included sites in the Perth metropolitan and Pilbara regions.

Several inspectors' orders were issued for non-compliant installations, including:

- absence of separate isolation points for EV chargers;
- incorrect labelling of protective devices; and
- switchboards unable to withstand mechanical stress.

Further inspections will be carried out and if issues are identified, additional rectification will be required.

Audit of solar installers

Building and Energy continues to work closely with the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) to improve consumer safety through aligned regulatory practices and shared data. Federal collaboration remains a priority, especially concerning rebate and subsidy oversight, as highlighted in recent legal decisions.

As part of this effort, a desktop audit of 78 Notices of Completion submitted via eNotice was conducted, focusing on the work of select electrical contractors and workers. Findings were shared with the CER to support their broader regulatory objectives.

Key findings:

- A number of solar installation companies had formal complaints lodged against them relating to electrical safety notices not provided to the homeowner and lack of customer follow up by solar retailers post installation.
- Electrical workers requiring accreditation were installing solar installations with limited supervision from accredited installers.
- All electrical workers reviewed held a current Electricians licence.

Training was undertaken to provide for more detailed inspections of renewable installations, which has engendered a collaborative spirit between the various inspectorate bodies as they work together to share learnings.



Review of gas suppliers Inspection System Plan (ISP) Guidelines

Building and Energy is progressing with its review of the ISP policy and guidelines for gas suppliers, targeting implementation in the 2026–27 period. In the meantime, a new breach classification – ‘Alleged legislative breach’ – was introduced to improve inspection outcomes.

This category allows gas suppliers to investigate breaches of legislation that fall outside the scope of gasfitter conduct or reportable incidents, such as third-party interference with gas meter equipment.

To support this improvement, Building and Energy worked collaboratively with gas suppliers and network operators to refine their ISPs and ensure they adequately reflected their investigation obligations. Two of four suppliers have already integrated this classification into their plans, with full adoption occurring in June 2025.

A significant milestone was the approval of Supagas’ inspection plan following the acquisition of Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers (WesCEF) Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas distribution businesses by Supagas and Clean Energy Fuels Australia (CEFA). Building and Energy supported both companies during the transition to maintain inspection continuity. The plan was approved in November 2024.

BHP ISP audit

During 2024–25, Building and Energy audited BHP’s ISP to assess compliance with operational and legislative requirements by its electrical inspectors. BHP operates an electricity distribution network in the township of Newman and manages several standalone power systems supporting its mining and rail operations in the Pilbara region.

The audit confirmed overall compliance, with two minor observations that were promptly addressed by BHP:

1. Quarterly reporting and eNotice integration

BHP maintained quarterly reports on its internal database, with cross-referencing to the eNotice electrical log handled manually via email. This double handling created inefficiencies. Building and Energy trained staff on the eNotice logbook, which BHP adopted as its primary reporting method, with a new feature added to include receipts in entries.

2. Faulty appliance reporting and safety data capture

The importance of capturing appliance details involved in electrical incidents was highlighted to support early risk identification and ensure accurate reporting.

BHP reviewed its accident report form to ensure appliance information is verified using the Electrical Equipment Safety System database.

These improvements further strengthen the effectiveness and accuracy of BHP’s inspection processes.



Gas in public venues

LPG is commonly used for outdoor cooking at public events. While safe when used correctly, improper handling can pose serious hazards.

2024–25

14

compliance inspections conducted at public events such as the Perth Royal Show, festivals and night markets.

7

inspectors' orders were issued for safety breaches, including unsecured gas cylinders and ignition sources placed too close to gas cylinders.

Other issues identified included gas leaks, inadequate supply, incorrect installations and damaged components.

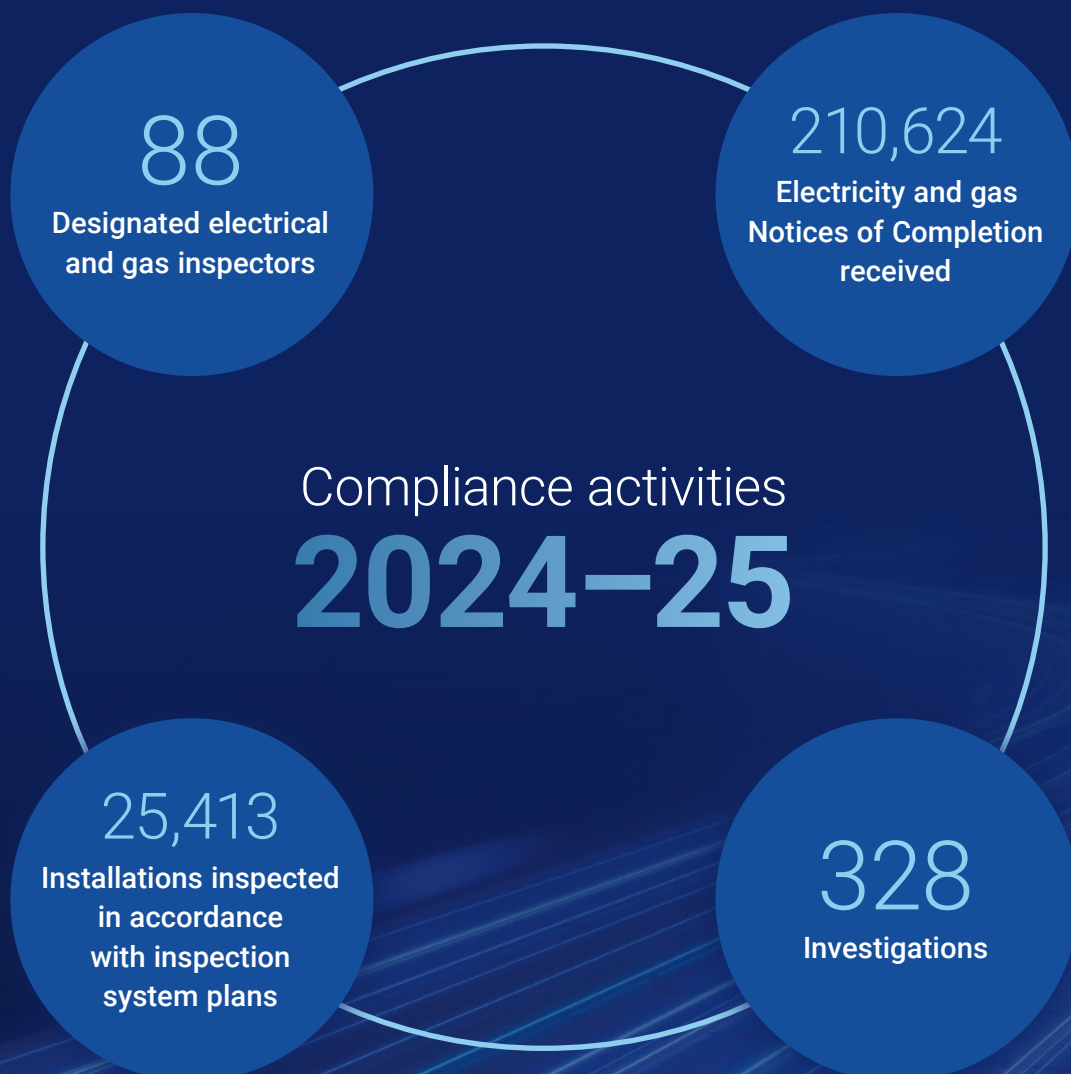
In all cases, inspectors took immediate action to make the installations safe, typically by turning off the gas supply and issuing formal orders. Licensed gasfitters subsequently rectified all defects.

These inspections play a critical role in protecting public safety at high-attendance venues.



Outcomes

Building and Energy manages several initiatives to ensure safety of consumer installations. This includes setting technical standards for electrical and gas fitting work, maintaining an inspection regime to ensure work undertaken on consumer installations is safe and raising consumer awareness about the safe use of electricity and gas.



Initiatives

Energy Safety public campaigns 2026–27

Building and Energy plays a critical role in safeguarding the public through the regulation of electricity and gas use. Educational campaigns targeting both industry and consumers are central to achieving this goal. Effective safety messaging depends not only on clear communication but also on the continuous analysis of incidents, risk trends and evolving consumer, economic and technological behaviours.

By focusing campaigns on current and emerging issues, Building and Energy ensures its messages remain relevant, timely and effective. These campaigns are essential tools for informing the public about safety responsibilities, regulatory requirements, and best practices to prevent harm.

In early 2024, Building and Energy launched BE SAFE, a unifying banner designed to strengthen recognition and trust across all safety communications. Featuring consistent and familiar visual themes, the brand brings cohesion to a wide range of safety messages, enhancing public engagement and reinforcing Building and Energy's role as a trusted regulator in the electricity and gas sectors.

The use of thematic marketing has contributed to more memorable and consistent messaging, leading to improved audience understanding and responsiveness.

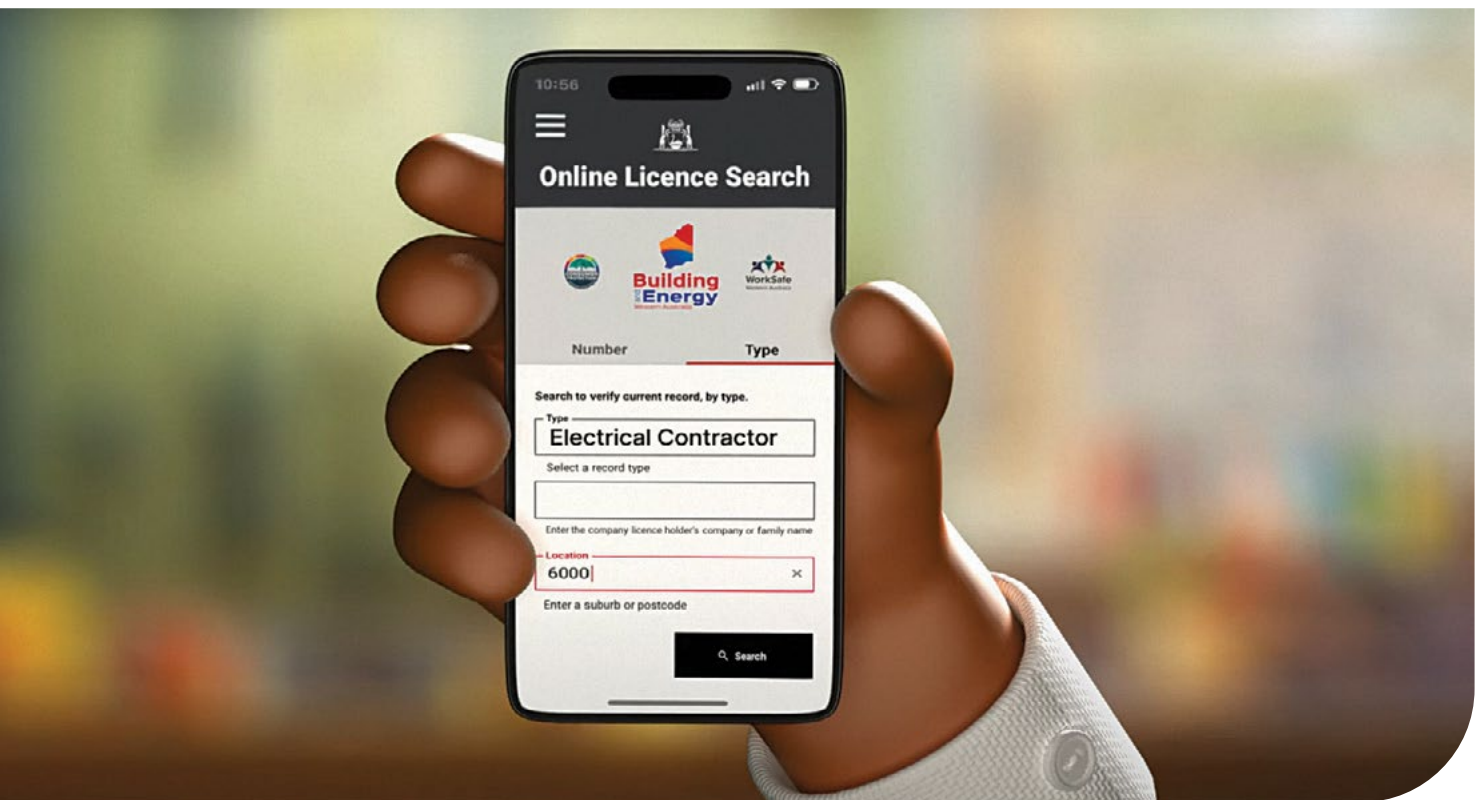
Repeated campaigns, such as those promoting regular residual current device (RCD) testing, have proven particularly effective, as repetition reinforces key messages and serves as a practical reminder.

However, some campaign areas require ongoing performance review and adaptive investment to remain effective. In recent years, there has been a strategic shift away from traditional static and print media towards digital platforms and social media, which offer greater flexibility and reach. Regardless of the medium, successful campaigns depend on a significant and sustained commitment of resources.

Looking ahead, the Energy Safety public campaigns for 2026–27 will continue to support Building and Energy's objectives by:

- promoting safety initiatives;
- strengthening the BE SAFE banner;
- enhancing public trust in regulatory services; and
- increasing awareness of safety responsibilities and practices.

Through targeted, data-informed campaigns, Building and Energy will continue to raise awareness, influence behaviour and contribute to safer outcomes for the WA community.



Campaign targeting retail stores that sell gas and electrical supplies to display signage “Safety First: No DIY with Electrical or Gas Work”.

Building and Energy is planning a new safety campaign targeting retailers of electrical and gas equipment, aimed at increasing public awareness about the dangers of unlicensed work.

The campaign will encourage retailers to prominently display signage near relevant products, reminding customers that only licensed professionals are legally permitted to carry out electrical and gas installations.

The signage will clearly warn against the risks of do-it-yourself (DIY) work, which can result in serious injury or death. To support the campaign, downloadable signage templates will be made available on the Building and Energy website.

This initiative is part of Building and Energy’s ongoing commitment to public safety and aims to reduce the number of incidents caused by unlicensed and unsafe electrical and gas work.

Activities and Achievements

Establishing and implementing mandatory cardiopulmonary resuscitation requirements for licensed electricians

In October 2024, the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991 were amended to require licensed electricians to complete cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training at intervals not exceeding three years. Electricians are obliged to keep records confirming the training has taken place.

To support compliance with this requirement, Building and Energy will develop a new module within its existing eNotice platform during 2026–27. This functionality will allow electricians to lodge their CPR training records electronically, streamlining compliance auditing processes ahead of scheduled audits commencing in late 2027.

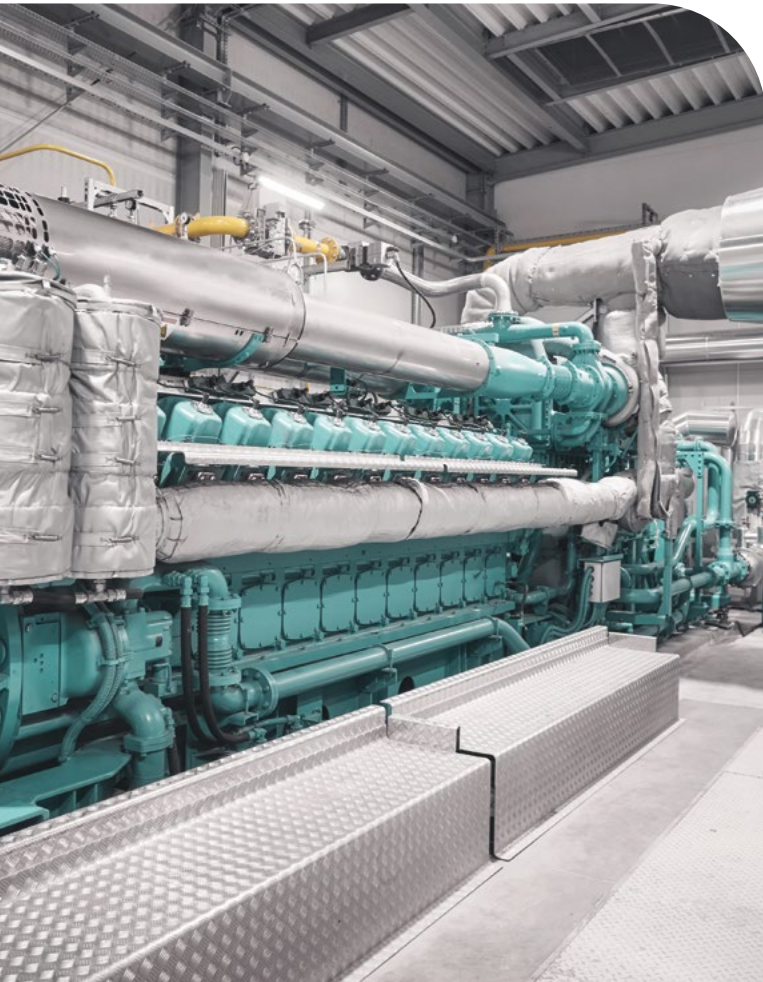
Although equivalent requirements were proposed for low voltage rescue (LVR) training, their implementation has been deferred. This decision reflects industry concerns about the training sector's current capacity to deliver LVR courses at the necessary scale and geographic coverage.

The operation and effectiveness of the CPR training framework will be closely monitored. Insights gained will help inform the potential introduction of broader continuing professional development (CPD) requirements for the electrical industry in the future.



Review of the *Gas Standards Act 1972* and its regulations

The planned review of the *Gas Standards Act 1972* and its associated regulations has been deferred, as it is contingent on the outcomes of several related projects currently in progress. These projects are expected to provide critical insights that will support a coordinated approach to strengthening workforce competency.



Reviewing gasfitting policies

The risks associated with unsafe gas installations are significant, which is why gasfitting work is restricted to individuals holding a gasfitting permit or gas authorisation. Building and Energy is responsible for administering the policies that govern these licensing requirements.

As the energy sector continues to evolve across both renewable and non-renewable technologies, safety risks are expected to increase. A safe and efficient transition will depend on an industry equipped with up-to-date skills and knowledge to meet revised standards and adapt to emerging technologies.

Following a review of gas policies, Building and Energy identified the need to update the Gas Authorisation Policy. The revised policy aims to:

- streamline the application process;
- reduce regulatory burdens on applicants;
- clarify the scope of gas authorisation; and
- create clearer pathways to support emerging technologies.

To ensure the updated policy reflects industry needs and insights, Building and Energy consulted with more than 150 key stakeholders, including licensed gasfitters, training providers, gas suppliers and industry associations.

Building and Energy has now responded to and met with stakeholders to address their comments.

This consultation marks a key step in modernising the gas authorisation framework and ensuring it remains fit for purpose in a changing energy landscape.

Guidelines – Reviews

Management of vegetation near powerlines

In response to a number of bushfires caused by vegetation and ongoing interactions with network operators, Building and Energy initiated a review of the Guidelines for the Management of Vegetation Near Powerlines.

The first stage of the review involved industry engagement to better understand the issues and challenges associated with vegetation management around powerlines, including roles and responsibilities.

Feedback from the consultation process highlighted several key issues:

- a need for clearer definitions of vegetation clearance zones;
- variability in requirements between different network operators;
- uncertainty around responsibility for maintaining clearances;
- concerns about pruning techniques negatively affecting tree health; and
- the importance of aligning vegetation management with WA's Urban Greening Strategy.

Building and Energy is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of powerline safety clearance zones. This review encompasses alignment with other Australian safety regulators, as well as relevant industry bodies, including Energy Networks Australia and the Victorian Electricity Supply Industry. It also considers applicable Work Health and Safety regulations and standards relating to high-voltage live line work.

Due to the complexity of the subject, further stakeholder consultation is required to ensure:

- a shared understanding of clearance zones;
- consistency in definitions and terminology; and
- willingness among stakeholders to adopt a common approach.

Additional engagement with arborists and local governments will also focus on ensuring tree health is preserved while achieving required safety clearances.

The objective of the revised guideline is to clearly define clearance zones and responsibilities for network operators, local governments and landowners – supporting more effective and consistent vegetation management near powerlines.

The work is ongoing with anticipated completion in 2026–27.

Safe Working Guidelines for Electrical Workers and Apprentices

Building and Energy undertook extensive consultation with internal and external stakeholders to review its published Safe Working Guidelines for Electrical Workers and the separate guidelines for apprentices.

This process led to the development of a single, modernised document that consolidates and updates the guidance for both groups.

The new guideline:

- outlines the responsibilities of employers, supervisors and apprentices;
- provides clear, practical instructions and safe work procedures aligned with the Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991;
- addresses critical safety topics such as effective supervision, safe isolation, de-energisation of equipment and correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE); and
- offers guidance on identifying and avoiding common industry-specific hazards.

The updated guideline was published in February 2025 and was well received by industry, supporting safer practices and improved understanding of electrical safety obligations.



Revised safety case approval guidelines

Under the Gas Standards (Gas Supply and System Safety) Regulations 2000, the Director of Energy Safety issues guidelines to assist network operators in preparing and submitting safety cases.

Building and Energy has updated these guidelines to reflect recent regulatory amendments, updated technical standards and revised internal processes. Key changes include:

- alignment with the latest regulatory and industry standards;
- expansion of the guidelines to cover safety cases for gas plants; and
- clarification of documentation and approval expectations.

The revised guidelines were developed in consultation with industry stakeholders and published on 23 June 2025. They provide improved clarity and consistency for gas network operators and plant owners in meeting safety case requirements.

Investigation into the merit of continuing professional development requirements for electrical and gas workers

The investigation into the potential introduction of CPD requirements for electrical and gas workers has not yet been formally undertaken. This matter remains deferred, as it is contingent on the outcomes of several related projects currently in progress. These projects are expected to provide critical insights that will support a coordinated approach to strengthening workforce competency.

Compliance campaigns

Regional and remote inspections

Between July 2024 and June 2025, more than 70 regional compliance inspections were conducted across the Kimberley, Pilbara, South West and Murchison/Mid West regions. These inspections covered a range of sites, including remote Aboriginal communities, pastoral stations, private residences, commercial premises and public-use facilities.

The inspection program placed particular emphasis on renewable energy systems and stand-alone power supplies. Several inspectors' orders were issued. Common themes were:

- inadequate system shutdown procedures;
- missing electrical schematics;
- incorrect earthing of photovoltaic (PV) and battery systems;
- insufficient mechanical protection;
- non-compliant generator connections;
- absence of RCDs in rental properties;
- poor cable terminations; and
- inadequate or missing safety signage.

In addition to compliance inspections, inspectors undertook proactive site visits to assess supervision arrangements, particularly for electrical apprentices.



Electrical contractor audits and industry education – Pilbara and Kimberley regions

As part of its ongoing compliance and education initiatives, targeted audits of electrical contractors were conducted in Port Hedland, Karratha and Broome. These audits reviewed contractor compliance with licensing obligations and recordkeeping requirements, while also offering a platform for direct engagement and education to support improved industry practices.

A key focus was the supervision of apprentices, particularly in light of the updated Safe Working Guidelines for Electrical Workers and Apprentices. Inspectors used the audits to clarify contractors' responsibilities under the new guidelines, reinforce supervision expectations and promote best-practice approaches to ensure apprentice safety and competency development.





Precaution when working near overhead powerlines

In response to the tragic death of a vegetation control worker in 2024, Building and Energy undertook a comprehensive review of the safety framework governing vegetation management near powerlines. The review encompassed existing codes of practice, guidelines, and training materials, and included consultation with key stakeholders such as government agencies, training providers, arboriculture companies and network operators. Field inspections of current industry practices were also conducted.

A critical finding was the widespread lack of formal training among vegetation management workers operating near powerlines.

To address this, Building and Energy developed the “STAY CLEAR STAY SAFE” fact sheet, which has been distributed through various channels including the former Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries, Western Australian Local Government Association and Registered Training Organisations.

Awareness activities have also included presentations at local government meetings.

Additional enhancements were made to Building and Energy’s online Code of Practice assessment to support ongoing education.

The next phase of work will assess local government practices, with a particular focus on:

- contractor procurement processes to ensure engagement of suitably qualified personnel and appropriate equipment;
- on-site compliance, including verification of worker qualifications, the presence of a qualified safety observer and use of compliant tools and practices; and
- audits of local government-contracted vegetation management providers, which commenced in June 2025.

Education

Gas and electrical overview

From July 2024 to June 2025, Building and Energy maintained a strong focus on regulatory education and industry engagement to promote safety and compliance across WA's electrical and gas sectors.

This included active collaboration with industry bodies such as the Master Plumbers and Gas Fitters Association of WA. Inspectors participated in information nights, workplace toolbox meetings and visited final-stage apprentices at TAFE colleges. These sessions provided practical guidance on WA gas and electrical legislation, relevant Australian Standards and common industry pitfalls. This proactive approach helps ensure that both current and future industry members are well-informed and equipped to uphold safety and compliance in their work.

A key initiative during the year was the continued promotion of the Working Live Kills safety campaign which included the distribution of approximately 10,000 stickers to TAFEs, training organisations and industry associations.

Inspectors' professional development

To ensure electrical and gas inspectors possess the necessary skills and capabilities, training and upskilling is undertaken. Professional development ensures inspectors are well-equipped to carry out complex regulatory and investigative functions.

Building and Energy delivered a comprehensive four-day training course in 2024–25 involving inspectors from:

- Building and Energy
- Western Power;
- Horizon Power;
- Indian Ocean Territories Power Authority;
- ATCO;
- BHP;
- Supagas;
- Elgas; and
- Zenith Energy.

The training was a blended model combining online and in-person learning, totalling 50 hours. Modules included electric shock and electrical fire investigations and scenario-based practical exercises.

The electric shock and bushfire, and installation investigation modules were also made available to existing inspectors across WA and the fire investigation training was extended to selected Department of Fire and Emergency Services investigators.

Electrical roadshow

In February 2025, Building and Energy launched the electrical roadshow, a state-wide outreach initiative aimed at engaging with electrical contractors, workers, and apprentices on current regulatory developments and best practices.

Key topics covered included:

- updates to AS/NZS 4777 (solar installations);
- the new Guidelines for the Supervision of Electrical Workers and Apprentices;
- CPR legislation requirements; and
- clarification around notifiable work and electrical compliance obligations.

Roadshows in the first half of 2025 were held at Ascot, Joondalup and Cockburn (within the Perth metropolitan area) as well as Mandurah, Northam, Kalgoorlie, Esperance, Albany, Geraldton, Carnarvon, Karratha, Port Hedland, Broome and Kununurra.

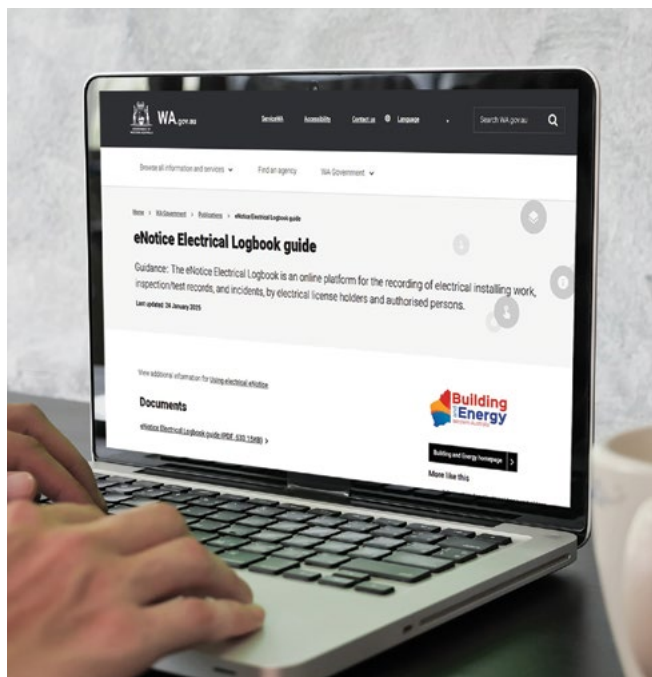
Planned locations for roadshows in late 2025 include: Bunbury, Busselton, Margaret River, Narrogin, Katanning, and Manjimup.

This initiative has strengthened communication between the regulator and industry, supported knowledge-sharing and fostered greater compliance through accessible, in-person engagement.

Enhancements to the eNotice system

Expansion of eNotice online portal to include dual notification to Building and Energy and WorkSafe to allow better reporting of incidents for networks

eNotice now includes the capability to notify both Building and Energy and WorkSafe of electrical incidents. When submitting an incident notification, users can activate this feature by selecting the relevant workplace option. Once selected, WorkSafe is automatically provided with the incident details, enabling timely information-sharing and improved coordination between regulatory agencies in the management and investigation of workplace electrical incidents.



Logbook for mine sites and inhouse electrical workers/register of electrical workers

Two significant upgrades to eNotice have been well received by the electrical and mining industries:

1. Register of electrical workers

This tool allows electrical contractors to manage and maintain a digital register of their licensed electrical employees, supporting compliance with licensing legislation and providing a clear overview of workforce credentials.

2. Digital electrical logbook for mine sites

Developed in collaboration with WorkSafe's Resource Safety Electrical Inspectors, this feature replaces traditional paper-based logbooks with a digital solution. Adopted by over 130 mine sites across WA, the digital logbook provides:

- seamless integration with Building and Energy's systems for licence verification and record-keeping;
- automated alerts to Electrical Contractors and Nominees to acknowledge and review installation work entries;

- free, secure 24/7 access via desktop or mobile devices; and
- secure storage of logbook entries to support compliance with statutory obligations.

These enhancements have contributed to greater operational efficiency, improved record accuracy and a reduction in paper-based administration, aligning with sustainability goals and modern regulatory practices.

Building and Energy also plans to extend eNotice functionality to gas network operators. A new reporting capability will allow these operators to notify Building and Energy of major gas construction activities directly through the platform. Once implemented, these notifications will be integrated into the Compliance Management System, improving inspectors' ability to monitor, assess and investigate reported activities efficiently and in real time.

Outcomes

Building and Energy ensures the safety of electricity and gas workers by setting and enforcing minimum prescribed technical safety requirements for electrical and gas work.

Building and Energy industry development activities include ensuring:

- technical standards adequately address trends in industry;
- industry is adequately informed about changes to standards and legislation;
- learnings from our investigations are shared with industry; and
- appropriate enforcement actions are undertaken, depending on the severity of breaches of legislation, to change behaviour.

2024–25 industry safety outcomes

93%

Electrical installations inspected and found to comply with legislation

5,870

Inspectors orders and Notices of Defect issued

85%

Gas installations inspected found to comply with legislation

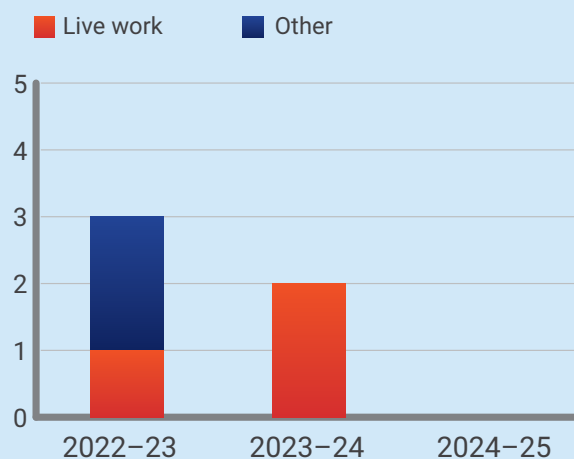
Electrical industry safety

There were no fatalities or serious accidents involving electrical workers in WA in 2024–25. The Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991 prohibit work on energised equipment.

Improving knowledge and skills of the industry and its workers is ongoing through proactive training and education sessions with licensed workers and by sharing learnings from incidents both in WA and in other jurisdictions.

Serious fatalities and accidents in roof spaces are preventable if power is switched off before work. Building and Energy's Working Live Kills campaign reminds workers and homeowners to do so.

Electrical worker fatalities and serious accidents – live work vs other



Gas industry safety

There were no fatalities or serious accidents involving gas workers during 2024–25.

Improving knowledge and skills of the industry and its workers is ongoing through proactive training and education sessions with licensed workers and by sharing learnings from incidents both in WA and in other jurisdictions.

Initiatives

Review Inspection System Plan guidelines

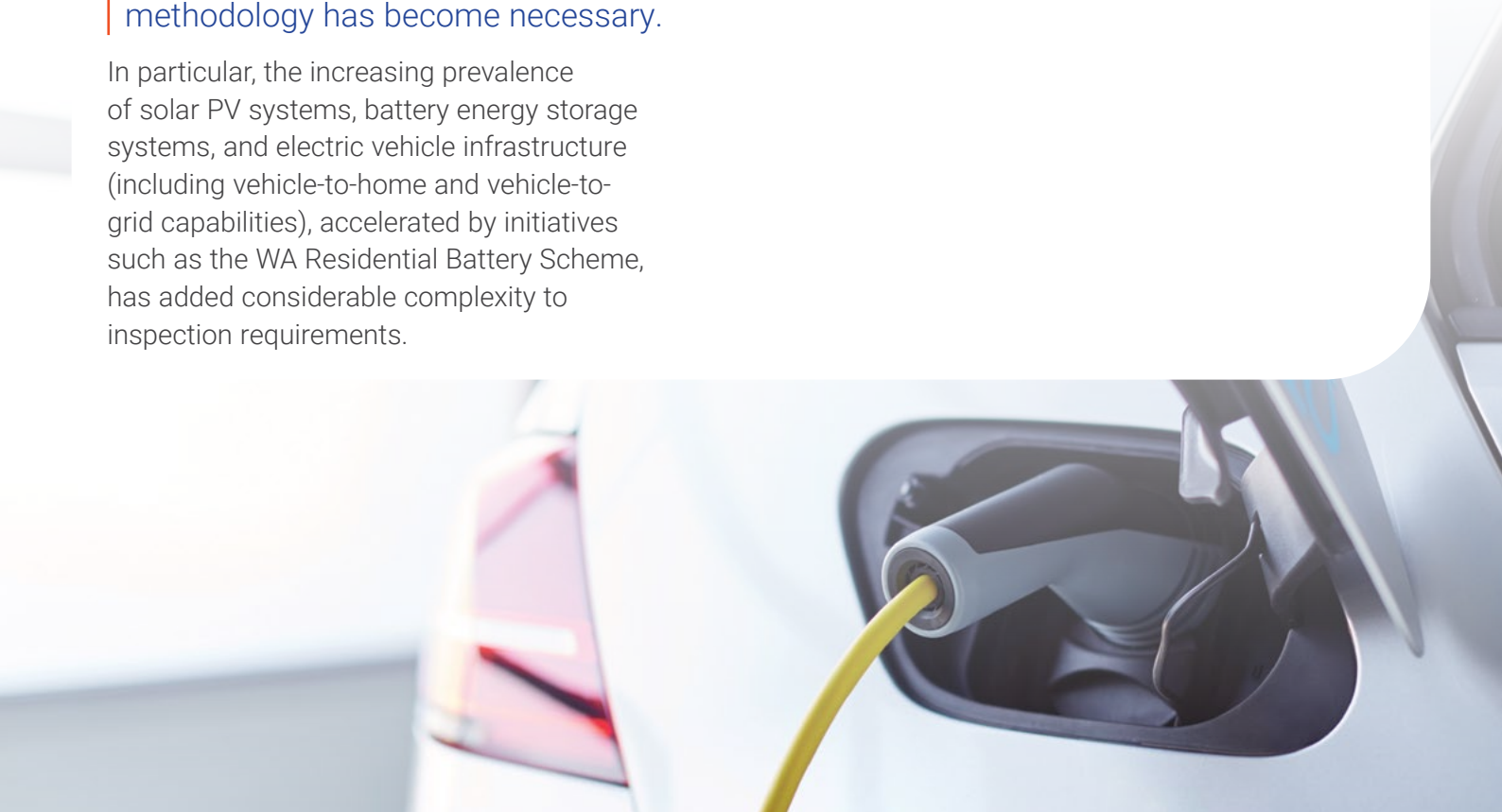
The connection of consumer electrical installations to electricity networks requires major network operators to inspect the systems to ensure they are safe and comply with applicable safety standards. To support this process, Building and Energy publishes the Inspection System Guidelines, which set out the approved sampling methodologies and alternative inspection practices that inspectors must follow.

Given the significant and growing volume of new connections and alterations – driven in part by increasing demand for renewable energy technologies – a review of the current inspection system methodology has become necessary.

In particular, the increasing prevalence of solar PV systems, battery energy storage systems, and electric vehicle infrastructure (including vehicle-to-home and vehicle-to-grid capabilities), accelerated by initiatives such as the WA Residential Battery Scheme, has added considerable complexity to inspection requirements.

As a result, Building and Energy will undertake a comprehensive analysis of the existing inspection framework. This review will explore opportunities to incorporate risk-based methodologies and other modernised approaches to improve regulatory effectiveness while maintaining high safety standards.

The objective is to identify practical enhancements and operational efficiencies to support the development of a more contemporary and fit-for-purpose Inspection System Plan Guideline, aligned with the evolving energy landscape and the increasing integration of distributed energy resources across WA.



Guidelines for non-major network operator inspections

Although non-major network operators oversee smaller-scale infrastructure, they remain responsible for inspecting consumer electrical installations to ensure compliance with safety standards and regulatory requirements. Unlike major network operators, which typically implement sample-based inspection approaches in accordance with Building and Energy's Inspection System Plan Guidelines, many non-major network operators elect to inspect every new connection or alteration.

The number of non-major network operators in WA is increasing, with entities such as Peel Renewable Energy, Eglinton Village Energy and Ocean Reef Renewable Energy emerging to service specific developments and communities. These operators are required to undertake inspection responsibilities for consumer installations within their respective networks.

To support the effectiveness, consistency and safety of these inspections, Building and Energy intends to collaborate with non-major network operators to develop fit-for-purpose inspection guidelines. These tailored guidelines will reflect the scale and operational context of non-major networks, while placing increased emphasis on the inspection of consumer-side renewable energy systems, including:

- solar PV and battery storage systems;
- EV charging infrastructure; and
- vehicle-to-home and vehicle-to-grid capabilities.

This initiative aims to enhance inspection quality, promote consistency across all network types, and ensure that evolving technologies are effectively addressed in safety and compliance practices.



Activities and Achievements

Horizon Power Electrical Network Safety Management System audit of Standalone Power Systems

Building and Energy conducted an Electrical Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) audit of Horizon Power's Standalone Power Systems (SPS). SPS is an off-grid power solution designed to support Horizon Power customers residing or operating in remote areas of WA. By eliminating traditional poles and wires, SPS reduces the risk of bushfires and farming-related electrical hazards, while improving power reliability, quality and safety for remote consumers.

Emerging safety considerations for SPS installations

An important issue identified during the audit was the potential impact of SPS design on the electrical safety and protection systems of consumers' electrical installations.

Unlike grid-connected systems, which offer consistent power capacity to manage normal and fault conditions, SPS may have limitations that necessitate careful design and assessment to ensure consumer safety.

These insights have been shared with energy providers and other state regulators to raise awareness of the safety risks and the importance of achieving equivalent safety outcomes when deploying SPS. Ongoing collaboration will be key to ensuring SPS installations meet the same high standards of electrical safety as traditional network connections.



Audit of gas network operator safety cases

Between July 2024 and June 2025, Building and Energy did not conduct any safety case audits of gas network operators. This was attributable to the prioritisation of several critical functions, including the preparation of matters for prosecution, the induction and training of newly appointed personnel and the management of complex incidents—most notably the LCC27 and POL event. These activities necessitated extensive coordination with gas suppliers and retailers to ensure the continued maintenance of safety standards and adherence to regulatory obligations.

Audit operations recommenced in July/August 2025 with the execution of a gas safety case audit, marking the resumption of scheduled compliance activities.



New network operator for Ocean Reef Marina

This planned initiative has been placed on hold pending further development of the site. Civil works are currently in progress to develop public infrastructure as part of Stage 1 of the project. Once construction is further underway, engagement will resume and Building and Energy will commence work with the new network operator.

Transition of regulatory obligations of power services from remote Aboriginal communities to network operators

On 1 July 2023, responsibility for the provision of electricity services to 117 Aboriginal communities was formally transferred from the Department of Communities to Horizon Power. Since the transition, Building and Energy has been supporting Horizon Power and providing regulatory oversight to ensure compliance with their obligations under the Electricity (Network Safety) Regulations 2015.

As part of the regulatory compliance transition program, Horizon Power has undertaken a range of important activities, including:

- safety risk profiling of existing electrical infrastructure across each community;
- integration of assets into Horizon Power's asset management system; and
- implementation of Horizon Power's Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) to govern work performed by remote service providers.

Building and Energy's support has ensured timely remedial action to address assets identified as being at risk of failure. Horizon Power has committed to a program of targeted inspections and expedited replacement of high-risk infrastructure, consistent with its regulatory obligations to maintain safe and reliable electricity networks.

The transition of regulatory responsibility is progressing well and is expected to deliver significant long-term benefits, such as improved safety and reliability of electricity supply for remote Aboriginal communities; and enhanced employment and training opportunities for remote service providers.

Support the WA Government's hydrogen strategy

WA's Renewable Hydrogen Strategy identified hydrogen blending into natural gas networks as a key strategic priority for investment and development. In line with this objective, the state's first pilot project to blend green hydrogen into a localised natural gas network was successfully launched in November 2022.

Building and Energy played a vital role in supporting this initiative by providing technical and regulatory guidance to facilitate the project's safety case approval. This support included endorsing a staged hydrogen blending approach, reinforced by rigorous testing and integrity assurance measures designed to maintain safety throughout each phase of the project. In October 2024, the project successfully achieved its milestone of a 10 per cent hydrogen blend by volume.

Beyond this pilot, Building and Energy has actively contributed to the strategy through collaboration with the Future Fuels Cooperative Research Centre, providing in-kind support for multiple research programs focused on network safety, public safety and supply security.

Ongoing support for the WA Government's Hydrogen Strategy continues with the provision of regulatory advice, compliance monitoring and participation in the development of Australian Standards related to renewable fuels, ensuring the safe and reliable integration of hydrogen into WA's energy systems.

Hydrogen blending – Changes to regulations and codes of practice

- Changes to regulations and codes of practice: The Guideline for Blending Hydrogen into Pipelines and Gas Distribution Networks issued by Standards Australia is flagged for an update, no timeline is yet specified to start the update process. Legislation will be amended to accommodate the changes in the prescribed standards which have been recently updated.
- Amendments to standards: The natural gas quality standard General-purpose natural gas and natural gas equivalents – AS 4564 was amended in June 2025. The Gas distribution networks – AS/NZS 4645 standard amendment process has started and is progressing.
- Education of industry and consumers is an ongoing process.



WA hydrogen blending pilot project status and assurance testing

In alignment with the WA Government's policy to partially decarbonise the state's energy sector through the use of low-concentration renewable hydrogen blends in natural gas networks, Building and Energy has provided ongoing technical safety and regulatory support to WA's first hydrogen blending pilot project.

Following the project's commissioning in late 2022, it successfully delivered a two per cent hydrogen-natural gas blend to approximately 2,700 consumers in the City of Cockburn throughout 2023.

In February 2024, Building and Energy approved a phased increase in the hydrogen blend, initially progressing to five per cent, and subsequently achieving the final target of 10 per cent hydrogen by volume.

The approval process incorporated two comprehensive stages of safety assurance and testing, which verified:

- safe operation of gas plant controls;
- performance and reliability of the auto-blending system;
- accuracy and calibration of the gas analyser;
- compliance of gas sample quality; and
- effectiveness of a customer feedback program to monitor community impacts.

The review was finalised in October 2024, confirming the project's successful achievement of its hydrogen blending target within the localised natural gas network.

Australian standards for hydrogen

As part of its ongoing commitment to support the State Government's Renewable Hydrogen Strategy, Building and Energy is actively engaged in the development of several Australian standards projects. These initiatives aim to facilitate the safe and effective integration of renewable fuels into existing and emerging energy systems. Contributions focus on key areas including gas quality specifications, gas distribution infrastructure and end-use applications, particularly hydrogen appliances.

Key projects Building and Energy is involved with include:

- **Gas quality specifications**

The revised edition of Australian Standard AS 4564: General-purpose natural gas and natural gas equivalents was finalised and published in June 2025. This update introduces specifications for natural gas blends containing low concentrations of hydrogen and biomethane. It also establishes stringent limits on impurities and contaminants associated with biomethane production processes.

- **Gas distribution networks**

The development of Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4645 is ongoing. The revision aims to incorporate provisions supporting the safe integration of hydrogen into gas distribution networks, including requirements for hydrogen blending and the eventual distribution of 100 per cent hydrogen.

- **End-use applications – Hydrogen appliances**

The Technical Specification SA TS 5390: Gas appliances – Hydrogen-fired gas appliances was finalised and published in June 2024. This specification defines the minimum safety requirements and testing procedures for Type A gas appliances operating on 100 per cent hydrogen.

Through active participation in these standards development projects, Building and Energy continues to play a critical role in establishing the regulatory framework needed to enable a safe transition to renewable hydrogen within WA's energy landscape.

National industry research

The FFCRC was an industry-led research, development and demonstration partnership that played a pivotal role in advancing the decarbonisation of Australia's energy networks. By bringing together stakeholders from industry, academia and government, the FFCRC fostered a collaborative environment to support the transition to low-carbon fuels.

Since 2021, Building and Energy has been an active participant in the FFCRC, providing valuable in-kind support across multiple research programs focused on network safety, public safety and security of supply. This engagement has reinforced Building and Energy's commitment to supporting innovation and safety in the evolving energy landscape.

After seven years of impactful work, the FFCRC concluded its research and development activities on 1 July 2025, marking the successful completion of a program dedicated to enabling a cleaner and more sustainable energy future for Australia.



Network Safety

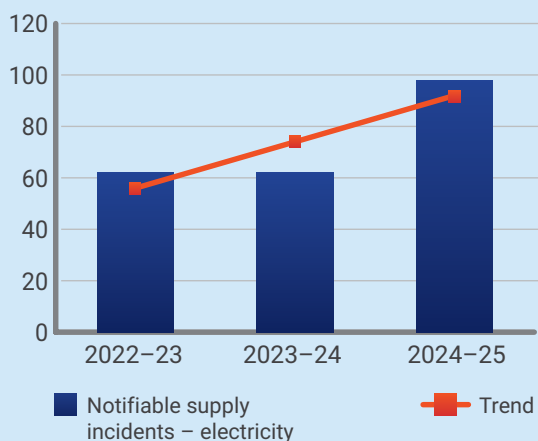
Outcomes

Building and Energy actively monitors network safety incidents and gauges the effectiveness of network operators' asset management strategies. Building and Energy also undertakes investigations into 'notifiable incidents' reported by the electricity and gas network operators and suppliers.

98

Investigations of network operators incidents in 2024–25

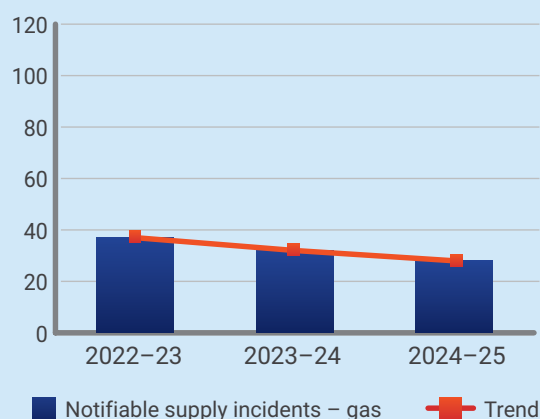
Number of notifiable electricity network incidents reported



There has been an increase in vegetation fire incidents spanning beyond 200 metres which is attributed to increased instances of ground fire starts from the network and drier summer conditions adding to vegetation fuel loading.

Building and Energy has been proactively engaging with network operators to review their network incidents, safety performance and management of bushfire risks. Building and Energy will be closely monitoring this trend and network operator's implementation of mitigation strategies.

Number of notifiable gas network incidents reported



There was a decrease in the number of notifiable incidents reported on gas networks over the past three years. The number of such incidents are low compared with electricity supply incidents with 28 incidents reported for 2024–25.

Most of these incidents were caused by third party strikes, resulting from contact with gas pipelines and network assets during excavation work or work in the vicinity of gas network assets. Most incidents caused loss of supply to consumers, main breaks and gas release and on some occasions, fires.

Building and Energy will continue collaborating with network operators to raise awareness of Before You Dig Australia and other risk-mitigation measures.

2026–27 Financial Plan

The following financial plan presents the energy safety associated expenditure and revenue budget forecasts of Building and Energy (both capital and operating) for 2026–27 and three out years.

It also presents a comparison between the budgeted and actual outcomes for 2024–25, along with the approved budget for the current financial year, 2025–26.

The 2026–27 financial plan provides the full costs and revenues of Building and Energy that are attributable to energy safety functions, to ensure:

- consistency and alignment with presentation of the State Budget;
- consistency and alignment with the internal budget of LGIRS;
- consistency between budget estimates and reporting of actual results, resulting in strong financial management information to assist decision-making and planning;
- the impact of non-cash costs and any cost-escalation factors and assumptions;
- decisions about revenue sources (i.e. industry levy levels and reviews of tariffs, fees and charges) are made in view of full cost expectations; and
- the full cost of delivery of the energy safety related operations and functions of Building and Energy, which includes recognition that non-cash expenses, such as depreciation and leave liability expenses, are met by revenue from the industry funding model and licensing activity.

While the budget estimates are presented on a full accrual basis, the cash impact is also shown, including cash reserve estimates.

The financial plan provides details of:

- planned operating expenditure, including non-cash expenses such as depreciation and leave liability movement;
- planned capital expenditure;
- estimated revenue from electrical and gas licensing activities and other minor revenue-generating activities; and
- the energy industry levy required to make up the shortfall between expenses and revenues.

The forecast budget estimates are provided for 2026–27 and the subsequent three years. Projections for the out-years are less accurate and are subject to review prior to each year.

Expenditure estimates have been escalated based on known incremental factors (such as salary increments that are established in Awards and State Wage Policy) or on an average at a rate commensurate with the expected rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Licensing revenue projections have been based on expected licensing activity. Licensing revenues have also been escalated in subsequent years where appropriate by a rate of five per cent, or commensurate with expected CPI levels.

Building and Energy has been challenged with a rapidly changing energy industry in recent years. Solar generation, battery storage, stand-alone installations and the emergence of alternative low-cost, low-quality equipment have afforded a unique environment to regulate.

Given the significant and growing volume of new connections and alterations, driven in part by increasing demand for renewable energy technologies, Building and Energy will undertake a comprehensive review of the current inspection system methodology to ensure it remains robust in the emerging environment.

The rise of standalone solar systems (or micro-grids) particularly in the regions has highlighted the need for sustained monitoring in these areas, through electricity and gas inspection and audit programs.

The most significant impact to Building and Energy's compliance activities is being driven by the rapid growth in the installation of battery energy storage systems (BESS) in residential homes. While this growth is a positive step towards decarbonising the energy sector and supporting Australia's energy transition, it also introduces significant safety risks. The improper installation, physical damage or substandard manufacturing of BESS can pose serious life-safety threats to building occupants and system reliability.

Education is paramount to support industry and the broader community to ensure safety messages are targeting the appropriate audience. In recent years, there has been a strategic shift away from traditional static and print media towards digital platforms and social media, which offer greater flexibility and reach. Regardless of the medium, successful campaigns depend on significant and sustained commitment of resources.

The proposed financial forecast for 2026–27 considers these issues, their financial impact on future years and the sustainability of the Energy Safety Account.

It is proposed that the levy is increased by 20 per cent to \$11.04 million for 2026–27 and 2027–28 and continues to increase by 15 per cent in the following years thereafter as a prudent and proactive measure to ensure minimal impact on Building and Energy's activities in a challenging and evolving energy sector.

Cash reserves held in the Special Purpose Energy Safety Account at the end of 2024–25 were below the acceptable range.

The optimal level of cash reserves is required to be between \$12 million and \$14 million. This is to ensure that sufficient funds would be available to cover leave liability as it falls due, income received in advance, accumulated depreciation to replace assets as they come to the end of their useful lives, unplanned extraordinary expenses associated with major investigations (such as large electricity-caused bushfires) and to provide sufficient funding for energy related operations for at least a quarter should it encounter funding collection challenges.

The 2026–27 financial plan has been set with the aim to ensure that cash reserves support self-sufficiency and flexibility. Further assessment will be undertaken for the 2027–28 business plan and the out years to assess the cash balance.

As has been identified over many years, the most significant risks to the budget are from factors outside of Building and Energy's control that will impact licensing activity. Electrical and gas licence volumes continue to grow, reflecting the resources boom in WA. It has been noted for the past several years that, should a resources sector slow-down affect licensing activity, without another trades-related sector experiencing significant growth, revenues from electrical and gas licensing activity may decline in the long term.

Should this decline become more significant and have a more material impact on revenue forecasts, decisions concerning either the functions of Building and Energy, further commensurate increases to the industry levy, or increases to licensing fees above CPI in order to bring them closer to full cost recovery rates will need to be considered.

The financial plan has been prepared consistent with financial reporting requirements and with internal LGIRS budgeting processes.

The current year (2025–26) budget estimates reflect the budget approved by the Minister in the 2025–26 business plan.

The financial implications of this business plan have been approved by the Expenditure Review Committee as part of the 2025–26 mid-year review process.

2026–27 Financial Plan

Financial Year	2024–25	2024–25	2025–26	Escalated \$			
	Budget	Actual	Approved Budget	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1. Recurrent Expenditure							
a) Employee benefits expense	11,162	9,403	11,633	12,404	12,776	13,159	13,554
b) Corporate service charges	4,158	4,409	4,928	4,644	4,760	4,879	5,001
c) Licensing services charges	1,476	2,447	1,513	2,577	2,641	2,707	2,775
d) Depreciation expense	425	254	120	268	268	268	268
e) Legal services	351	423	465	445	456	468	479
f) Accommodation expenses	1,429	1,096	1,465	1,154	1,183	1,212	1,243
g) IS support/maintenance (CMS)	393	376	520	533	546	560	574
h) IT and minor equipment replacement	49	49	50	51	53	54	55
i) Other recurrent expenses	3,184	2,885	3,263	3,540	3,629	3,719	3,812
Total Recurrent	22,627	21,342	23,957	25,616	26,312	27,026	27,761
2. Capital Expenditure							
a) Software replacements (CMS)							
b) CMS project management							
c) On-line compliance and customer interface functionality							
Total Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenses	22,627	21,342	23,957	25,616	26,312	27,026	27,761
3. Income							
a) Industry Levy	8,364	8,364	9,200	11,040	13,248	15,235	17,520
b) Licensing Fees	9,461	9,930	10,528	10,948	11,495	12,070	12,673
c) Appropriations	0	0	0	250	260	270	270
d) Indian Ocean Territories	48	0	50	51	53	54	55
e) Other revenues	11	19	12	20	21	21	22
Total Income	17,884	18,313	19,790	22,309	25,077	27,650	30,540
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	(4,743)	(3,029)	(4,167)	(3,307)	(1,235)	624	2,779

Cash Balances

On a cash basis the above budget is reflected as:

Financial Year	2024–25	2024–25	2025–26	Escalated \$			
	Budget	Actual	Approved Budget	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimated Opening Balance	9,988	12,387	9,019	6,973	4,884	4,867	6,709
Industry Levy	8,364	8,364	9,200	11,040	13,248	15,235	17,520
Licensing Fees	9,761	10,016	10,828	11,248	11,795	12,370	12,973
Appropriations	0	0	0	250	260	270	270
All other revenues	59	19	62	71	74	75	77
Cash expenses	(21,552)	(20,716)	(23,187)	(24,698)	(25,394)	(26,108)	(26,843)
Cash movement	(3,368)	(2,317)	(3,097)	(2,089)	(17)	1,842	3,997
Estimated Closing Balance	6,620	10,070	5,922	4,884	4,867	6,709	10,706

Notes and explanations

Note 1: Recurrent expenditure

- a) Employee benefits expense: Includes all expenditure associated with Building and Energy's permanent, contract and temporary employees, known salary increases under awards and State Wages Policy and direct on-costs such as leave entitlements and other employee entitlements. The increase between 2025–26 Budget and 2026–27 Budget reflects the updates to the Government's Wages Policy, which were not finalised at the time of preparation of the 2025–26 Business Plan.
- b) Corporate service charges: Building and Energy relies on central Corporate Services support (covering finance, HR and IT support) to be provided by LGIRS. The amounts shown are the estimated costs provided by the LGIRS Corporate Services Division, including employee benefits costs for Corporate Services support employees.
- c) Licensing services charges: Building and Energy relies on licensing processing services to be delivered by the LGIRS Licensing Services Directorate, with which a Service Level Agreement is in place. The amounts shown are the estimated costs provided by the LGIRS Licensing Services Directorate, including employee benefits costs for Licensing Services employees.
- d) Depreciation expense: Covers the cost of depreciation of Building and Energy's assets, including software systems. The bulk of the depreciation expense relates to the Compliance Management System, which was commissioned during 2014–15 and which has had a significant impact on depreciation expense from 2016–17 onwards.
- e) Legal services: These services are provided by the LGIRS in-house legal team with an allocation of costs for work related to energy safety matters, including employee benefits costs for Legal Services employees.
- f) Accommodation expenses: Covers expenses relating to Building and Energy's office accommodation, including lease costs, maintenance and minor works, cleaning and utility costs.
- g) Information Services (IS) support and maintenance, Compliance Management System (CMS): Includes recurrent costs associated with support, licensing and maintenance of CMS.
- h) Information technology (IT) and minor equipment replacement: Covers routine replacement of desktop personal computers, local printers and related equipment. This has previously been included as part of the capital budget, but minor equipment costing less than the capitalisation threshold is expensed as costs are incurred during the year. This item includes the cost of mobile computing technology used in conjunction with CMS in supporting inspectors undertaking field work.
- i) Other recurrent expenses: Includes all insurance costs, superannuation, communications services, safety awareness campaigns, travel, training, printing, management and maintenance of a vehicle fleet, technical services, recruitment, taxation expenses, various consumables and other services necessary for operating an office. As detailed in this business plan, in 2026–27 Building and Energy will conduct targeted, data-informed education campaigns to raise awareness, influence behaviour and contribute to safer outcomes for the WA community.

Note 2: Capital expenditure

- a) CMS Software replacement reflects the capital costs of completing identified software enhancements.
- b) CMS project management reflects the capitalised internal IS project support costs for implementation of the CMS system enhancements.
- c) Online compliance and customer interface functionality: Works on enhancements to CMS or other systems to improve online compliance and customer interface.

Note 3: Income

- a) Industry levy: This is the energy industry levy necessary to ensure the Director's energy safety operations are fully funded to carry out legislated functions. The levy is the amount needed to make up the difference between expected expenditure and the sum of the revenues of (b), (c) and (d) below, adjusted by the cash movement for all four years of the forecast.
- b) Licensing fees: Derived from electrical worker, electrical contractor and gas fitter licence fees. The licensing fee revenue is presented on an accrual basis. For 2024–25, licensing fee revenue was \$9.9 million. On a cash basis the licensing fee amount was \$10 million for the year.
- c) Indian Ocean Territories (IOT): LGIRS has a service agreement with the Australian Government's Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (DITCARD) to supply regulatory services to the IOT similar to those it provides on the WA mainland, but at full cost to DITCARD. Building and Energy provides electricity and gas regulatory services under this agreement and the expected reimbursement is shown.
- d) Other revenues: This reflects income from the sale of publications to industry and other minor recoups.

Note 4: Cash balances

Cash balances form part of the LGIRS bank account and are classified as restricted cash. The cash at bank balance was \$10.07 million at the end of 2024–25, which is below the optimal range of \$12 million and \$14 million.

It is considered prudent financial management to aim for a closing cash balance at the end of each budget period sufficient to cover potential cash costs (liabilities) where non-current expenses have been recognised. For example, leave liability growth is included in Employee Benefits Expenses and this expense is covered by the industry levy.

Cash balances should therefore be sufficient to cover the cash value of the leave liability. The leave liability value recognised is \$2.3 million as at 30 June 2025.

Additionally, it is prudent to allow for fluctuations in revenues across years and/or potential non receipt of quarterly levy payments, and to provide some level of assurance should there be large unplanned expenditure associated with one or more major investigations. It is considered that \$1.0 million is a reasonable amount to be held for this purpose.

Depreciation and amortisation of Building and Energy's assets is recognised as an expense each year, in line with normal accounting principles. The depreciation accumulates in recognition that it provides a source of funds to replace the asset at the conclusion of its useful life. Accordingly, the value of accumulated depreciation and amortisation should be recognised and maintained as a cash-holding. The value of accumulated depreciation and amortisation is \$1.5 million as at 30 June 2025.

The licence fees that are received for more than a single year (some for three years, some for five), represent accrued or unearned income that should not represent cash available for expenditure in the year it is received. The total amount (incorporating both current and non-current unearned income) in the Energy Safety Special Purpose Account at 30 June 2025 is \$10.3 million. This is recognised as unearned income and it is reasonable that the bank balance should hold this income as it is not earned until later years.

Based on these factors, the targeted cash balance that is considered reasonable is between \$12 million and \$14 million. As forecasted in the previous year, the cash reserves have decreased to below this target requiring an increase to the industry levy above CPI. Building and Energy will continue to monitor the cash position and will provide options to the WA Government should sustainability of the account continue to remain an issue in future years.

Industry Levy

Industry levy statement

This statement is produced in accordance with Section 6(1) of the *Energy Safety Act 2006* (the Act).

The Act makes provision for the collection of a levy from energy industry participants. The levy is in accordance with Section 6(1)(c) of the Act and the related *Energy Safety Levy Act 2006*. Similar contribution schemes operate for other divisions within LGIRS and are levied on the gas and electrical industries in other jurisdictions.

For 2026–27, the proposed Energy Safety Industry Levy will be \$11.04 million. The Act allows the responsible Minister to determine the levy for the financial year, for notice of this to be published in the Gazette and for the Director of Energy Safety to issue notices of assessment accordingly. All revenue raised from the levy will be used solely for energy safety-related activities.

As required by the governing legislation, this section of the Business Plan details the methodology for the calculation and allocation of the appropriate portions of the levy to individual industry participants.

Industry levy quantum

It is required that the levy be applied at a level sufficient to enable the full costs of energy safety operations to be met. Accordingly, a levy of \$11.04 million is proposed in this business plan for 2026–27.

This enables sufficient funds for the full structure of Building and Energy's energy safety-related operations, to meet the costs of its liabilities and to support decarbonisation and energy transition initiatives in WA.

This includes a review of the current inspection system methodology to ensure it remains robust in the emerging environment, sustained compliance activity in regional areas and targeted education campaigns to contribute to safer outcomes for industry and the community.

The proposed levy for 2026–27 represents an increase of 20 per cent for 2026–27 and 2027–28 and 15 per cent in the following years. As explained in the financial plan, this reflects estimated costs and other revenue sources related to energy safety functions for Building and Energy and also considers the optimal cash holding level.

It is recognised that Building and Energy is unlikely to have a full staffing contingent at all times during any given financial year. A successful outcome of the ongoing review of attraction and retention incentives for technical staff will positively impact vacancy rates in 2026–27 and beyond.

Apportionment of levy between energy sectors

The proposed 2026–27 industry levy of \$11.04 million will be apportioned as 67 per cent to the electrical industry and 33 per cent to the gas industry in accordance with Section 6(2) of the Act.

Therefore, the total levy contribution to be received from participants in the electrical industry will be \$7.397 million, and from participants in the gas industry it will be \$3.643 million.

Method for allocation of levy within energy sectors

To allocate the levy within each industry sector, the Director will continue to use the model devised for the allocation of the 2006–07 levy after consultation with industry. The model is based on the following:

- a) Levy allocation across the gas sector to be based on the number of gas consumer sites supplied by each gas distribution system licence holder and LPG distributor supplying LPG in bulk and in portable 45 kg cylinders in WA, subject to a minimum aggregate total of 500 sites. The aggregate may be based on multiple networks.
- b) Levy allocation across the electricity sector to be based on the aggregate number of consumer sites served by each network operator subject to a minimum aggregate total of 500 sites. The aggregate may be based on multiple networks.

In mid-2025, the Director wrote to all participants in both energy sectors requiring them to confirm, in accordance with regulation 4(5) of the Energy Safety Regulations 2006, the number of LPG and consumer sites connected. Responses were received from all participants.

Based on the information received, the proportion of all consumers supplied by each supplier within both industry sectors was established. This proportion was then used to calculate the annual levy contribution payable by each participant.

A similar survey will be carried out in mid-2026, determining the levy contribution allocations for each supplier for 2026–27.

Administration of the levy scheme

A confidential database is maintained of industry site or operator-specific information that provides an audit trail in support of the levy calculations for each participant.

Independent auditors were engaged in late 2021 to verify that the participants had robust systems and processes in place to support the customer numbers reported to the Director, so that the apportionment of the levy was undertaken on a reasonable basis. It is expected that this audit will be conducted every three years.

Although the total levy amount falls due for payment at the beginning of each financial year, industry participants will be invoiced quarterly, as in previous years.

The formal assessment for the year will be communicated to individual participants concurrently with an invoice for the first payment. In accordance with Section 17(3) of the Act, if an instalment is not paid at or before the due date, the whole of the annual levy becomes due and payable immediately. There will be no reduction in liability as a result of departures from the industry during the year, or back-accounts for new participants to the industry during the year.

2024–25 Safety Statistics

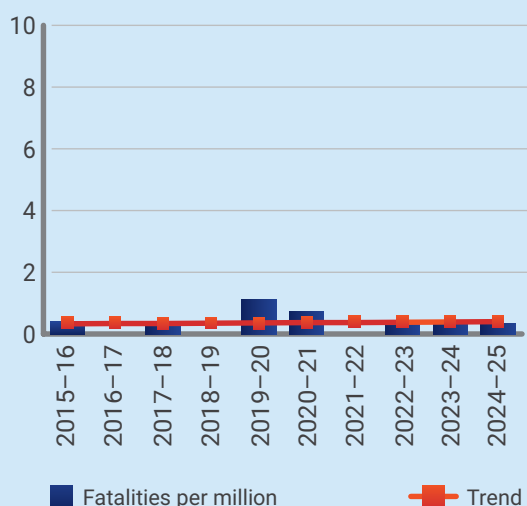
Building and Energy actively monitors trends of incidents to inform its risk-based compliance regime. This section contains statistical information about electricity and gas incidents recorded in Building and Energy's Compliance Management System as reported by industry and the general public. A summary of the trends as of 30 June 2025 is provided in this appendix.

Electrical safety statistics

Electrical fatalities

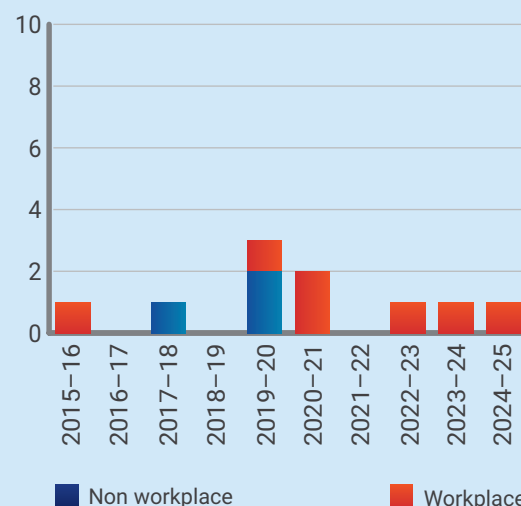
There was one electricity related fatality reported during 2024–25. The number of reported fatalities has been intermittent over the years with a steady declining trend.

Chart A: Electricity related fatalities per million population



Over the ten-year period from 2015–16, over 70 per cent of electrical fatalities occurred in the workplace.

Chart B: Workplace and non-workplace electrical fatalities

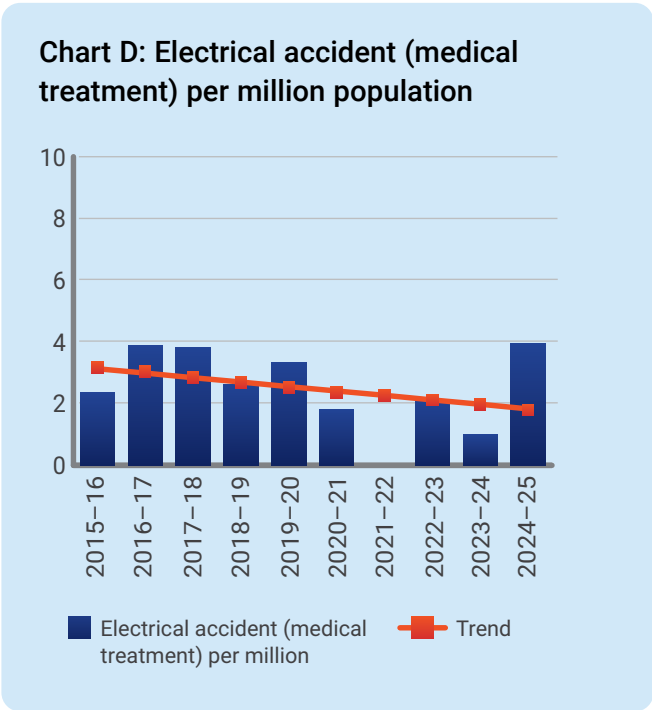
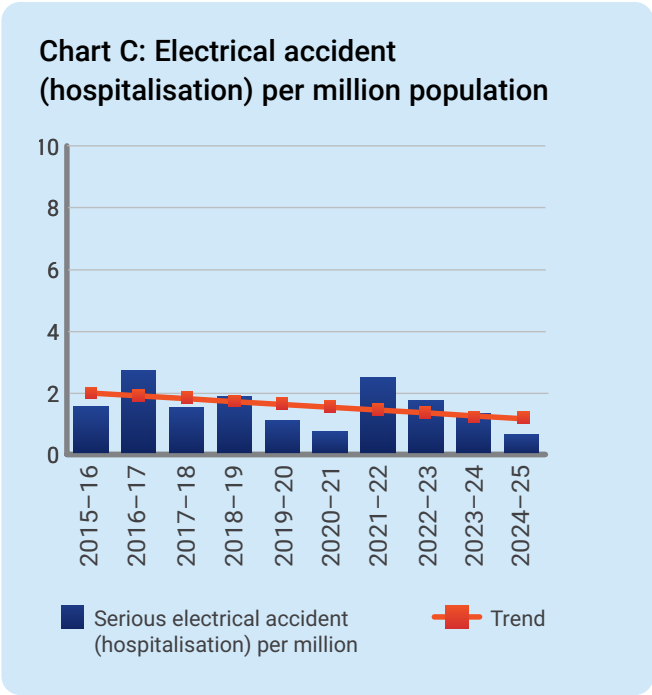


Electrical accidents – non-fatal

Accidents have been broadly classified into serious electrical accidents, which include incidents that required hospitalisation for treatment of injuries, and/or require medical treatment where first-aid or medical attention, excluding attendance for a precautionary electrocardiograph, was sufficient for the treatment of injuries sustained in the incident.

During 2024–25, there were two serious non-fatal electrical accidents reported requiring hospitalisation. The number of such accidents per million population in WA has seen a declining trend over the past 10 years (Chart C).

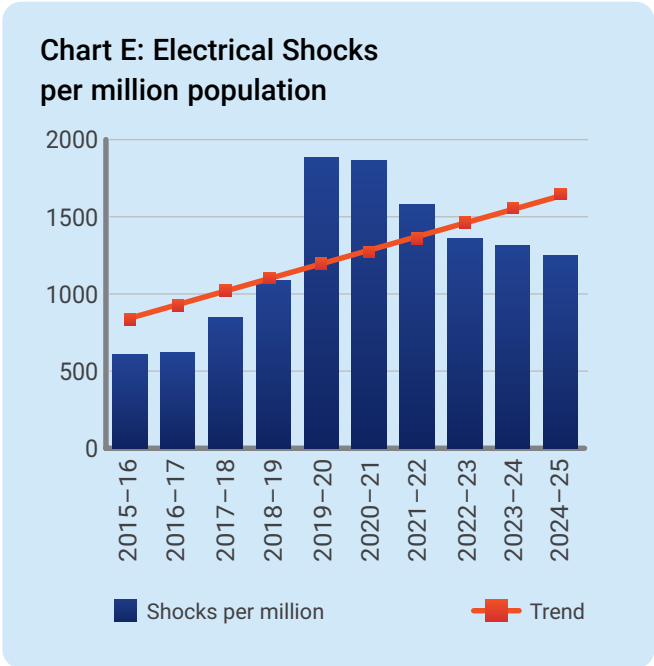
Several measures have been put in place to improve electrical safety outcomes that may have contributed to the decline in the number electrical accidents. These include, but are not limited to, the introduction of RCDs, implementation of legislation preventing live work by electrical workers, a robust inspection regime, stringent appliance approval requirements and increased consumer and industry awareness through safety campaigns.



There were 10 electrical accidents requiring medical treatment reported during 2024-25. Although this is an increase compared to previous years, the trend indicates a gradual decline

Electric shocks

An electric shock that does not cause injury or harm may be experienced due to an error by a person (e.g. contacting energised parts), faulty equipment in the home or workplace, or due to a fault or deficiency with the electricity supply network.

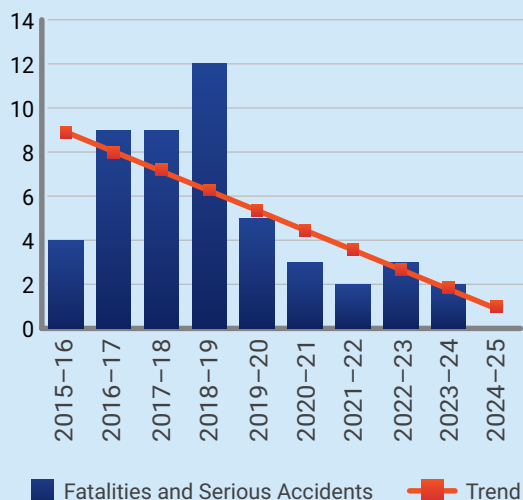


During 2024-25, 3,803 electric shocks were reported.

Electrical worker safety

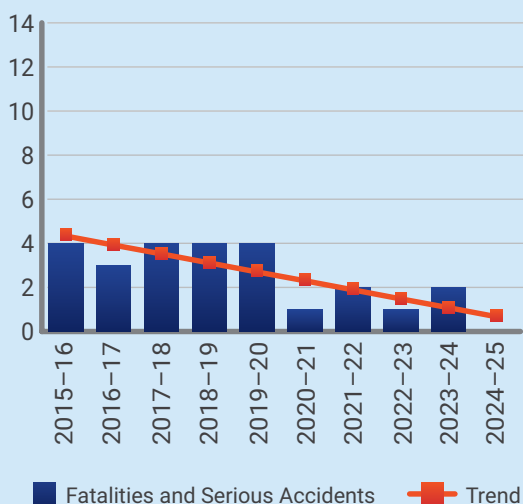
Electrical workers are at greater risk of electric shocks and electrocution than members of the general public or workers in other occupations. Despite greater knowledge related to working with electricity, most of the incidents involving electricians result from performing tasks on energised electrical equipment.

Chart F: Fatalities and serious accidents involving electrical workers in WA



In Chart F above, the trend of fatalities and serious accidents resulting from 'live' work involving electricians is declining with no fatalities or serious accidents reported in 2024-25.

Chart G: Fatalities and serious accidents resulting from 'live' work involving electricians in WA

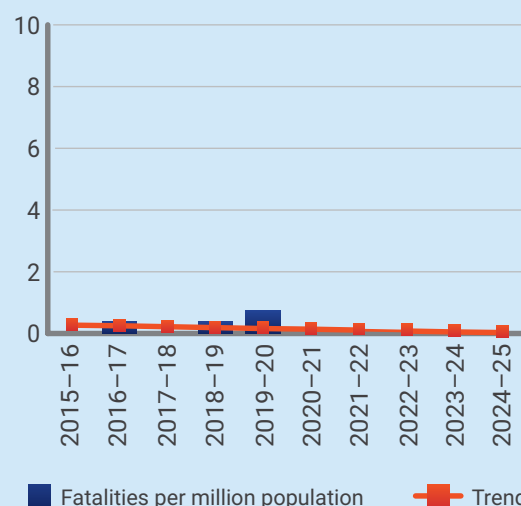


Gas safety statistics

Gas fatalities

There were no gas related fatalities reported in 2024-25. The trend for gas fatalities indicates a very low number of such incidents.

Chart H: Gas related fatalities per million population



Gas accidents – non-fatal

There were five reported serious accidents requiring hospitalisation in 2024-25. Although the trend indicates a slight upward trend, the number of incidents remains low.

Chart I: Gas related incidents resulting in serious injury requiring hospitalisation per million population

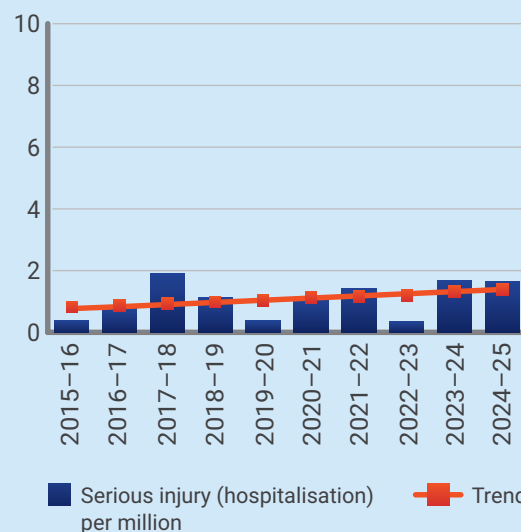
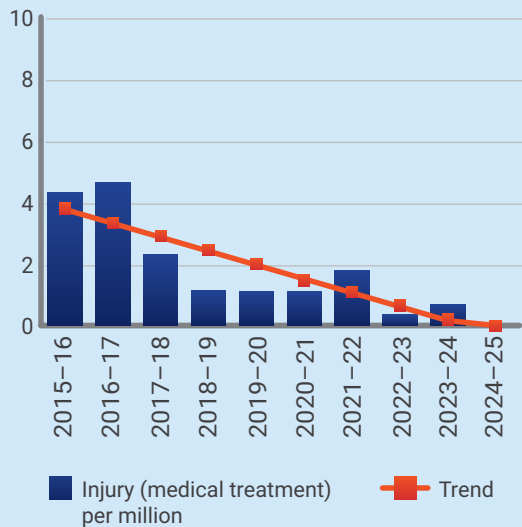


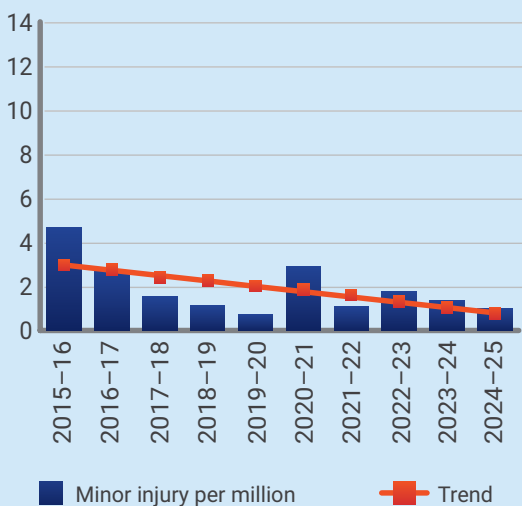
Chart J: Gas related incidents resulting in injury requiring medical treatment per million population



Gas accidents – non-serious injury

There were three incidents which resulted in minor injury in 2024–25. The trend of such incidents indicates a sharp decline over the 10 years from 2015–16.

Chart K: Gas related incidents resulting in minor injury per million population



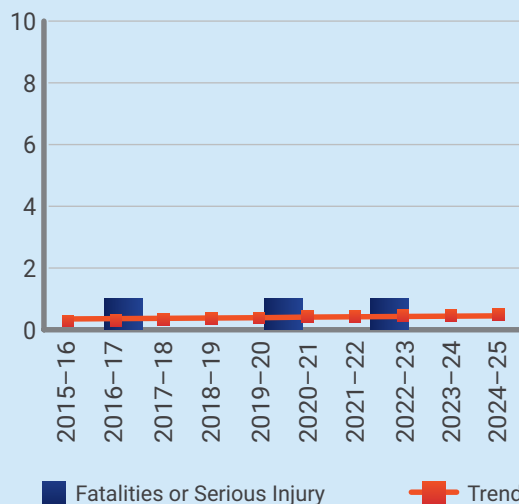
Gas worker safety

Safety outcomes in relation to fatalities and serious injury involving gas workers is generally positive with no fatalities reported over the ten years from 2015–16.

The incidents in the chart below relate only to serious accidents.

There were no serious accidents involving a gas worker in 2024–25.

Chart L: Gas incidents resulting in fatality or serious injury involving gas workers



Government of Western Australia

**Department of Local Government,
Industry Regulation and Safety**

Building and Energy

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