

	In this case S = 70 square millimetres (use 70 mm² conductor)
5	<p>FAQ 39/2011: AS/NZS 3000:2007— CLAUSE 5.5.5.5 EARTHING ARRANGEMENTS—Installation—Buried earthing conductors Question 39 /2011.</p> <p>(a) What depth of burial requirements apply to bare earthing conductors and bare equipotential bonding conductors buried direct in the ground or installed in an underground wiring enclosure.</p> <p>(b) What conditions apply where insulated conductors are substituted for the bare conductors? (b) When is a conductor forming part of an earthing grid, regarded as an earthing conductor and when is it an earthing electrode?</p> <p>Answers.</p> <p>(a) Bare or insulated earthing conductors which are buried directly in the ground shall be in accordance with the requirements of Clause 3.11 and be provided with protection appropriate to the expected conditions of mechanical damage at the point of installation (see Clause 5.5.5.2).</p> <p>(b) Where the installation of bare conductors would meet the requirements of Clause 5.5.5.5 and insulated conductors are substituted for the bare conductors (e.g. by choice of design, to provide added protection against corrosion, due to availability of suitable material or other such reason) then the installation of the insulated conductors need only comply with the requirements applicable to the bare conductors.</p> <p>(c) A bare earthing conductor which is not a part of any underground wiring system may be used as a strip-type earth electrode and buried in a horizontal trench in accordance with Clause 5.3.6.</p>
6	<p>FAQ 008/2009: AS/NZS 3000:2007—CLAUSE 6.3.4 and CLAUSE 7.5 6.3.4 SWIMMING POOLS, PADDLING POOLS AND SPA POOLS OR TUBS - Selection and installation of electrical equipment 7.5 EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS</p> <p>Question 008/2009. May the power supply for electrical equipment, such as luminaires, intended for installation in Zone 0 be designed for an output voltage above the nominal voltage to allow for a voltage drop in the cables between the power supply and the equipment?</p> <p>Answer. No. The power supply is to be designed for the nominal voltage of 12 V a.c. or 30 V ripple-free d.c.</p>
6	<p>FAQ 027/2009: AS/NZS 3000:2007—CLAUSE 6.2.2 6.2.2 BATHS, SHOWERS AND OTHER FIXED WATER CONTAINERS – Classification of zones</p>

	<p>Question 027/2009: When the fixed shower plumbing connection is located above 2.5 m height does it remain in Zone 1?</p> <p>Answer: Yes. See classification of zones in Clause 6.2.2.1(b)(vi) and 6.2.2.1(c)(v)</p>
7	<p>FAQ 35/2010 – CLAUSE 7.2.7.2 CLAUSE 7.2.7.2 Wiring systems – Type of wiring</p> <p>Question 35/2010: May Exception (A) to Clause 7.2.7.2 be applied to the type of wiring system used for consumers mains supplying safety services where such mains are installed within a switchroom that is constructed to provide a fire rating of at least 2 hours?</p> <p>Answer: No. The Exception applies to wiring system enclosures that provide independent enclosure of such circuits. Safety service circuits must be arranged such that a fault on any other circuit cannot be transferred to the safety service circuit.</p>
7	<p>FAQ 40/2011 – CLAUSE 7.2.7.2 CLAUSE 7.2.7.2 Wiring systems – Type of wiring</p> <p>Question 40/2011: May Exception (A) to Clause 7.2.7.2 be applied to the type of wiring system used for consumers mains supplying safety services where such mains are installed within a switchroom that is constructed to provide a fire rating of at least 2 hours?</p> <p>Answer: No. The Exception applies to wiring system enclosures that provide independent enclosure of such circuits. Safety service circuits must be arranged such that a fault on any other circuit cannot be transferred to the safety service circuit.</p>