All registered cablers are required to undertake appropriate training modules or training competencies to ensure that they are competent to perform cabling work according to the wiring rules, the industry standard. The wiring rules promote safety of consumers, cablers and maintain network integrity.

What sectors of the industry do the CPRs cover?

CPRs cover all sectors that install or maintain customer cabling that connects, or is intended to connect, with the telecommunications network. This includes telephone, data, fire and security alarm systems cabling.

Customer cabling work must be performed by a registered cabler—so, if you do customer cabling work, you must be registered with one of the five cabling registrars.

Requirements of the CPRs

- Cabling work in the telecommunications, fire, security and data industries must be performed by a registered cabler.
- Cablers must obtain an Open, Restricted or Lift registration, depending on the scope of cabling work the cabler is performing.
- All cabling work must comply with the wiring rules.
- Telecommunications cabling must be adequately separated or segregated from electrical cabling.
- Cablers must only install cables, cabling product and customer equipment that complies with the Telecommunications Labelling Notice (TLN).
- Cablers must give a TCA1 sign-off form to the customer at the completion of each job.
- Registered cablers must directly supervise and are responsible for the work of unregistered cablers.
- Cablers must provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance to ACMA inspectors.
- Cablers must notify their registrar of any change of contact within 21 days.
Types of cabling registration

Open registration
This registration allows a cabler to undertake all types of cabling work, from simple cabling in homes to complex cabling in multi-storey buildings, except for work that requires a specialised competency—see below for more details.

Restricted registration
This registration restricts you to doing work where the network boundary is a simple socket or a network termination device—typically found in domestic homes and small businesses rather than large commercial buildings. Cablers may also undertake work in multi-storey and campus-style premises where cabling is performed behind a compliant device (for example, an alarm panel or modem). Restricted registration work must not require the use of jumpable or patchable type frames, or distributors and writing records.

Lift registration
This registration type is for installing and maintaining communications cables in lifts and lift wells.

Specialised cabling
In addition to your basic cabling registration (whether Open, Restricted or Lift), you’ll need to obtain additional training competencies if you want to do specialised work including broadband, structured, optical-fibre, co-axial, aerial or underground cabling. See [acma.gov.au/theacma/how-to-become-a-registered-cabler](http://acma.gov.au/theacma/how-to-become-a-registered-cabler) for more information.

Penalties for not complying
If a cabler does not comply with the CPRs, the ACMA can:

> issue a formal warning notice
> notify the carrier, building owner and/or site manager
> issue a telecommunications infringement notice (fines in lieu of court action) to the cabler
> take court action against the cabler if the matter is serious enough. A court prosecution may result in a conviction and fine of up to 100 penalty units for an individual and 500 for a body corporate (penalty units are indexed on a periodic basis. The value of a Commonwealth penalty unit is $200).

More information


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