



Republic of Namibia  
Annotated Statutes

## REGULATIONS

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REGULATIONS SURVIVING IN TERMS OF

# Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992

section 95(5)

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## Model Electricity Supply Regulations

Government Notice 109 of 1957

(OG 2074)

came into force on date of publication: 17 April 1957

The Model Electricity Supply Regulations were originally made in terms of section 160(4)(a) of the Municipal Ordinance Act 13 of 1963, which was repealed by the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992.

Pursuant to section 95(5) of the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992, the Model Electricity Supply Regulations are deemed to have been made under that Act.

**Government Notice 28 of 1961 (OG 2298)**

came into force on date of publication: 15 February 1961

**Government Notice 73 of 1963 (OG 2478)**

came into force on date of publication: 15 May 1963

**Government Notice 10 of 1969 (GG 2956)**

came into force on date of publication: 15 January 1969

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**MODEL ELECTRICITY SUPPLY REGULATIONS**

**PART I**

**Definition of Terms**

In these regulations -

"approved" means approved by the Engineer in writing.

"British Standard Specification" means a specification for wiring or other materials, fittings, accessories, appliances or apparatus for electrical purposes, issued under that name by the British Standards Institutions.

"consumer" means a person who has entered into contract with the Supply Authority for the supply of electricity.

"contractor" means a person or firm undertaking wiring work in or upon premises which is or may be intended to be connected to the electricity undertaking of the supply authority.

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“Engineer” means the official for the time being acting as Electrical Engineer in charge of the electricity undertaking of the supply authority or any other person duly authorised to perform this duty on his behalf.

“installation” includes all conduits, wires, fittings, lamps, motors, cooking and heating appliances and all other material upon the premises of the consumer used or intended to be used for or in connection with the supply to or use of electricity supplied at any one tariff rate in such premises but shall not include that portion of the service mains which has been provided and installed by the supply authority.

“motor brake horse-power (B.H.P.) rating” means the maximum continuous brake horse-power rating of a motor as stated on the maker’s rating plate.

“motor load, total connected” means the sum total of the B.H.P. ratings of all the individual motors connected to an installation.

“motor starting current” in relation to alternating current motors means the symmetrical root mean-square current taken by a motor when energized at its rated voltage with its starter in the starting position and the rotor locked.

“occupier” in relation to any premises includes -

any person in actual occupation of those premises, or

any person legally entitled to occupy those premises, or

in the case of those premises being sub-divided and let to lodgers or various tenants the person receiving the rent payable by such lodgers or tenants whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein, or

any person having the charge or management of those premises,

and includes the agent of any such person when he is absent from South West Africa or his whereabouts are unknown.

“owner” means and includes -

- (i) the person or persons in whom, from time to time, shall be vested the legal title to any immovable property;
- (ii) in any case where the property has been leased for 50 years or upwards, the lessee of such property;
- (iii) in cases where the person in whom legal title is vested is insolvent or deceased, or is of unsound mind, the person in whom the administration of such property is vested as trustee, executor, curator or administrator;
- (iv) in cases where the owner as above described is absent, the agent or person receiving the rent of the property in question;
- (v) in any case where the property is beneficially occupied under a servitude or right analogous thereto, the occupier of such property.

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“premises” means any building, room, tenement, hut, shed, tent or other erection, above, on or below the ground together with the land upon which the same is situated and the adjoining land used in connection therewith, and any land without building or tents, and includes any vehicle or conveyance.

“standard specification” shall have the meaning given to it by section 1 of Union Act 24 of 1945; provided that until such time as a specification for any commodity has become a “Standard Specification”, in terms of the said Act, the appropriate current British Standard Specification shall be deemed to be the Standard Specification.

“supply authority” means a municipal council or village management which has adopted these regulations.

“voltage, extra high” (referred to as E.H.V.) means a voltage normally exceeding 3,000 volts.

“voltage high” (referred to as H.V.) means a voltage normally above 650 volts but not exceeding 3,000 volts.

“voltage low” (referred to as L.V.) means a voltage normally not exceeding 250 volts.

“Wiring Regulations” means the Standard Regulations for the Wiring of Premises published by the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers, Second Edition, May, 1951, as amended January, 1960, but subject to the following amendments thereof:

**[The word “Edition” is misspelt in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above.]**

- (a) Regulation 101 is amended by the substitution of the following definitions for the definitions of “authorized undertaker” and “urban local authority”—
- “*Authorized undertaker*” means a person authorised under the Electric Power Proclamation, 1922 (Proclamation 4 of 1922) as amended by the Electric Power Proclamation (Proclamation 27 of 1927), the Electric Power Law Amendment Ordinance, 1929 (Ordinance 8 of 1929) and the Electric Power Amendment Ordinance, 1961 (Ordinance 7 of 1961), to carry on an electricity undertaking, and includes any Government Department, the South African Railways Administration, any urban local authority and any holder of a licence or permit issued in terms of the said Proclamation, as amended. “*Urban local authority*” includes the council of any municipality and any village management board constituted in accordance with law.

**[The terms “Authorised undertaker” and “Urban local authority” should not be italicised.]**

- (b) Regulation 102 is repealed and the following regulation substituted therefor—
- “102 *Other terms*: All other terms used in these regulations shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning given to them in the Electric Power Proclamation, 1922 (Proclamation 4 of 1922), as amended, or in the appropriate specification, or in the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 34 of 1952), as amended, or any regulations framed in terms of such legislation or legislation in substitution therefor.

**[The quotation mark is missing at the end of the amendment after “substitution therefor.”.]**

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- (c) Regulation 708 is amended by the deletion in clause (D) thereof of the words “Act, 1941, or any Act” and the substitution therefor of the words “Ordinance, 1952, or any law.”
- (d) Regulation 1103 is amended by the deletion in clause (A) thereof of the words “Act, 1941, or any Act” and the substitution therefor of the words “Ordinance, 1952, or any law.”

**[definition of “Wiring Regulations” substituted by GN 73/1963]**

“wiring work” means the installation, alteration, repair or testing of any conduit, wire, fitting or apparatus upon any premises and used or intended to be used for purposes incidental to the supply of electricity from a distribution line of the supplier to a point of consumption upon the premises but shall not include any conduit, wire, fitting or apparatus which is the property of the supplier.

## PART II

### CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY - NOTICES TO BE GIVEN

#### **Validation of Notices**

1. Any notice or other document under these regulations or the Wiring Regulations requiring validation by the supply authority shall be sufficiently validated if duly signed by the Engineer.

#### **Service of Notices**

2. Where any notice or other document is required by these regulations or the Wiring Regulations to be served on or given to any person, it may be sent by post to such person’s last-known place of abode or business or it may be served personally on such person or left with some inmate of his abode apparently over the age of 16 years, or if such person or inmate of his abode as aforesaid cannot with reasonable diligence be found, it may be put up on some conspicuous part of his premises.

#### **Compliance with Notices**

3. Any person on whom notice or order duly given or made under these regulations is served, shall, within the time specified in such notice comply with its terms provided such time shall conform to the provisions of Appendix C.

#### **Application for Supply**

4. (a) Application for the supply of electricity for lighting, heating, motive power or for any other purpose whatsoever, shall be made in writing by the prospective consumer on the printed form obtainable free of charge at the offices of the supply authority and shall state the number and particulars of lamps and other consuming devices to be installed in connection with such supply. Such application shall be made as early as possible before the supply is required in order to facilitate the work of the supply authority in regard to supply and service mains.

(b) An application for a supply of electricity for a period less than one year will be regarded as an application for a temporary supply (see Regulation 28) and will only be

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considered at the discretion of the Engineer who may specify any special conditions required to be fulfilled in such case.

#### **Minimum Period of Notice**

5. Where, in order to make a supply available, it is necessary to extend the supply mains, the application referred to in the last preceding regulation shall be lodged with the supply authority within such time as is specified in Appendix C before such supply is required. In all other cases the application aforesaid shall be lodged with the supply authority at least 6 clear days before the supply is required.

The supply authority will endeavour as far as may be possible to connect the supply within the above-stated periods but does not bind itself in this respect.

#### **Notice of Commencement of Wiring Work**

6. Not more than 7 days and not less than 24 hours before the commencement of wiring work the contractor shall give notice to the supply authority in writing on the form referred to in Regulation 8 of his intention to do so and shall state the nature of the work to be performed and the particulars of the lamps and other consuming devices to be installed. No such work shall be commenced without the approval of the Engineer.

#### **Notice of Completion of Work**

7. When all the wiring work has been completed the contractor shall immediately give notice of such completion to the Engineer in writing on the form mentioned in Regulation 8.

#### **Prescribed Forms to be Used**

8. The notices referred to in regulations 6 and 7 and the application referred to in regulation 4 shall be given on the forms which are obtainable free of charge at the office of the Engineer.

#### **Discontinuation of Use of Supply**

9. In the event of a consumer desiring to discontinue using the supply of electricity he shall give at least 48 hours' notice in writing of such intended discontinuance to the Engineer, failing which he shall remain liable for all payments due in terms of the Tariff for the supply of electricity until the expiration of 48 hours after such notice has been given.

### **CONSUMER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.**

#### **Consumer to Fix and Maintain Installation**

10. Any installation connected or about to be connected with the supply mains shall be provided and fixed and maintained and kept in good order by the consumer at his own expense and in accordance with these regulations and the Wiring Regulations and any additions or amendments which may be made from time to time thereto.

#### **Wayleaves**

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**11.** The supply authority may refuse to lay or erect service mains above or below ground on any thoroughfare not vested in the supply authority or on any private property unless and until the prospective consumer shall have obtained and deposited with the supply authority written permission granted by the owner of the said private property or by the person in whom is vested the legal ownership of the land upon which any such thoroughfare as aforesaid exists as the case may be authorising the laying or erecting of the service mains thereon.

[The word “obtained” is misspelt in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

Should such permission be withdrawn at any time or should the private property or thoroughfare aforesaid change ownership and the new owner refuses to grant or continue such permission the cost of any alterations required to be made to the service mains in order that the supply may be continued and of any removal thereof which may become necessary in the circumstances shall be borne by the consumer on the premises in which the supply is required to be continued.

### **Service Connections**

**12.** (a) Particulars of the work in regard to the service connections which is to be carried out at the consumer’s expense may be obtained on application to the Engineer.

(b) The consumer shall be responsible for the maintenance of that portion of the service mains which has not been provided for at the expense of the supply authority.

(c) Where required the consumer shall provide at his own cost and expense a metering cubicle of approved design on the boundary of the premises at the nearest point to the supply mains from which the connection is taken. Such metering cubicle shall be used for the accommodation of the service meter and service fuses and if desired the consumer’s main switch and main fuses. Under no circumstances shall any apparatus other than that used in connection with the supply and use of electricity be accommodated in such a cubicle.

(d) Unless otherwise agreed the internal portion of the service mains shall be installed by the consumer in accordance with the provisions of Appendix B.

(e) In the case of overhead service mains the consumer shall at his own cost and expense provide any special support for the service mains which may be necessary to ensure a safe distance between the service mains and the ground in the neighbourhood of the point of entry of the conductors into the building.

(f) the consumer shall provide, fix and maintain any ducts or conduits which may be required for the purpose of drawing in underground service cables.

(g) The place for the erection of the meter board shall be suitable in the opinion of the Engineer and the consumer shall maintain such place suitably for the accommodation of the service apparatus mounted thereon.

(h) Where, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is necessary that the meter board, service fuses and other apparatus be fixed upon any portion of a partition wall the consumer shall, if necessary, at his own expense satisfactorily reinforce that portion of such wall to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

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(i) If required by the Engineer the consumer, or, in the case of a common meter position, the owner of the premises, shall provide adequate electric lighting in the space set aside for accommodating the meter equipment.

(j) Where, in the opinion of the Engineer, for any reason the position of the meter, service mains, service fuses or main distribution board becomes inconvenient of access or a source of danger to life or property or in any way becomes unsuitable, the consumer shall remove it to a new position and the cost of such removal, which shall be carried out with reasonable despatch, shall be borne by the consumer.

### **Service Apparatus**

**13.** (a) The consumer shall be responsible and shall be liable to make good to the supply authority any loss or damage that may occur to any meter, service fuses, service mains or other apparatus belonging to the supply authority on the premises, whether or not such damage arises out of the supply of electricity unless such damage or loss is attributable to an act of God or an act or omission of an employee of the supply authority or is caused by an abnormality in the supply of electricity to the premises.

(b) If it is found that, during a period of disconnection of an installation from the supply mains, the service mains, meter, or any other service apparatus, the property of the supply authority, which were previously used, have been removed without the permission of the supply authority or have been damaged to such an extent as to render it dangerous to effect reconnection, the owner or occupier of the premises, as the case may be, for that period, shall bear the cost of overhauling and/or replacing such service mains, meter or other apparatus or any part or parts thereof removed or damaged as aforesaid.

(c) Where provision has been made for a common meter position the responsibility detailed in subregulation (a) above shall devolve on the owner of the premises.

(d) The amount payable under (a), (b) and (c) above shall be ascertained and advised by the Engineer, whose certificate shall be final and binding.

### **Fault on Installation**

**14.** Should any fault whether in the form of a leakage to earth or a leakage between conductors or otherwise develop on the installation, the supply authority or the consumer shall cut off the supply of electricity immediately from the installation at the main switches and the consumer, if responsible for the cutting off of the supply, shall give notice thereof to the supply authority without delay and shall immediately take steps in conformity with these regulations to remedy the fault. Whether the supply was cut off by the supply authority or the consumer, the supply authority may require the consumer to reimburse it for any expense to which it may be put in connection with a fault on the installation.

### **Leakage of Electricity**

**15.** Under no circumstances shall any rebate be allowed in respect of waste of electricity due to a leakage, or any other fault in the installation, on any account for electricity supplied rendered in accordance with the meter reading.

### **Failure of Supply**

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**16.** The supply authority need not undertake to attend to the failure of supply due to a fault on the installation, except when such failure is due to the blowing of the service fuses. When any failure of supply is found to be due to a fault on the installation or to the faulty operation of apparatus used in connection therewith the supply authority shall have the right to charge the prescribed fee against the consumer for each replacement of fuses; provided that such fee may be in addition to the cost of making good or repairing any damage which may have been done to the service mains and meter by such fault or faulty operation as aforesaid.

### **Prevention of tampering with Service or Supply Mains**

**17.** If, in the opinion of the Engineer it is necessary or desirable to take special precautions in regard to the prevention of tampering with any portion of the supply or service mains or meter the consumer or owner of the premises (as the circumstances may demand) shall either supply and install the necessary protection or pay reasonable costs involved where such protection is supplied by the supply authority.

### **H.V. or E.H.V. Supply**

**18.** (a) In those cases where supply is given at H.V. or E. H. V. the consumer shall, if required by the Engineer, provide and install an approved low voltage switch for the control of the supply on the low voltage side. (For H. V. and E.H.V. switchgear see Regulation 56.)

(b) In those cases where such supply is metered at low voltage the consumer shall, if required by the Engineer, provide and install a metering cubicle for the accommodation of the metering equipment of the supply authority.

(c) For all supplies given at low voltage which are in excess of 66 kilovolt amperes, i.e. 100 amperes per phase, the consumer, if required by the Engineer, shall provide and install a main controlling circuit breaker of suitable capacity and approved design together with an adjacent metering cubicle for accommodating the supply mains and metering equipment of the supply authority.

## **GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY.**

### **Supply by Contract**

**19.** No person shall use or continue to use a supply of electricity from the supply authority unless or until he shall have entered into a written contract with the supply authority for such supply, and such contract together with the provisions of these regulations shall in all respects govern such supply.

### **Systems of Supply**

**20.** Particulars of the systems of supply within the area of supply of the supply authority are described in Appendix A and the circuit arrangements of installations, the types of motors and other appliances installed shall be in conformity with the provisions of these regulations and the wiring regulations and shall be capable of operating satisfactorily under the system specified by the Supply Authority.

### **Unauthorised Connection**

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**21.** No person not being a person specifically authorised thereto by the supply authority in writing shall directly or indirectly connect or attempt to connect or cause or permit to be connected any installation or part thereof with the supply or service mains.

#### **Unauthorised Re-Connection**

**22.** No person not being a person specifically authorised thereto by the supply authority in writing shall re-connect, attempt to re-connect or allow, permit or suffer to be re-connected with the supply or service mains any installation or installations which has or have been disconnected by the supply authority.

#### **Wiring Diagram and Specification**

**23.** (a) When more than one installation or supply of electricity from a common main or more than one distribution board or meter shall be required for any building or block of buildings, the wiring diagram of the circuits starting from the main fuses and a specification shall on request be supplied in duplicate to the Engineer for approval before the work is commenced.

(b) Where an installation is supplied from a substation on the same premises transforming from either H.V. or E.H.V. or its supplied from one of the substations of the supply authority through mains separate from the general transmission or distribution system, a complete specification and drawings for the plant to be installed by the consumer shall, if so required, be forwarded to the Engineer for his approval before any material in connection therewith be ordered.

#### **Installation Work by Authorised Persons**

**24.** No person shall employ, use, cause, suffer or permit any person to perform any work in connection with any installation or in connection with any alteration, extension or repair to any existing installation, other than a person authorised under Part III of these regulations to perform such work.

#### **Samples of Material**

**25.** All materials which it is proposed to use in an installation shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer who may require samples of such materials for test purposes, which samples shall be supplied free of charge.

#### **Workmanship**

**26.** All wiring work shall be carried out in a substantial and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the Engineer and in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Wiring Regulations.

#### **Temporary Supplies**

**27.** It shall be a condition of the giving of all temporary supplies (as defined in Regulation 4) that should such supply be found to interfere with the efficient and economical supply of electricity to other consumers the supply authority shall have the right with or without notice to terminate such temporary supply at any time and shall not be liable for any loss or damage occasioned to the consumer by such termination.

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[The word “occasioned” is misspelt in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

### **Temporary Work**

**28.** Installations for a temporary supply shall not directly or indirectly be connected to the mains except with the special permission in writing of the Engineer. Full information as to the reasons for and nature of such temporary work shall accompany the application for the permission aforesaid and the Engineer may refuse such permission or may grant the same and upon such terms and conditions as may to him appear desirable and necessary.

### **Temporary Disconnection and Re-Connection**

**29.** (a) The supply authority shall, at the request of the consumer, temporarily disconnect and re-connect the supply at the supply point on the supply mains upon payment of the prescribed fee for each such disconnection and subsequent re-connection.

(b) The supply authority shall, at the request of the consumer, temporarily disconnect the supply from and reconnect the supply to the point of connection between the external and internal portions of the installation at the fee prescribed for each such disconnection and subsequent re-connection.

(c) In the event of the necessity arising for the supply authority temporarily to disconnect the supply from and re-connect the supply to the building in which the service meter is installed to permit of work being done on the internal portion of the service mains where such work is carried out at the request or on the instructions of the supply authority it shall, if the consumer is in no way responsible for bringing about the necessity for the carrying out of such work as aforesaid, waive the fee hereinbefore referred to.

(d) Where the supply has been temporarily disconnected during the absence of the consumer from the premises the supply will be re-connected on payment of the prescribed fee.

(e) The supply authority may disconnect temporarily any premises for the purpose of effecting repairs, making tests or for any other legitimate purpose without notice.

### **Seals of the Supply Authority**

**30.** The meter, service fuses and all apparatus belonging to the supply authority may be sealed or locked by a duly authorised official of the supply authority and no person not being an official of the supply authority duly authorised thereto shall in any manner or for any reason whatsoever remove, break, deface, tamper, or interfere with such seals or locks.

### **Right to Disconnect Supply**

**31.** (a) The supply authority may without notice of its intention to do so, cut off the supply to any premises if the supply authority is of the opinion that any installation on such premises constitutes grave danger.

(b) The supply authority may, without notice of its intention to the occupier, cut off the supply to any premises if the person liable to pay for such supply, fails to pay any charges due to the supply authority for electricity which he may at any time have received from the supply authority in respect of such premises or where any of the provisions of these regulations and/or the Wiring Regulations are being contravened.

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(c) After the supply has been cut off on account of non-payment of accounts, the prescribed tariff for re-connection after such disconnection, shall be paid before re-connection may be made.

[regulation 31 substituted by GN 10/1969]

### **Electricity Tariff**

**32.** The electricity tariff is printed separately and can be obtained at the offices of the supply authority.

### **Payment of Charges**

**33.** The consumer shall be liable for all payments in respect of the supply of electricity to him, or to pay the monthly minimum payment, from the date when the installation is connected to the supply mains, whichever shall be the greater.

### **Deposits**

**34.** (a) In addition to the charge (if any) to the consumer for the cost of connection of the service mains, the supply authority may require the consumer to deposit a sum of money based on the estimated charge to him for an average month's consumption as security for payment of any charges due, or which may become due to the supply authority. Should the supply authority at any time consider the said deposit inadequate it may require the consumer to pay an additional deposit commensurate with the increased monthly charge. Such deposit shall not be regarded as in payment or part payment of any accounts due for the supply of electricity for the purpose of obtaining any discount as may be provided for in the Electricity Tariff referred to in Regulation 32. On cessation of the supply of electricity the amount of such deposit, less any payments due to the supply authority will be refunded to the consumer on application, but if the consumer shall fail to apply within a period of two years after the cessation of such supply, howsoever such cessation may arise, for a refund of the amount deposited or of any balance thereof which may remain due, such deposit or balance of deposit shall be forfeited by the consumer and shall become the sole property of the supply authority. No deposit paid under this regulation shall bear interest.

(b) Should any consumer fail or refuse to pay the deposit or additional deposit mentioned in the preceding sub-regulation the supply authority shall have the right to disconnect the supply of such consumer, after notice has been given of its intention to do so.

[regulation 34(b) inserted by GN 28/1961]

### **Tampering with Service or Supply Mains**

**35.** No person shall in any manner or for any reason whatsoever tamper or interfere with any meter or service wire or service fuse or supply mains.

### **Refusal to Give Information**

**36.** No person shall refuse to give such information as may be reasonably required of him by any duly authorised official of the supply authority in the execution of his duty or render any false information to any such official as aforesaid regarding any installational work completed or contemplated.

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[The words “installation” and “contemplated” is misspelt  
in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

### **Refusal of Admittance**

**37.** (a) The Engineer or any duly authorised official of the supply authority may at any reasonable time, or in emergency at any time, enter any premises for the purpose of inspecting or testing the meter and any part of the service mains and fuses or any part of the installation or for the purpose generally of carrying out any duties assigned to him under these regulations.

(b) No person shall wilfully hinder, obstruct, interfere with or refuse admittance to the Engineer or any duly authorised official of the supply authority as aforesaid in the performance of his duty under these regulations or of any duty connected with or relating thereto.

### **Penalties for Breach of Regulations**

**38.** (a) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of Regulations 3, 6, 7, 19, 21, 22, 26, 30, 35, 36, 37(b), 39 or 41 shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) Every person committing a breach of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be liable to recompense the supply authority for any loss or damage suffered or sustained by it in consequence of such breach.

### **Conditions for Supply at Low Rates**

**39.** Unless specifically authorised in writing thereto by the supply authority no person shall connect or allow to be connected any lamp or other consuming device to any installation or part of an installation supplied with electricity at a lower rate than that which would ordinarily be charged by the supply authority for the supply of electricity to such lamp or other consuming device; provided, however, that one or more lamps to a total maximum load of 60 watts may be connected to any installation or part of any installation as aforesaid for pilot lamps or for lighting purposes in the interior of the cage or car of an electrically-driven elevator without the special permission of the supply authority.

### **Compensation Payable**

**40.** Where a contravention of Regulation 39 shall have been committed the consumer shall compensate the supply authority in the prescribed sum for each such contravention and in addition shall pay the charge provided in the Electricity Tariff for electricity supplied for lighting purposes in respect of all electricity supplied on the service on which the contravention aforesaid has been committed. Such charge shall be made and calculated from the date of the last reading of the meter prior to the discovery of the contravention aforesaid to the date upon which it has been proved to the satisfaction of the supply authority that such contravention has ceased. The aforementioned sum and charge shall be deemed to be liquidated and genuinely pre-estimated damages sustained by the supply authority by reason of such contravention.

### **Re-Sale of Electricity**

**41.** No person shall sell or supply electricity supplied to his premises under an agreement with the supply authority to any other person or persons for use upon any premises other than those in respect of which such agreement is made, or permit or suffer such sale or

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supply to be made. Where electricity is resold for use on the premises such resale shall not be at a profit.

### **Improper Use**

**42.** If the consumer uses the supply of electricity for any purpose or deals with the supply of electricity in any manner which the Engineer has reasonable grounds for believing interferes unduly or improperly with or is calculated to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply to any other consumer the supply authority may, with or without notice, discontinue such supply but the supply shall be restored as soon as the cause for discontinuance has been remedied.

### **Motor-Generators or Other Apparatus for Lighting Purposes**

**43.** Except where the supply of electricity to an installation is given at rates which include lighting supplies or as provided for in Regulation 45, electricity supplied to a motor-generator, mercury arc rectifier, or any other apparatus from or through which electricity is obtained for producing light shall be metered separately and charged for at the ordinary tariff rate for lighting purposes.

### **Standby Supply**

**44.** No person shall be entitled to a standby supply of electricity from the supply authority for any premises having a separate source of electricity supply except with the written consent of the supply authority and subject to such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the supply authority.

## **INSPECTION AND TEST**

### **Wiring Work to be Inspected**

**45.** Before any wiring work is connected to the mains the supply authority shall cause an inspection and test of such work to be made and no wiring work will be connected with the source of supply of electricity controlled by the supply authority unless such wiring work has been inspected, tested and approved.

### **Inspection and Connection of Portions of Installations to Mains**

**46.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations contained the Engineer may, in his discretion, accept notification of the completion of any part of an installation, the circuit arrangements of which permit of the installation being divided up into well defined separate portions and such part of the installation may, in the discretion of the Engineer, be inspected, tested and connected to the supply mains as though it were wholly a complete installation.

### **Notice to be Given When Ready for Inspection**

**47.** Notice, the period of which shall be as specified in Appendix C, shall be given in writing to the supply authority before the supply is required, that the installation is ready for testing. On receipt of this notice, the Engineer will make one inspection and test free of charge.

### **Appointment to Inspect and Test**

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**48.** An appointment may be made with the Engineer by the contractor or his representative for the purpose of conducting an inspection and test, but should the contractor or his representative fail to keep the appointment, the inspection and test may nevertheless be carried out if deemed necessary. Should the test not be carried out or should the installation fail to pass the inspection and test, the contractor may be charged the prescribed fee for a second or any subsequent test so occasioned.

#### **Right to Inspect and/or Test**

**49.** The Engineer or any duly authorised official of the supply authority may at any reasonable time, or in emergency at any time, enter any premises for the purpose of inspecting the meter and any part of the service mains and fuses and any part of the installation, and when there are reasonable grounds for supposing that a breach of these regulations has been or is being committed, may remove any earth, bricks, stone, iron or woodwork or other covering on any portion of the premises for the purpose of such inspection and the supply authority shall not be liable for any damage in respect of such removal, but shall restore such premises to their former condition should no breach of these regulations be discovered.

#### **Facilities for Inspection**

**50.** Every facility shall be given to the supply authority to inspect any parts of an installation connected to or intended to be connected to the supply mains or at any time while work upon such installation is in progress.

The contractor shall, if required to do so by the Engineer, unscrew any fittings, connections, or other material or apparatus included in the installation, open any trapdoors, or joint boxes, or lift flooring boards, and the replacement of parts so disturbed shall be done by the contractor at his own expense.

Floor boards which have been removed for inspection purposes shall not be screwed down until the installation has been passed by the Engineer.

#### **Failure to Pass Test and Inspection**

**51.** If the installation is found to be incomplete or defective or fails in any way to comply with these regulations or the Wiring Regulations, the supply authority shall have the right to refuse to connect the installation until such defect or failure shall have been remedied. The supply authority may give notice to the contractor of the manner in which the installation is incomplete or defective or fails to comply with the regulations, and the contractor shall forthwith, or within the time specified in such notice, comply with the terms of such notice. After the expiration of a reasonable time from the date of giving such notice, or the period stated therein, or upon prior receipt of a notice from the contractor that such work has been completed, the supply authority shall cause a further inspection and test of the installation to be made. The supply authority may charge the prescribed fee for each of such repeated inspections and tests made by the supply authority until the installation has been passed as complying with these regulations and the Wiring Regulations.

#### **Inspection Does Not Relieve the Contractor of Responsibility**

**52.** The examination, test and inspection are made by the supply authority for its own satisfaction, and in no way relieve the contractor from his responsibility for any defect in the installation. Such examination, test and inspection shall not be taken under any circumstances (even where the installation has been connected to the supply mains) as indicating or

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guaranteeing in any way that the installation has been carried out efficiently or with the most suitable materials for the purpose or that it is in accordance with these regulations, and the supply authority will not be held responsible for any deficiency or fault in such installation.

The supply authority shall not be held responsible for the work done by the contractors on consumer's premises and shall not in any way be responsible for any loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or by any accident arising from the state of the installation on the premises.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUPPLY AUTHORITY

##### **Service Mains**

**53.** (a) Particulars of the work which will be carried out by the supply authority in connection with the service mains may be obtained upon application to the Engineer.

(b) The supply authority will be responsible for the maintenance of that portion of the service mains which has been provided at the expense of the supply authority.

##### **Load Reduction**

**54.** (a) At times of peak load, or in emergency, or when, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is necessary for any reason to reduce the load on its electricity supply system, the supply authority may, without notice interrupt and, for such periods as the Engineer may deem necessary, discontinue the supply of electricity to any consumer. The supply authority shall not be liable for any loss or damage, directly or consequentially due to, or arising from, such interruption and discontinuance of such supply.

(b) At times of peak load or in emergency, or when, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is necessary for any reason to reduce the load on its electricity supply system, the supply authority may without notice interrupt and, for such periods as the Engineer may deem necessary, discontinue the supply of electricity to electrically operated thermal storage water heaters without liability for loss or damage.

(c) The supply authority may, at its own cost and expense, install upon the premises of the consumer such apparatus and equipment as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of these regulations, and the Engineer or any duly authorised official of the supply authority may at any reasonable time enter any premises for the purpose of installing, inspecting, testing, adjusting and/or changing such apparatus and equipment.

##### **Non-Liability in Respect of Supply**

**55.** The supply authority shall not be liable for any loss or damage direct or consequential due to or arising from the cessation or deficiency of supply of electricity resulting from strikes, lockouts, wars, Acts of God, legislative action or embargo or to breakdown or stoppage of machinery or to interruption of supply from whatever cause arising and whether or not such cause be attributable to the act or omission of any servant or agent of the supply authority.

##### **H. V. and E.H.V. Switch-gear and Equipment**

**56.** In those cases where supply is given at H.V. or E.H.V. the switch-gear, cables, transformers and equipment shall, unless otherwise agreed, be provided by the consumer and

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installed by or under the supervision of the supply authority at the expense of the consumer. (For L.V. switch-gear see Regulation 18(a)).

## METERING

### **Determination of Electricity Used by Metering**

57. The quantity of electricity supplied during any period shall be taken as the difference between the readings of the electricity meter at the beginning and the end of such period except in the case where the meter is known to be inaccurate.

### **Metering of Premises**

58. The procedure adopted by the supply authority for metering electricity supplied is set out in Appendix A hereto.

### **Accuracy of Meters**

59. (a) An electricity meter shall be conclusively presumed to be registering accurately if its error when tested in the manner prescribed in subregulation (e) hereof is found to be within plus or minus 2½ per cent.

(b) The supply authority shall have the right at any time to test the meter. If it is established by test or otherwise that any meter does not measure accurately the supply authority shall have the right to adjust on the basis of calculation prescribed in subregulation (f) hereof the accounts rendered in respect of the four consecutive ordinary monthly readings of the meter prior to the date on which the meter was found to be inaccurate and the account for the period between the last of the above-mentioned meter readings and the date on which the supply is again accurately metered.

(c) The consumer shall have the right at any time to have the meter on the readings of which his account is rendered tested by the supply authority and if the error as revealed by such test is found to be in excess of 2½ per cent, fast on an average an adjustment in accordance with the provisions of subregulations (b) and (f) hereof shall be made to the account. For conducting such a test the supply authority reserves the right to require the deposit by the consumer of the prescribed fee before the test is made. This fee shall be refunded to the consumer if the error of the meter is not within the limits of accuracy referred to in subregulation (a) hereof and shall be forfeited to the supply authority if the meter is found to be accurate.

(d) In addition to but under no circumstances in substitution for the right conferred upon him by the last preceding subregulation the consumer shall have the right upon depositing with the supply authority the fee for such test to have the meter tested by an independent person who is deemed by the Engineer to be capable of carrying out such test, the result of which shall be binding.

(e) The meter when tested under subregulation (b), (c) or (d) hereof shall either be tested at one quarter, one half and full load and the average of those tests taken, or an accurately calibrated check meter will be temporarily installed and the error deducted from comparative readings.

(f) When an adjustment is made to an account following the result of any test referred to in the foregoing subregulations of this regulation or where an adjustment becomes necessary due to an observed defect in the meter such adjustment shall be either based on the percentage

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error of the meter as determined by the test or (in the event of a meter being so defective that the methods of test referred to in subregulation (e) hereof are not applicable) on the rate of registration of an accurate meter installed in *lieu* of a defective meter. In the last-mentioned instance due allowance shall be made where possible for seasonal or other variations which may effect the consumption of electricity.

### **Reading of Meters**

**60.** (a) The meters will be read as far as possible at intervals of one month.

(b) Should the premises housing the metering equipment be locked at the time of the visit of the official deputed to read the metering equipment, the supply authority may render an account based on the average obtained from the past three accounts, or a lesser number if supply has not been taken for such period, the adjustment in respect of the actual consumption to be made in a subsequent account.

(c) Should a special reading of the meter be desired by a consumer, this may be obtained upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(d) Should any error be discovered in the accounting, reading or metering, respecting any account rendered to a consumer, the supply authority may amend or rectify such account by including such amendment or rectification in any or all subsequent accounts rendered to him.

## **PART III**

### **LICENSING OF CONTRACTORS**

**1.** No person shall carry out or contract to carry out any new electric wiring installation which is intended to be connected, or the modification or extension of any existing electric wiring installation which is connected or intended to be connected to the supply authority's electricity supply mains, unless he is in possession of a current Contractor's Annual Licence issued in terms of these regulations.

**2.** The qualifications necessary for registration as a contractor shall be as follows -

(a) The applicant shall satisfy the Engineer that he is by qualification, training and experience, a competent Electrician or Electrical Engineer, that he has an adequate knowledge of the Electricity Regulations and that his equipment and premises are suitable and adequate.

(b) If the applicant be a firm or a company or corporate body, one of the partners or managing director shall be required to have the said qualifications.

(c) Save as by regulation otherwise provided, he shall rent or occupy an office, workshop, sale-shop or showroom within the area of the supply authority to which all communications relating to the performance of electrical work may be addressed or delivered.

**3.** The Engineer may refuse a licence or cancel or suspend a current licence for such period or periods as he may deem fit, if the incumbent or applicant or, in the case of a firm or company, one of the partners or the managing director or directors -

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- (a) has done, caused or permitted to be done any wiring or associated work in a negligent, unsafe or inefficient manner or in contravention of any of these regulations:
- (b) has done, caused or permitted to be done any wiring or associated work, while not in lawful possession of a current contractor's licence.

In the event of a licence being refused, suspended or cancelled by the Engineer, the incumbent or applicant may within *fourteen* days appeal to the supply authority.

**4.** Every applicant for a licence shall -

- (a) give notice of his intention to apply for a licence in the manner shown on Form "A" contained in the annexure to Part III of these regulations in two consecutive issues of an English or Afrikaans newspaper circulating in the area of the supply authority: Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to any application for the renewal of a licence if, during the year previous to that in respect of which the application is made, he was in possession of a licence which neither lapsed nor was cancelled.
- (b) lodge his application at the office of the Engineer in the manner shown on Form "B" contained in the annexure to Part III of these regulations.

**5.** A contractor's licence shall be in accordance with Form "C" contained in the annexure to Part III of these regulations and shall be issued under the hand of the Engineer.

**6.** The supply authority may issue a temporary licence in accordance with Form "C" contained in the annexure to Part III of these regulations as a contractor to an applicant not resident within the area of the supply authority for such period as the Engineer may deem fit to enable such applicant to execute a specified electrical wiring contract and, in such event, the applicant shall not be required to rent or occupy an office, workshop, sale-shop or showroom within the area of the supply authority.

**7.** The contractor shall produce his contractor's licence -

- (a) for inspection at any time when called upon to do so by an authorised official of the supply authority or by a customer,
- (b) for endorsement when called upon to do so by the Engineer.

**8.** It shall be an offence for any person to engage a contractor who is not in possession of a current contractor's licence for the purpose of carrying out any new electric wiring installation or the modification or extension of any existing electric wiring installation which is connected or intended to be connected to the supply authority's mains.

**9.** A contractor's licence shall be valid for one year after the date of issue and may be renewed within twenty-one days of the expiration of the period for which it is valid.

**10.** The fees to be paid to the supply authority for licences issued in terms of these regulations shall be as follows -

- (a) in respect of the issue of a new or a temporary licence ..... 5/-

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- (b) in respect of the issue of a renewal of a licence ..... 5/-
- (c) in respect of the issue of a duplicate of a licence ..... 2/6d

**ANNEXURE**

Form "A".

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE.**

(Electrical Wiring).

I/We .....  
of (Address) .....  
hereby give notice of my/our intention to apply to the .....  
for a contractor's license in terms of paragraph 4 Part III of the Electricity Supply Regulations.

Any person having just and valid objection to the issue of such license is called upon to lodge such objection, in writing on or before ..... (a date at least seven days from the date of last publication of this notice) with the Electrical Engineer of the relative Supply Authority.

(signed) .....

Applicant.

Form "B"

**APPLICATION FOR AN ELECTRICAL WIRING CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE.**

Date .....

The Electrical Engineer,  
.....  
.....

I/We ..... of (address at which business is to be carried out) ..... not being in possession of a current Electrical Wiring Contractor's Licence and having advertised my/our intention to apply for a licence in accordance with the regulations in two consecutive issues of the ..... (name of newspaper) viz ..... (date) and ..... (date), hereby apply for the issue of such licence to me/us.  
(Signed)

Status

Postal address

Date

NOTE: Where the application is in respect of a partnership, firm or company, the names and addresses of all partners or principals should be stated.

Form "C".

MUNICIPALITY OF .....

VILLAGE MANAGEMENT BOARD

ELECTRICAL WIRING CONTRACTOR'S LICENCE.

No. .... Date of issue .....

Mr/Messrs ..... of  
(business address) ..... is/are hereby  
licensed as an Electrical Wiring Contractor in terms of the Electricity Supply Regulations, subject to any

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endorsement thereon, and is/are authorised to contract to carry out any new electrical wiring installation or the modification or extension of an existing electrical wiring installation which is connected or is intended to be connected to the Council's/Board's electricity supply mains.

This licence and authority expires on .....  
.....  
Town Electrical Engineer.

ENDORSEMENTS

.....  
.....  
.....  
Town Electrical Engineer.

**APPENDICES**

<i>Appendix</i>	<i>Title.</i>
A	Supplementary General Conditions for the supply of Electric Energy
B	Supplementary Regulations governing Electrical Installation Work
C	Minimum Periods

**APPENDIX A**

**SUPPLEMENTARY GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.**

1. *Systems and Voltages of Supply.*

(See Regulation 22 of Part II of these regulations).

Supply will be given at one or other of the undermentioned systems and voltages of supply and the installations shall be so arranged and connected to take supplies of electrical energy on the appropriate systems and voltage -

(i) *Direct current supply.*

Direct current, where available, will be supplied on the 2-wire 220 volt, or 440/220 volt, 3-wire system in accordance with the conditions set forth in section 2 of this Appendix.

(ii) *Alternating current supply.*

(a) Alternating current supplies are given on either the single phase 220 volt or the 3-phase 380/220 volt 4 wire system (with earthed neutral conductor) in accordance with the conditions set forth in section 2 of the Appendix.

(b) The supply authority may give and require consumers to take supplies of electric energy at E.H.V 11,000 volts 3-phase if the economic conditions appertaining to and the circumstances surrounding the giving of such supplies make the supply on such systems necessary or desirable.

The frequency of the alternating current supply is 50 complete cycles per second.

2. *System of Wiring Installation.*

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(i) All installations supplied with alternating current and having an estimated load calculated in terms of the Wiring Regulations in excess of 10 kilovoltamperes or including apparatus which inherently requires a three phase supply shall be arranged for connection on the 3-phase 4-wire system.

(ii) All installations supplied with direct current and having an estimated load calculated in terms of the Wiring Regulations in excess of 3,500 watts or including apparatus which inherently requires a 440 volt supply shall be arranged for connection on the 3-wire system.

(iii) All installations not falling within the scope of subsections (i) and (ii) of this section shall, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer be arranged for connection on the 220 volt 2-wire system of supply.

(iv) Installations receiving supplies on the 380/220 volts or 440/220 volts system of supply shall be arranged for three or two approximately balanced 220-volt circuits respectively.

(v) Where the estimated load calculated in terms of the Wiring Regulations on any floor of a building taken by itself exceeds 10 kilovoltamperes in the case of alternating current supplies or 3,500 watts in the case of direct current supplies, the wiring on such floors shall be carried out on the 4-wire alternating current system or the 3-wire direct current system as the system of supply may require, and the loads on the three or two 220- volt main circuits, as the case may be, on that floor shall be balanced against each other.

(vi) No load arranged for 2-wire connection at 220 volts shall exceed 10 kilovoltamperes in the case of alternating current or 3,500 watts in the case of direct current supplies and no maximum out of balance on a consuming device taking supply on the 3-phase 4-wire alternating current system shall exceed 10 kilovoltamperes.

(vii) In the case of consuming devices the load of which while in excess of 10 kilovoltamperes is inherently single phase in character and which cannot be brought into conformity with the requirements of subsections (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) of this section the supply authority may, upon receipt of application in writing, and notwithstanding the provisions of these subsections, grant permission for the connection of such loads subject to compliance with any special conditions and requirements which may be imposed.

### 3. *Metering of Supplies.*

(See Regulation 59 of Part II of these regulations).

Except under special circumstances, the supply authority will provide only one connection to a building or a block of buildings.

Ordinarily the supply authority will provide and install, free of charge, one meter for measuring the electric energy supplied from each set of service mains to which a consumer's installation is connected.

Where the supply of electric energy is charged to a consumer at different tariff rates, as many meters as there are tariff rates will be supplied and installed.

The supply authority reserves the right to measure the supply to blocks of shops, flats, tenements, etc., in sections and/or as a whole.

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Approved accommodation and protection for the service and metering equipment shall be provided by and at the cost of the consumer or the owner, as the circumstances may demand, at an accessible point to which free and unrestricted access can be had at reasonable times for all purposes connected with the operation and maintenance of the service equipment.

**APPENDIX B**

**SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS GOVERNING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION  
WORK**

A. *Service Mains.*

(See Regulation 12 of Part II of these regulations).

Except where supply mains are laid underground or where the consumer desires the service mains laid underground although the supply mains are erected overhead, all service mains will be supported overhead from the supply mains.

(a) *External portion of the service mains -*

Where connection between the supply mains and a consumer's premises is made by means of conductors supported overhead, such conductors shall be terminated at a point on the building in which the service meter and service fuses will be installed. The point of termination at the said building of the external portion of the service mains shall be decided by the Engineer.

(b) *Internal portion of service mains -*

In the case of every electric installation, supply to which is given by means of overhead service mains, the connection between the point on the exterior of the building at which the overhead conductors terminate and the service fuses, shall be known as the internal portion of the service and shall be installed in conformity with the following provisions -

The consumer shall at his own cost and expense provide and install the necessary mains between the point of termination of the external portion of service mains and the meter.

The consumer shall also provide and erect in a position selected by the supply authority the meter boards and meter loops for connecting to the meter or meters.

The type and size of conductor used for the service mains shall be in accordance with the Wiring Regulations subject to the provisions that no conductor led in conduit shall be less cross section than 7/.044 inch conductor and no conductor forming part of a two or four core cable shall be less than 7/.052 inch conductor.

Each conductor shall project a sufficient length from the end of the conduit or the cable terminating gland as the case may be at the meter board and at the outside of the building to provide for connection to the meter and service fuses, and to the external service conductors, the connections to which shall be made by the supply authority in each case.

Where for any reason the internal portion of the existing service mains requires alteration either in size, position or otherwise, the work shall be carried out by the contractor in accordance with these requirements.

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No alterations, repairs or additions of any description shall be made to the service conductors or conduit except with the express sanction in writing of the Engineer.

A neutral conductor which shall have the same cross-sectional area as the “live conductors” shall be provided in all cases, except in the case of supplies given under 3-phase 4-wire alternating current system where the load of the installation is predominantly 3-phase in character when, with the permission of the Engineer first had and obtained, the neutral conductor of smaller cross-sectional area may be employed but not in any case less than half the cross-sectional area of the live conductors.

The internal portion of the service connection shall consist of four conductors in every case where it is necessary for the installation to be arranged for connection on the 3-phase 4-wire system, or of three conductors where the installation is to be arranged for connection on the 3-wire direct current system.

All conductors comprising the 4-wire, 3-wire, or 2-wire internal portion of the service connection as the case may be shall be enclosed within one protecting sheath or conduit.

Vulcanized rubber, or other approved, insulated, lead alloy covered, served and galvanised steel wire protected (braided or spirally wound) or steel tape armoured cable may be used from the internal portion of the service connection or, alternatively, vulcanized-rubber-insulated, taped and braided conductors or other approved, insulated conductors may be used provided that they are run throughout their length in screwed conduit.

Lead-alloy covered armoured cable shall be terminated with glands and bushes in a approved manner.

**[The word “an” should replace “a” to be grammatically correct.]**

Where, owing to the number of bends required in conduit the use of draw-in boxes is necessitated, they shall be suitably drilled for sealing and will be sealed by the officials of the supply authority.

One end of the conduit or cable, as the case may be, shall terminate within one and one-half inches of the bottom of the meter board under the centre line of the same; the other end shall terminate outside the premises at the position fixed by the supply authority. To prevent rain entering the conduit at the outside end it shall terminate in a downward bend and an approved terminal connector box shall be provided unless otherwise approved.

In buildings of unusual design and construction the method of running the internal portion of the service mains may require special consideration. In such cases before any work is carried out, application should be made to the engineer for particulars of the requirements of the supply authority which shall be obtained before the work is commenced.

In the case of blocks of buildings containing a number of individual consumers where a supply is given by one service to a common metering room specially set apart for the purpose, separate conduit and wiring or cable shall be installed from the common metering room to each flat, room, tenement or other individual consumer in the block of buildings. Each of such conduits and conductors or cables shall be classed for the purpose of these regulations and the Wiring Regulations as ordinary service mains and shall comply with the special conditions relating thereto.

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In all other cases separate internal service connections shall be provided for each consumer, no common service connection being permitted for separate connections under the regulations.

B. *Motors.*

(a) *Limiting size for 220 volts -*

Direct current motors up to two-and-one-half B.H.P. may be wound for either 220 or 440 volts. All larger motors shall be wound for 440-volt supply.

Alternating current motors up to two-and-one-half B.H.P. may be wound for either single phase at 220 volts or 3-phase at 380 volts. All larger motors shall be wound for 3-phase at 380 volts or such other higher pressures as may be required.

(b) *Maximum starting and accelerating currents of alternating current motors -*

(i) (See also paragraph (ii).)

The currents taken during starting and accelerating alternating motors shall not exceed (50 + motor B.H.P. rating) amperes or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times full load current, whichever shall be the greater.

(ii) In installations supplied with H.V. or E.H.V. or through mains separate from the general transmission or distribution system the permissible currents at starting and accelerating taken by alternating current motors shall not, unless higher starting and/or accelerating currents have been authorised by the supply authority in writing, exceed (75 + motor B.H.P. rating) amperes or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times full load current, whichever shall be the greater.

(c) *Power Factor -*

(i) *Motor Loads.*

If the total connected motor load of an installation does not exceed 25 B.H.P. no correction in power factor need be applied.

If the total connected load of an installation exceeds 25 B.H.P. the power factor of the load, if required by the engineer shall be maintained within the limits 0.85 lagging and 0.9 leading unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the engineer that the load at no time exceeds 25 kilovolt amperes.

Where, for compliance with the preceding paragraph of this subsection, it is necessary to instal power factor corrective devices unless the correction of the power factor is automatically controlled such corrective devices shall be connected to the motor terminals of all individual motors rated at or in excess of 5 B.H.P.

**[The words "compliance" and "instal" are misspelt  
in the *Official Gazette*, as reproduced above]**

(ii) *Consuming Devices other than Motors.*

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All electrical apparatus other than motors having an inherent power factor not within the limits 0.85 lagging and 0.9 leading shall have its power factor corrected to such value as may be required by the engineer.

(iii) *Mixed loads.*

Where the load of an installation consists of a mixture of motors and other consuming devices such as welders, etc., the power factor of the mixed load, if required by the engineer, shall be maintained within the limits 0.85 lagging and 0.9 leading if the total connected motor load exceeds 25 B.H.P.

**APPENDIX C**

*Minimum period of notice.*

1. The period for compliance with notices or orders issued under these regulations referred to in Regulation 3 of Part II shall be not less than 48 hours nor more than 14 days.
2. The period for lodging an application for a supply of electricity before it is required, as referred to in Regulation 5 of Part II shall be at least 90 days.
3. The period of notice for testing as required in Regulation 47 of Part II shall be six days before the supply is required.