

Electricity (Electrical Installations) Regulations

Table of Contents

Part I PRELIMINARY

1 Citation

2 Definitions

Part II ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

3 Voltages for supply

4 Request for supply

5 Connection of electrical installation to supply line

6 Meters

7 Modification to electrical installation, etc.

8 Testing of electrical installation

9 Adjustments to electrical installation when interfering with supply to other consumers, etc.

10 Power to disconnect

11 Failure of supply to consumers

Part III ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

12 Person responsible for electrical installation

13 All apparatus, etc., to be of requisite standards

14 Cable with aluminium conductors not to be used in domestic electrical installation

15 Cable for concealed wiring in installation

16 Authority may require use of high-sensitivity residual current circuit breaker

17 Switchboard

18 High voltage switchboard

19 Adequate lighting where apparatus installed

20 Use of auto-transformers

21 Instructions for treatment of electric shock

22 Supply installation to be operated and used safely

Part IV WORK ON HIGH VOLTAGE APPARATUS

23 Work to be carried out or supervised by authorised high voltage switching engineer or by competent person

24 Duties of authorised high voltage switching engineer before commencement of work

25 Duties of authorised high voltage switching engineer upon completion of work

26 Where apparatus connected to source of supply of electricity outside control of authorised high voltage switching engineer

Part V LICENSING OF ELECTRICAL AND SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS

27 Licence to use or operate electrical or supply installation

28 Application for licence or renewal of licence

29 Fee not refundable

30 Licence to subject to conditions, etc.

31 Notification to Authority of change of address

32 Duty of licensed electrical worker

33 Display of licence

34 Reduction of period of suspension

35 Replacement licence

36 Licensee to inform Authority of cessation of employment by him of licensed electrical worker

37 Production of electrical or supply installation licence and giving of information to authorised officer

38 Register of electrical and supply installation licences

39 Information from register of electrical and supply installation licences

Part VI MISCELLANEOUS

40 Penalties

THE SCHEDULE Fees

Legislative History

ELECTRICITY ACT
(CHAPTER 89A, SECTION 103)

ELECTRICITY (ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS) REGULATIONS

Rg 5

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PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Electricity (Electrical Installations) Regulations.

Definitions

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“appliance” means any device which uses electricity for a particular purpose but does not include a luminaire or an independent motor;

“appropriate class”, in relation to a licensed electrical worker, means a licensed electrical worker of the appropriate class as specified in the Electricity (Electrical Workers) Regulations (Rg 1);

“authorised high voltage switching engineer” means a licensed electrical engineer —

- (a) authorised by the Authority to operate a high voltage apparatus; and
- (b) employed or appointed by the licensee of the electrical installation of which the high voltage apparatus forms a part to be in charge of or to control such apparatus;

“building operation” has the same meaning as in the Factories Act (Cap. 104);

“circuit breaker” means a mechanical switching device capable of —

- (a) making, carrying and breaking an electricity current under normal circuit conditions; and
- (b) making and carrying for a limited time and breaking an electricity current under specified abnormal circuit conditions including a short circuit;

“competent person” means a person appointed by an authorised high voltage switching engineer to carry out work on a high voltage apparatus;

“danger” means danger to health or danger to life or limb —

- (a) from shock, burn or other injury to persons (and animals where present); or
- (b) from fire,

attendant upon the use of electricity;

“dead”, in relation to a high voltage apparatus, means its electric potential is at or about Earth potential and it is disconnected from any live electrical system;

“earthed”, in relation to any part of an electrical installation, means being effectually connected to the general mass of the Earth;

“extra-low voltage” means a voltage not exceeding 50V a.c. or 120V d.c., whether between conductors or between conductor and Earth;

“final circuit” means a circuit connected either directly to a device which utilises electricity, or indirectly to such a device by means of one or more socket outlets or other outlet points;

“high voltage apparatus” means an apparatus, in an electrical installation, whose designated voltage exceeds low voltage and includes any conductor, secondary and control wiring and equipment which form part of the apparatus;

“licensed electrical worker” means an electrical worker licensed under section 82 of the Act;

“live”, in relation to an electrical system or any part thereof, means a voltage exists between any conductor in the system and Earth or between any 2 conductors in the system;

“permit-to-work” means a declaration that every part of a high voltage apparatus on which work is to be undertaken is —

- (a) dead, isolated and locked from all live conductors;