



LAWS OF SEYCHELLES

PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION ACT

CHAPTER 196

REVISED EDITION 1991

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SEYCHELLES
BY SPACE

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

CHAPTER 196

PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION ACT

Act 25 of 1985.

[1st January 1986]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
2. Interpretation

PART II - PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

3. Establishment of the Corporation
4. Members of the Corporation
5. Function of the Corporation
6. Powers of the Corporation
7. Directions of the Minister
8. Meetings
9. Disclosure of interest by members
10. Functions of the Executive Chairman
11. Staff

PART III - FINANCIAL

12. Borrowing powers of the Corporation
13. Funds of the corporation
14. Estimates
15. Bank Accounts
16. Accounts and audit

PART IV - MISCELLANEOUS

17. Regulations
18. Proceedings against the Corporation
19. Savings

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Public Utilities Corporation Act,

Interpretation. 2. In this Act,—

“Corporation” means the Public Utilities Corporation established by section 3;

“Executive Chairman” means the Executive Chairman of the corporation appointed under section 4(2);

“members” means a member of the Corporation appointed under section 4(1).

PART II - PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION

Establishment of the Corporation. 3.(1) There is established by this Act a Corporation by the name of Public Utilities Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall be a body corporate.

Members of the Corporation. 4.(1) The Corporation shall consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members appointed by the President by notice published in the *Gazette*.

(2) The President shall appoint one of the members as the Executive Chairman of the Corporation.

(3) A member shall hold office for such term and on such conditions as the President may determine.

Functions of the Corporation. 5.(1) The functions of the Corporation shall be --

(a) the supply of electricity;

(b) the supply of water;

(c) the provision of sewerage;

(d) such other functions as may be conferred on the Corporation by any other Act or by any regulations made under this Act.

(2) Regulations may provide for all matters in respect of the functions of the Corporation.

6.(1) Subject to this Act, the Corporation shall have power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with, or incidental to the exercise of its functions.

Powers of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation shall not, without the approval of the Minister granted after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, —

- (a) acquire any property, right or privilege which exceeds R.500,000 in value;
- (b) dispose of any property, right or privilege where the amount or value of the consideration for its disposal or where the value of the property, right or privilege exceeds R.500,000;
- (c) enter into any contract, being a contract under which the Corporation shall be liable to pay an amount exceeding R.500,000.

7. The Minister may give to the Corporation directions in writing on the policy to be followed by the Corporation in the performance of its functions and the Corporation shall comply with those directions.

Directions of the Minister.

8.(1) The Corporation shall meet at such time and at such place as the Executive Chairman may determine.

Meetings.

(2) The Executive Chairman or, in his absence, any member nominated by the President shall preside at any meeting of the Corporation.

(3) Three members shall constitute a quorum.

(4) Questions arising at a meeting of the Corporation shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and in the event of an equality of votes, the Executive Chairman or the member presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) Subject to the preceding provisions of this section the Corporation shall regulate its own proceedings.

Disclosure of
interest by
members.

9. A member who has a direct or indirect interest in any matter which falls to be decided by the Corporation —

- (a) shall disclose the nature of his interest at a meeting of the Corporation; and
- (b) shall not take part in any deliberation or decision in respect of that matter.

Functions of the
Executive
Chairman.

10.(1) Subject to the directions of the Corporation, the Executive Chairman shall have supervision over and direction of the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation and shall be its chief executive officer.

(2) The Corporation may delegate to the Executive Chairman such of its powers necessary to enable him to transact effectively the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation.

(3) The Executive Chairman shall have power to sign instruments and documents on behalf of the Corporation and is empowered to delegate that power to any member or employee of the Corporation.

Staff.

11.(1) The Corporation may employ such persons as are necessary for the Corporation to perform its functions on terms and conditions and according to the procedures applicable to employees of public bodies.

(2) The Corporation may, in the exercise of its powers under subsection (1), employ, with the approval of the President, a public officer on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

PART III - FINANCIAL

Borrowing
powers of the
Corporation.

12.(1) The Corporation may, for the purpose of the performance of its functions, with the approval of the Minister granted after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, borrow moneys in or outside Seychelles.

(2) The Corporation may give security over any of its assets for the purpose of a borrowing under subsection (1).

(3) The Minister responsible for finance may, out of public moneys, make, at the request of the Minister, advances to the Corporation of such amounts and on such terms as the Minister responsible for finance, acting after consultation with the Minister, determines.

(4) The Corporation shall make to the Republic at such times and in such manner, as the Minister responsible for finance, acting after consultation with the Minister may direct, payments of such amounts as may be do directed in or towards the repayment of advances made pursuant to subsection (3) or of any sums issued in fulfillment of any guarantee given under any Act in respect of any amount borrowed in accordance with subsection (1) or of interest on any such advances or sums at the rate directed by the Minister responsible for finance.

13.(1) The funds of the Corporation shall consist of —

Funds of the Corporation.

- (a) moneys appropriated by an Appropriation Act and paid to the Corporation;
- (b) moneys lawfully charged by the Corporation;
- (c) moneys lawfully borrowed by the Corporation;
- (d) moneys due on any investment made by the Corporation; and
- (e) other moneys lawfully received by the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation.

(2) Funds of the Corporation may be applied by the Corporation —

- (a) in payment or discharge of the costs, expenses and other obligations of the Corporation; and
- (b) in payment of remuneration, fees and allowances payable to its staff.

(3) Moneys of the Corporation not immediately required for the purposes of the Corporation may be invested —

- (a) on fixed deposits with one, or more than one, bank;
 - (b) in Government securities; or
 - (c) in any other manner which, the Corporation, with the approval of the Minister granted after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, thinks fit.
- (4) The Corporation shall, after making adequate provision for—
- (a) acquisition or replacement of assets;
 - (b) depreciation of assets;
 - (c) repayment of loans and advances;
 - (d) repayment of interest on all charges and expenses incurred in connection with loans;
 - (e) any matter which the Corporation deems necessary, including any investment under subsection (3),

pay, with the approval of the Minister, the surplus funds remaining for each financial year into the Consolidated Fund.

Estimates.

14.(1) For —

- (a) each financial year of the Corporation; and
- (b) for any longer period which the Minister acting after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance may from time to time, require,

the Corporation shall prepare and submit to the Minister and the Minister responsible for finance, not later than such date as the Minister may direct, estimates of the income and expenditure of the Corporation, including its capital budget for the financial year or any such longer period.

(2) The Minister may, acting after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, approve with or without modification the estimates submitted under subsection (1).

(3) After the Minister approves the estimates under subsection

(2), the estimates so approved shall be the estimates of the Corporation for the period for which it is prepared.

(4) The financial year of the Corporation shall be a period of 12 months ending on 31st of March of any year.

15.(1) The Corporation may open and maintain an account or accounts with one, or more than one, bank and shall maintain at all times at least one such account.

Bank Accounts.

(2) The Corporation shall pay all funds of the Corporation to an account maintained under subsection (1).

16.(1) The Corporation shall keep proper accounts and records in relation to the accounts and shall prepare, in respect of each financial year of the Corporation, statement of accounts in such form as the Minister, acting after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance, may direct.

Accounts and audit.

(2) The accounts and statement of accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Minister acting after consultation with the Minister responsible for finance.

(3) As soon as the accounts and statement of accounts of the Corporation in respect of any financial year of the Corporation have been audited pursuant to subsection (2), the Corporation shall send to the Minister and the Minister responsible for finance a copy of the statement together with a copy of any report made by the auditor on that statement or on the accounts of the Corporation.

PART IV - MISCELLANEOUS

17.(1) The Minister may make regulations for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the Regulations may provide for ---

(a) the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the supply of electricity;

- (b) the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the supply of water and provision of sewerage;
- (c) the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the exercise of any other functions conferred on the Corporation;
- (d) apparatus, fittings and installations required for the performance of the functions of the Corporation, their standards and specifications and their installation, testing and maintenance;
- (e) fees, deposits and charges payable to the Corporation in respect of services and supplies;
- (f) terms and conditions for services and supplies;
- (g) matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed;
- (h) offences and penalties not exceeding twenty thousand rupees by way of fine and two years by way of imprisonment in respect of those offences.

Proceedings
against the
Corporation.

18.(1) No action shall be brought against the Corporation to recover damages or compensation in respect of any act or omission of the Corporation after the expiry of 9 months after the cause of action accrued.

(2) No proceedings shall be commenced against the Corporation unless notice in writing of the intended proceedings has been delivered at the office of the Corporation by the party intending to commence those proceedings or by the attorney or agent not less than one month before the commencement of those proceedings.

(3) A notice under subsection (2) shall state the cause of action and the court in which the proceedings are intended to be commenced, the name and address of the party intending to commence the proceedings and, if the notice was delivered by an attorney or agent, the name and address of the attorney or the agent.

(4) The members or employees of the Corporation shall be deemed to be serving in the public service for the purposes of sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code.

Cap. 158.

19.(1) All statutory instruments made or continued in force under the Electricity Supply Act and Water Act, 1982 repealed by this Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force until amended or revoked by statutory instruments made under this Act.

Savings.
Cap. 198.
[1971 Ed]
Act 21 of 1982.

(2) Any approval, authorization or exemption given, any certificate, licence or permit granted or any delegation made by or under the Electricity Supply Act and Water Act 1982 repealed by this Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be those given, granted or made by or under this Act and shall, unless revoked earlier by or under this Act, continue in force for the period for which they are given, granted or made.

(3) Any guarantee given by the Government for and on behalf of the Water Authority established by the Water Act, 1982 repealed by this Act or the Seychelles Electricity Corporation Limited dissolved by this Act and subsisting at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be a guarantee given by the Government for and on behalf of the Corporation.



LAWS OF SEYCHELLES

PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION ACT

CHAPTER 196

(SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION)

REVISED EDITION 1991

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SEYCHELLES
BY SPACE

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

SECTION 17

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS**[31st October, 1960]*

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Appointments
4. Exercise of power
5. Powers of exemption
6. Emergency powers
7. Supervision
8. Duties of inspectors
9. Inspection of private generators etc.
10. Powers of inspectors
11. Notice of defects
12. Powers of inspector in case of danger.
13. Examination of contractors and wiremen.
14. Form B. Qualifications of wiremen.
15. Penalty for uncertificated wiremen.
16. Qualifications of contractors, Form D.
17. Penalty for uncertificated contractor.
18. Penalty for breach by firm.
19. Authority to do electrical work.

S.I. 59 of 1960.
S.I. 43 of 1961.
S.I. 36 of 1963.
S.I. 87 of 1970.
S.I. 109 of 1971.
S.I. 77 of 1972.
S.I. 90 of 1973.
S.I. 115 of 19974.
S.I. 40 of 1974.
S.I. 31 of 1975.
S.I. 63 of 1975.
S.I. 84 of 1975.
S.I. 88 of 1975.
S.I. 120 of 1975.
S.I. 8 of 1977.
S.I. 99 of 1978.
S.I. 29 of 1980.
S.I. 47 of 1980.
S.I. 81 of 1981.
S.I. 82 of 1981.
S.I. 10 of 1986.

Technical provisions applicable to a Licensee

20. Precautions during repairs, etc.
21. Precautions against accident, etc.
22. Testing earth connections.
23. Minimum size of conductors.
24. Material and quality of line conductors.

*These Regulations made under the Electricity Supply Act (Cap 198, 1971 Ed) are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

REGULATION

25. Factor of safety of line conductors.
26. Minimum height of conductors and overhead clearance.
27. Climbing space.
28. Provisions to obviate danger.
29. Quality of iron and steel work.
30. Maximum length of span.
31. Conditions governing systems at different pressure on the same pole.
32. Earth wires on poles.
33. Removal of overhead lines.
34. Earthling fixed apparatus.
35. Service lines.
36. Main fuses.
37. Frequency.
38. System and pressures.
39. Maximum of pressure.
40. Accuracy of meters.
41. Quality of apparatus.
42. Requirements for safety of consumer's installations.
43. General requirements.
44. Requirements for non-industrial installations.
45. Trade and industry at low pressure.
46. Trade and industry at medium pressure.

Obligations of consumers

47. Owners to facilitate inspection.
48. Extension.
49. Obviation of interference and danger.
50. Power to disconnect for noncompliance.
51. Supply to luminous tube sign on outside of premises.
52. Assembly permit for stage or screen.
53. Temporary installations.

REGULATION

Private producers

- 54. Remote sites.
- 55. Transitional permit, Form M.
- 56. Stand by permit.

Provisions regarding accidents

- 57. Occupiers to give notice of accidents.
- 58. Duties of medical men.
- 59. Accident reports.
- 60. Enquiries into the causes of accidents.

Miscellaneous

- 61. Shock treatment.
- 62. Appeal.
- 63. Service of process.
- 64. Liability of licensee.

Supply and Tariff

- 65. Application for supply, Form H.

Inspection.

- 66. Meters.
- 67. Distance from main.
- 68. Tariff.
- 69. Meter reading.
- 70. Bills payable on presentation.
- 71. Cutting off for arrears, Form O.
- 72. Approval of cable accessories and apparatus.
- 73. Submission of samples to Electricity Manager.
- 74. Position of entry.
- 75. Meter boards.
- 76. Consumer main switchgear.

REGULATION

77. Balancing of load.
78. Installation of fuses.
79. Double pole distribution fuse boards.
80. Distribution fuse boards.
81. Final sub-circuits.
82. Construction of fuses.
83. Construction and installation of switches.
84. Fittings in damp situations.
85. Luminous discharge lighting.
86. Installation of socket outlets.
87. Circuit breaker.
88. Fixing of cables.
89. Sizes and types of cables.
90. Installation of V.R.I. cables (braided).
91. Installation of T.S.R. and P.V.C. sheathed cables.
92. Metal sheathed cables.
93. P.V.C. insulated cables.
94. Cables exposed to heat and/or sunlight and cables in special situations.
95. Segregation of various services in buildings.
96. Cables passing through floors and partitions.
97. Current rating of cables and bare conductors.
98. Joints in cables.
99. Cable terminations.
100. Cable crossings.
101. Flexible cords.
102. Watertight fittings.
103. Installation of electric motors, cookers, heaters, refrigerators or other electrical apparatus.
104. Earthing.
105. Earth continuity conductor.

REGULATION

106. Resistance of earthling circuit.
107. Protective multiple earthling.
108. Installation of portable apparatus.
109. A.C motors.
110. A.C starters.
111. Control of electric motors.
112. Circuits for remote control of motors.
113. Precautions to be observed.
114. Motors over $\frac{1}{3}$ H.P.
115. Electrical apparatus and motors in garages.
116. Lifts and hoists.
117. Installation of cooking appliances.
118. Installation of ceiling fans.
119. Suspension of ceiling fans.
120. Insulation of ceiling fans.
121. Testing of complete wiring installation.
122. Testing heating, lighting and power appliances.
123. Charge for re-test.
124. Institution Rules.
125. Connection to supply mains.
126. Penalties.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Electricity Regulations. Citation.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires -- Interpretation.
S.I. 102/1971.

“authorised contractor” means a person who holds a valid certificate of authorisation as a wiring contractor as issued by the Chief Electrical Inspector and who is placed on the list of authorised electrical contractors in Mahé after due examination by the Electricity Manager or Chief Electrical Inspector;

“certificated” means holding a certificate of authorisation issued and in force under these regulations;

“connected with earth” means so connected with the general mass of the earth as to ensure an immediate and safe discharge of energy at any time;

“contractor” means authorised contractor;

“corporation” means the Public Utilities Corporation;

“garage” means a place where petrol driven apparatus or vehicles are stored or repaired;

“distribution main” means the portion of any main which is used or intended to be used to supply energy to a service line;

“Electricity Manager” means the chief executive officer of the electricity Division of the Corporation whatever title called and includes his duly authorised representative;

“Institution Rules” means the Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings made and published from time to time by the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain;

“main” means any electric line used, or intended to be used, for general supply;

“prescribed” means prescribed by or under these regulations or in the appendix of forms;

“presentation” means delivery at the address of the consumer;

“pressure” means the difference between the electrical potentials of any two conductors, or of any one of a set of conductors and earth, and is —

- (a) “extra high” when, under normal conditions, it exceeds 3,000 volts;
- (b) “high” when under normal conditions, it exceeds 650 volts but does not exceed 3,000 volts;

- (c) "medium" when, under normal conditions, it exceeds 250 volts but does not exceed 650 volts, and
- (d) "low" when, under normal conditions, it does not exceed 250 volts;

"service leads" means the cables connecting a service line to a meter;

"service line" means a supply line by which energy is or is intended to be supplied from a distribution main to a consumer's installation;

"standard specifications" means the specifications issued and published from time to time by the British Standards Institution;

"sub-station" means a place where energy is received for transformation, conversion, storage or distribution, including all the buildings and apparatus used for those purposes.

Administrative

3. The Corporation may appoint a Chief Electrical Inspector, who shall be the head of the Electrical Division, and as many electrical inspectors as he deemed necessary.

Appointments.

4. Any power of an electrical inspector may be exercised by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

Exercise of powers.

5. The Chief Electrical Inspector may by order in writing direct that any of the provisions of these regulations may be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances.

Powers of exemption.

6. In any case of urgency the Chief Electrical Inspector may by order in writing require any consumer or holder of a permit or the owner or occupier of any premises in which an installation is situated to adopt any measures which he considers necessary to obviate danger.

Emergency powers.

Such an order shall specify the measures to be taken and shall be served personally by an electrical inspector who shall explain the matter to the persons concerned and superintend and assist in carrying out the measures specified.

(2) Any person who makes default in complying with an order under this section or offers or threatens any resistance or obstruction to the carrying out of the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one year.

Supervision.

7. Electrical inspectors shall act in accordance with the orders and directions of the Chief Electrical Inspector and shall make inspections and tests at such times and intervals as he directs.

Duties of
inspectors.

8. Electrical inspectors shall ensure and enforce, as far as possible, compliance with the Act and these regulations and with Institution Rules and special conditions where those are applicable and in particular shall—

- (a) supervise the construction of public and private installations;
- (b) inspect and test public and private installations or parts thereof during construction, on completion and after they have been brought into operation;
- (c) examine and test any meter intended for ascertaining the quantity of energy supplied to consumer, on the request either of the corporation or the consumer;
- (d) test the variation of pressure at a consumer's terminals whenever the inspector considers it desirable to do so or when the Chief Electrical Inspector so directs;
- (e) perform such other duties as the Chief Electrical Inspector from time to time directs.

Inspection of
private genera-
tors, etc.

9. An electrical inspector shall inspect and test the installation of each private producer—

(3) A copy of every order under this regulation shall be shown to the Chief Electrical Inspector and filed in his office.

Powers of
inspector in case
of danger.

12. If an electrical inspector has reason to believe that immediate action is necessary to obviate danger he may enter premises of any kind where an installation is situated and disconnect from the source of energy the installation or any part of it or any apparatus and take any other measure he considers to be necessary, on giving such notice as is practicable either to the occupier or person then in charge of the installation or premises but if no such person can be found without delay such notice shall not be necessary.

If any such person refuses or delays to facilitate entry by an inspector acting under this regulation, or if no such person can be found within a reasonable time, any police officer may, on the request of the inspector, break open any outer or inner door or other means of access to the premises, doing no more damage than is necessary for the purpose, provided that such officer shall take all practicable measures to safeguard the premises and property therein until the person in charge thereof has been informed of the breaking.

Examination of
contractors and
wiremen.
Form B.

13. The Chief Electrical Inspector shall examine or investigate the qualifications of electrical contractors and wiremen who apply in the prescribed form for certificate of authorisation.

Qualification of
wiremen.
S.I. 36/1963.

14.(1) An applicant for a certificate of authorisation as a wireman must satisfy the Chief Electrical Inspector —

- (a) that he is of good character,
- (b) that he understands the scientific principles of electricity applicable to wiring,
- (c) that he has had practical experience as a wireman working under the immediate and constant supervision of a certificated wireman for a continuous period of not less than three years, and
- (d) that he understands the provisions of the Act and these regulations which are directly applicable to wiring.

- (a) in the scheduled area, at least once in each year;
- (b) outside the scheduled area, when directed to do so by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

10.(1) An electrical inspector may enter any premises where an installation is situated and may inspect and test the installation — Powers of inspectors.

- (a) in the case of a domestic installation, at any time, during daylight, on request to the occupier or an adult inmate of the premises;
- (b) in the case of trade premises, at any time whether by day or night, when such premises are open to any other person or when any work involving the use of consuming apparatus, is being carried on therein or when specially directed by the Chief Electrical Inspector to do so.

(2) Electrical inspectors shall report the results of their inspections to the Chief Electrical Inspector. Reports shall ordinarily be in the prescribed form. Form A.

11. If it appears to an electrical inspector that any part of the installation or any apparatus which is or may be connected to it is in any way defective he may cause to be served upon the consumer or holder of the permit a notice to remedy the defect within a reasonable time specified in the notice and, if necessary, to disconnect any apparatus or part of the installation or to take any other precautionary measures specified in the notice until the defects have been remedied to the satisfaction of the electrical inspector. Notice of defects.

(2) If the inspector considers the defect to be a source of imminent danger he may forthwith order the person then having control of the affected part of the installation to cease operating that part and to disconnect it from the system until the defect has been remedied and if the danger cannot otherwise be obviated he may order the whole of the installation to be disconnected from the main or in the case of a producer's installation he may order the generator to be stopped.

The whole or any part of the examination of an applicant may be written or oral or practical.

(2) A candidate who satisfies the Chief Electrical Inspector that he is of good character and hold a certificate of proficiency as a wireman issued in pursuance of the laws of Kenya, or of any other territory enforcing substantially the same standards, and that he has had practical experience during not less than one year subsequent to the date of his certificate, may be exempted from examination at the discretion of the Chief Electrical Inspector.

(3) A certificate of authorisation as a wireman expires after one year but may be renewed:

Provided that where a certificate is not renewed within one year from expiration the applicant may be required to qualify afresh.

(4) Every certificate under this regulation shall include a photograph of the applicant of the size required for a passport. A fresh photograph must be supplied by the applicant on every third renewal or earlier if required by the Chief Electrical Inspector. A duplicate of each photograph must be supplied by the applicant and filed in the office of the electricity division of the Corporation.

15. Any person other than a certificated wireman or a person working under the immediate or constant supervision of a certificated wireman, who accepts, continues in or attempts to obtain, employment as a wireman is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.100.

Penalty for
uncertificated
wireman.
S.I. 36/1963.

16.(1) An individual applicant for a certificate of authorisation as an electrical contractor must satisfy the Chief Electrical Inspector---

Qualifications of
contractors.
Form D.

- (a) that he is of good character,
- (b) that he has all the qualifications required for certification as a wireman,
- (c) that since obtaining such qualifications he has had practical experience, during not less than five years, of installing and testing, electrical wiring and apparatus of all types, and

- (d) that he has a competent knowledge of the provisions of the Act and these regulations and Institution Rules relevant to the installation and testing of electrical apparatus.

Form F.

(2) A company or firm applying for a certificate of authorisation as electrical contractors must satisfy an electrical inspector that one of their directors or partners or the intended manager of the electrical department of their business is certificated contractor, and must give an undertaking that such person will exercise continuous supervision of all the electrical work which they accept and that in the event of his absence owing to illness or any other cause for seven consecutive days they will suspend all electrical work until he has been replaced by another certificated contractor and they have so informed the Chief Electrical Inspector.

(3) A certificate of authorisation as a contractor expires after one year but may be renewed.

Penalty for
uncertificated
contractor.

17. Any individual other than a certificated contractor who accepts or attempts to obtain or continues to perform a contract to install electrical wiring or other apparatus is liable to fine, not exceeding Rs.500.

Penalty for
breach by firm.

18. Any company or firm who accept or attempt to obtain or continue to perform a contract to install electrical wiring or other apparatus, not holding a certificate of authorisation as electrical contractor or in breach of an undertaking given in pursuance of paragraph (2) of regulation 16 are liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and in addition every director, partner and manager is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50/- for every day on which the breach continued with his knowledge.

Authority to do
electrical work.
S.I. 36/1963.

19.(1) No person shall construct any new installation or add to, alter or interfere with any existing installation unless he is certificated contractor and unless he shall obtain from the Chief Electrical Inspector a written permission to undertake the particular work to be done.

(2) Such permission shall be granted only if the Chief Electrical Inspector is satisfied that—

- (i) there is an existing contract under which the work is to be done and that such work shall be carried out in accordance with these regulations;
- (ii) the work is to be carried out under the immediate and constant supervision of the contractor;
- (iii) certificated wireman or person working under the immediate and constant supervision of certificated wireman are at all times to be employed to carry out the work.

(3) The Chief Electrical Inspector may at any time revoke a permission granted by him if he is satisfied that any of the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph is not fulfilled or complied with.

(4) A person who acts in contravention of paragraph (1) of this regulation or who continues to work on an installation after the Chief Electrical Inspector has revoked the permission granted by him is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.500.

Technical provisions applicable to a licensee

20. During the installation, extension, replacement, repair and maintenance of any apparatus, the corporation shall take all reasonable precautions to obviate danger to the public or to any employee or other person engaged on such work.

Precautions
during repairs,
etc.

21. The corporation shall provide and maintain in every power station—

Precautions
against accident,
etc.

- (a) adequate fire-extinguishing apparatus;
- (b) sufficient rubber gloves and mats for the use of employees whenever their work exposes them to risk of shock;
- (c) notices in English, Creole and French containing

directions for the treatment of person suffering from electric shock.

(2) The corporation shall provide and maintain adequate fire extinguishing apparatus in every sub-station.

Testing earth connections.

22.(1) A test shall be made by the corporation at least once in each year to ensure that all earth wire used in connection with its supply lines are intact and efficiently connected with earth.

(2) Between the supply line or apparatus to be connected with earth and the general mass of earth the electrical resistance of each separate connection with earth shall not exceed ten ohms and shall be as much less than ten ohms as is required to ensure at all times the safe discharge to earth of electrical energy.

Minimum size of conductors.
S.I. 109/1971.

23.(1) The diameter of any conductor on any supply line (other than a service line) laid or erected for the supply of energy shall not be less than 4.064mm (0.16 inches) No.8 S.W.G.

(2) The diameter of a service line shall not be less than 3.25mm (0.128 inches) No.10 S.W.G.

Material and quality of line conductors.

24.(1) Line conductors shall be of copper, cadmium copper, steel cored aluminium or such other material as may be approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

(2) All overhead supply lines at the time of erection shall comply with the standard specifications regarding elongation, breaking-load and elasticity.

Factor of safety of line conductors.

25. Line conductors shall be of such construction as to bear a strain of not less than twice the breaking load. The breaking load shall be calculated on the assumption that the line conductors are subjected to a wind pressure of 9 pounds per square foot of diametral plane coincident with a temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Minimum height of conductors and overhead clearance.

26. The height from the ground of any overhead conductor or earth wire or auxiliary conductor at any point on the span at a temperature of one hundred and twenty-two degrees Fahrenheit

shall not, except with the consent of the Chief Electrical Inspector, be less than the height appropriate to the voltage and situation specified in the following table—

	Over a main road	Over any other road	In a position inaccessible to vehicles
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Not exceeding 11,000 volts	19	17	15
Exceeding 11,000 volts but not exceeding 66,000 volts	20	20	16
Exceeding 66,000 volts but not exceeding 132,000 volts	22	22	18
Exceeding 132,000 volts	23	23	19

(2) Where a line conductor crosses over or under or is in proximity to other overhead wires or line conductors a minimum separation of two feet shall be maintained.

(3) If at any time after the erection of a supply line any person proposes to erect a new building or other structure, whether permanent or temporary, or to make any permanent or temporary addition or alteration to a building or structure, he shall, if such building, structure, addition or alteration renders the overhead supply line accessible otherwise than by the aid of a ladder or other special appliance, give notice in writing of his intention to the corporation and shall not commence work on the building, structure, addition or alteration until an electrical inspector has certified that neither during nor after the execution of the work will the overhead supply line be so accessible.

(4) Any person who makes default in complying with paragraph (3) is liable to fine not exceeding Rs.500 or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one year.

Climbing space.

27. Where it may be necessary for a linesman to climb between line conductors of separate circuits on the same pole, the following minimum climbing spaces shall be provided between conductors—

Low or medium pressure covered wire	- 36 inches
High pressure covered wires	- 42 inches
Low or medium pressure bare wires	- 42 inches
High pressure bare wires	- 48 inches

Provisions to obviate danger.

28(1) In all overhead systems means shall be provided which reduce to a practical minimum the risk of a line conductor remaining alive after it has fallen owing to breakage or other cause.

(2) All metal work other than conductors within 10 ft. of the ground wherever situated shall be connected with earth. For this purpose the metal work shall be connected with earth at each support, or alternatively a continuous earth wire shall be provided and connected with earth at not less than four points in every mile.

(3) All earth electrodes shall be so installed as to prevent so far as is practicable danger from voltage gradients at ground level.

Quality of iron and steel work.

29. All iron and steelwork used in supporting and securing overhead lines shall conform to standard specifications for each material, so far as those specifications are applicable.

Maximum length of span.

30.(1) The distance between supports carrying supply lines within the town of Victoria shall not exceed 130 feet.

(2) The distance between supports carrying supply lines outside the town of Victoria shall be determined by reference to the provisions of regulations 24 and 25.

Conditions governing systems of different pressures on the same pole.

31. Where systems at different pressures are carried on the same support—

- (a) the extra high-pressure shall not exceed 66,000 volts;
- (b) the neutral point of each system shall be independently connected with earth at its source of supply;

- (c) the high and extra high pressure supply lines shall be protected on each phase by fuses, circuit-breakers or trip coils accurately set to open circuit within three seconds on an overload not exceeding twice the normal full load of current;
- (d) the primary side of each pole mounted transformer shall be suitably fused to open circuit with a current of twice the normal full load of current;
- (e) no low or medium pressure wires shall be above the level of, or on the same level as, any high or extra high pressure wires;
- (f) supply lines of different pressures shall be separated by the undermentioned clearances, measured horizontally or vertically at the pole—

<i>Between</i>	<i>Minimum separation distance</i>
(i) 400 volts and 3,300 to 6,600 volts	2ft. if both sets are insulated 4ft. if one or both sets are bare
(ii) 400 volts and 15,000 volts	4ft.
(iii) 3,300 volts and 15,000 volts	4ft.
(iv) 15,000 volts and 33,000 volts	4ft.
(v) 15,000 volts and 66,000 volts	4ft.

32. Earth wires where laid down poles or any other supports shall be protected by wooden or metal casings from the ground to a height of not less than six feet. Earth wires on poles.

33. An overhead supply line shall be dismantled and removed after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy unless the Removal of overhead line

corporation intends within a period of three months to use such line again.

Earthing fixed apparatus.

34. The frames and casings of fixed motors, generators and other apparatus and all metal casings of switches, fuses, resistances, cables and wires shall be connected with earth in accordance with Institution Rules. The earthing wire shall be of sufficient current-carrying capacity to protect the apparatus to which it is connected.

Service lines.

35.(1) Service lines from overhead distribution mains shall be taken direct from insulators and shall not be tapped off the lines between supports. They shall be led directly to insulators carried on approved service brackets which shall be securely attached to a part of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

(2) Service lines, except neutral conductors connected with earth, shall be effectively insulated over the span between the pole and the consumer's premises or insulated from the consumer's premises towards the pole for a distance of not less than ten feet. Service lines shall not be jointed.

(3) Service lines shall be connected to service leads by means of all insulated line taps.

Main fuses.
S.I. 109/1971.

36.(1) The corporation's main fuses will be provided of sufficient capacity to carry permanently the maximum current required by the installation connected thereto as specified in the form of application, and approved by the Electricity Manager.

(2) The corporation's main fuses or service junction box together with the cable connecting them to the corporation's distributors will be installed by the corporation and shall remain the property of the corporation. Under no circumstances are the corporation's main fuses to be replaced by anyone other than the corporation's authorised employees.

Technical Conditions of supply to consumers

Frequency.

37.(1) The standard frequency of alternating current for public supply in Seychelles is 50 complete cycles per second.

(2) The corporation shall maintain the frequency within two and half per centum above or below standard.

38.(1) The standard pressures for public supply in Seychelles are—

System and pressures.
S.I. 109/1971.

- (a) by two wire systems for single phase alternating current, 240 volts;
- (b) by three wire systems for two phase alternating current, 415 volts between phases;
- (c) by four wire systems for three phase alternating current normally 415 volts between phases and actually 240 volts between each phase and the neutral conductor.

(2) The corporation shall maintain the pressure of supply within six per centum above or below standard.

39. The pressure at any consumer's terminals shall not exceed that specified for his rating in the following table—

Maximum pressure.
S.I. 109/1971.

<i>Rating</i>	<i>Minimum Pressure</i>
Not exceeding 8 kilowatts	240 volts
Ordinary installation exceeding 8 kilowatts	415 volts
Industrial Plant	415 volts at any load.

In this regulation "rating" means the total rating of the consumer's apparatus including lamps.

40.(1) A meter shall be deemed to be correct when its limits of error, as certified by an electricity inspector, do not exceed those allowed by the standard specifications for electrical meters and when it cannot register at no load.

Accuracy of meters.

(2) Any meter, maximum load indicator or other measuring instrument for which there are for the time being no limits so allowed shall be deemed to be correct when its limit of error as

certified by an electrical inspector do not exceed three per centum at all load in excess of one tenth of full load up to full load and when it cannot register at no load.

Quality of
apparatus.

41. All consuming apparatus installed in Seychelles shall conform to these regulation and to Institution Rules, so far as applicable, and to the appropriate standard specifications.

For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that this regulation applies alike to installations constructed or supplied by the corporation and to installations supplied by private generators, subject, however, to provisions of regulation 5.

Requirements for
safety of
consumer's
installations.

42. The corporation shall not commence or continue to supply energy to a consumer's installation unless he is satisfied that it conforms to these regulations and, in particular, to the appropriate requirements of regulations 43 to 45.

General
requirements.

43. The following requirements apply to all installations—

- (a) that the supply is controlled by an efficient cut-off switch, so placed as to be readily accessible and so connected in circuit that by its means all energy can be cut off from the consumer's installation and that the neutral connection of such switch is by a removable copper link;
- (b) that the supply to each separate piece of the consumer's apparatus is controlled by an efficient cut-off switch so placed as to be readily accessible to and easily operated by the person in charge of such piece and so connected in circuit that by its means all energy can be cut off from the piece itself and from any regulating switch resistance or other device associated therewith.

Requirements for
non-industrial
installations.

44. The following requirements apply to all installations other than industrial installations —

- (a) that the wiring is of insulated and sheathed cable adequately supported and protected from mechanical damage;

- (b) that all metal fittings and apparatus are efficiently connected with earth.

45. The following requirements apply to installations in industrial and trade premises supplied at low pressure—

Trade and industry at low pressure.

- (a) that the rating of each separate piece of consuming apparatus does not exceed 3 horse power;
- (b) that the means of operation of each such piece is by a regulating switch resistance or other device designed to reduce to the minimum any interference with the supply to other consumers;
- (c) that all metal work enclosing, supporting or associated with the consumer's installation, other than that designed to serve as a conductor, is efficiently connected with earth;
- (d) that the consumer's wiring is either completely enclosed in metal which is electrically continuous and adequately protected against mechanical damage or otherwise so constructed, installed and protected as to obviate danger.

46. The following requirements apply to installation in industrial and trade premises supplied at medium pressure—

Trade and industry at medium pressure.

- (a) that all metal work enclosing, supporting or associated with the consumer's installation, other than that designed to serve as a conductor, is efficiently connected with earth;
- (b) that the consumer's wiring is either completely enclosed in metal which is electrically continuous and adequately protected against mechanical damage or otherwise so constructed, installed and protected as to obviate danger;
- (c) that where the consuming apparatus is rated at 5 horse power or more the installation includes a regulating switch resistance or other device approved by the

Chief Electrical Inspector so designed as to reduce to the minimum any interference with the supply to other consumers

Obligations of consumers

Owners to facilitate inspection.

47.(1) The owner and occupier of any premises in which an installation is situated and the owner and the person in charge of every installation shall at all reasonable times permit and facilitate the inspection and testing of the installation and the performance by an electrical inspector of all duties under these regulations.

(2) Any person who offers or threatens any resistance or obstruction to an electrical inspector in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under these regulations is liable to fine not exceeding Rs.500 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one year.

Extensions.

48.(1) A consumer shall not increase the number of lighting points, power points or machines in his installation or replace any consuming apparatus with other apparatus of greater capacity without the permission of the Chief Electrical Inspector previously given in writing.

(2) A consumer who infringes this regulation is liable to fine not exceeding Rs.500.

(3) A contractor who alters an installation in breach of this regulation is liable to fine not exceeding Rs.500 and on conviction his certificate of proficiency shall expire unless the court otherwise orders.

Obviation of interference and danger.
S.L. 109/1971.

49.(1) A consumer shall not allow any lamp or other apparatus to be used in such a manner as to cause any avoidable interference with the efficient supply of energy to other consumer.

(2) A consumer shall not allow any lamp or other apparatus to be used in such a manner as to cause any kind of danger.

(3) A consumer shall not allow any inspection lamp to be used except at extra low pressure not exceeding 50 volts.

(4) Metal casings of portable electrical tools shall be effectively connected with earth under all conditions of use.

(5) Leads from the source of energy to portable tools shall not exceed 30 feet in length unless they are operating on extra low pressure not exceeding 50 volts.

(6) No disused wiring shall remain in any installation.

50. In the event of any breach of regulation 48 occurring or becoming probable, an electrical inspector shall explain to the consumer or the occupier of the premises concerned the measures which the inspector considers most likely to prevent such interference or reduce it to the practical minimum or to obviate danger, as the case may be, and may give to such person a written direction to adopt such measures. If such person does not comply with such direction within 7 days of receiving it, the supply of energy to the premises may be discontinued until he has complied.

Power to
disconnect for
noncompliance.

51.(1) A consumer who installs any luminous tube-sign on the outside of any premises where energy is transformed to a higher voltage for the purpose of working such luminous sign shall ensure that

Supply to
luminous tube
sign on outside of
premises.

- (a) efficient cut-off switches on the lower voltage side of the transforming apparatus are provided both inside and outside the premises on which such sign is placed, in such positions as to be readily accessible and easily operated without danger in an emergency and so connected in circuit that by their means all high voltage can be cut off from the sign itself and from any regulating switch, resistance or other device associated therewith;
- (b) the cut-off switch on the outside of the premises is an approved type of Fireman's Emergency Switch mounted at 8 feet from the ground and that it is painted red with a notice "Fireman's Switch" affixed adjacent to it;
- (c) no metal work designed to be electrically charged at high voltage will be exposed so that it can be touched;

- (d) all conductors for use at high voltage (other than overhead lines and series wires connecting the parts in a luminous tube sign or the like) are completely enclosed in metal which is electrically continuous and, where necessary to obviate danger, adequately protected against mechanical damage and that such conductors are so arranged as to give a clear space of not less than three inches between the outside of their metallic coverings and the outside covering of any other electric lines not forming part of the consumer's installation, or any pipe;
- (e) all metal work enclosing, supporting or associated with the installation, other than that designed to serve as a conductor is, where necessary to prevent danger, connected with earth;
- (f) adequate means are provided for preventing any unauthorised person from coming into contact with any part of the installation which is designed to be electrically charged at high voltage and that an appropriate danger notice is displayed at the points of access thereto.
- (g) in all other respects the installation complies with the Institution Rules or regulations for the time being in force governing the installation of electric discharge lamps (high-voltage); and
- (h) that the corporation receives, immediately on the installation being made, a written notice that the consumer has made such an installation and that the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) of this paragraph have been complied with.

(2) Energy for transformation to a high-voltage for use in operating luminous tube-signs placed on the outside of any premises shall not be supplied by the corporation unless it has received the notice specified in the preceding paragraph.

52.(1) An installation comprising any apparatus which is used in conjunction with any stage or screen or otherwise howsoever in relation to any assembly of more than ten persons shall not be used otherwise than under and in accordance with an assembly permit under this regulation.

Assembly permit
for stage or
screen.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) An assembly permit shall specify the premises to which it relates and shall be granted only to the individual person intending to undertake the actual management of the installation when it is operated in the presence of an assembly and shall not be transferable.

(3) An assembly permit is subject to the ordinary conditions in paragraph (4) with any modifications stated in the permit, and to such special conditions as the Chief Electrical Inspector considers suitable to the circumstances of each case.

(4) The ordinary conditions are—

- (i) The grantee shall personally supervise the setting up, operation and dismantling of any moveable apparatus on each occasion of use.
- (ii) The leads to moveable apparatus are arranged and protected in a specified manner and do not exceed 30 feet in length.
- (iii) Specified precautions against fire are taken and specified extinguishing equipment provided and maintained.
- (iv) The installation and the moveable apparatus are inspected and tested on such occasions and at intervals as are specified.
- (v) In the case of apparatus for a stage performance a certificated wireman is in attendance throughout each occasion of use.
- (vi) The main switches, meters and apparatus in connection with the intake from the corporation's supply

shall be installed in an enclosure which shall be in a dry position and of adequate size, constructed of fire-resisting materials and ventilated to the open air. The enclosure shall be provided exclusively for the accommodation of such apparatus, and water and gas pipes shall be excluded therefrom.

- (vii) When two independent systems of lighting are provided each intake enclosure or main control room shall be illuminated by both systems.
- (viii) When a three-wire or four-wire system is brought into the premises, it shall be divided at the point of intake into two-wire services from which all main circuits shall be taken, and, except at the point of intake, the separate two-wire circuits shall nowhere approach within six feet of each other;

Provided that three-wire circuits to supply motors used for ventilation, air-conditioning or other purposes may be installed in the premises, subject to the approval of the Electricity Manager.

- (ix) All such premises when lighted shall have at least four main circuits and five in the case of a cinematograph show.

The circuits shall be as follows—

- (a) stage;
- (b) half the Auditorium and Passages;
- (c) the second half of the Auditorium and Passages;
- (d) the emergency lighting;
- (e) the lantern.

As far as possible the lights on (b) and (c) shall be arranged alternately. No two circuits shall be connected in one fitting nor shall wires of different circuit run in the same casing, tube or conduit.

- (x) Connections to stage switchboard and other control boards shall be readily accessible and all parts of switches and fuses and all conductors which are alive or liable to become alive shall be so protected that accidental contact with them is prevented, unless they are installed in a place which is inaccessible except to authorised persons.
- (xi) If it is desired to control a portion of the lights of the Auditorium from the stage, this may be permitted, provided that sufficient lights for safety purposes be maintained in circuits (b) and (c) in all parts of the Auditorium entirely independent from the stage control. In cases where circuit (e) is installed, this circuit will control the lantern only.
- (xii) The circuit (d) will be an emergency circuit supplied from an entirely different source and may be taken from a battery supply.

This circuit shall be arranged so that the emergency lighting will be automatically switched on in case of a failure of the main supply to the building. Sufficient lamps shall be provided to enable the occupants of the building to move about with safety.

The circuit (d) will also supply all exit notice lighting

No circuit connected to the aforesaid emergency supply may either run alongside or be connected to, or run in the same conduit, tubes or casing as the main supply to the building.

- (xiii) Exits, passages, etc., shall be lit to the satisfaction of the Government and EXIT NOTICE LAMPS shall be kept ALIGHT during the time the public are inside the premises.
- (xiv) The cinematograph lantern must be enclosed in a fireproof room specially built for the purpose.

No wiring other than wiring required for connecting the

apparatus in the projection room shall be taken into or through the projection room, and wiring for supplies at different voltages shall be kept apart and distinct

A separate sub-circuit shall be provided for the lighting and no apparatus other than the lights in the projection room shall be connected to such circuits

Each projector, lantern, rectifier and transformer shall be controlled by a separate double-pole switch situated in a position which is easily accessible to the operator.

No fuses shall be installed unless they are enclosed in a suitable metal switch or box, so designed as to prevent the scattering of molten metal outside the switch or box.

No socket outlets may be fixed in this room and no switches may be fixed except the control switch on circuit (e) for the lantern and a second control switch in cases where part of Auditorium lights are required to be controlled from this room. On no account may circuits (b) and (c) be controlled from inside the room.

- (xv) No fuses or socket outlets may be fixed in the film winding room.
- (xvi) All transformers shall be of the double-wound type, and any transformer on which there is or may be a voltage exceeding 250 volts and any generators or batteries and switchgear used in connection with such transformers shall be installed in an enclosure which shall comply with the provisions of subparagraph (vi) hereof.
- (xvii) Cut-outs, switchboards, fuseboards and other controlling apparatus shall be either installed in positions inaccessible to the public or so arranged and protected as to prevent interference by any unauthorized person.

All fuses must be accessible to the attendants without the use of ladders.

Local switching for lighting shall not be used in any parts of the premises accessible to the public unless the Electricity Manager so permits in writing.

- (xviii) Where any rotating apparatus is arranged to be started or stopped from a point remote from the apparatus, a suitable isolating switch shall be installed close to the apparatus.
- (xix) All enclosed switches other than tumbler switches shall have the "on" and "off" positions clearly indicated and all switches and cut-outs shall be labelled to indicate clearly the circuits which they control.
- (xx) Wiring shall not be run in a ventilating duct, flue or shaft, or installed in a liftshaft unless required for the operation of the lift.
- (xxi) Consuming apparatus other than lamps shall not be connected to the same sub-circuit as lamps.
- (xxii) A voltage greater than 250 volts shall not exist between any conductors or terminals in any fitting, except with the approval in writing of the Electricity Manager.
- (xxiii) All cables shall be protected where necessary from mechanical injury, and in places where wires run through walls, ceilings, or floors, the wires shall run in separate porcelain tubes.
- (xxiv) The use of flexible cords and cables shall not be used without written permission from the Electricity Manager and flexible cords or cables for portable apparatus shall be kept as short as possible.
- (xxv) No inflammable shades or fitting shall be installed and all suspended fittings, other than small single lamp pendants fitted at less than 12 feet above floor level, shall be provided with satisfactory means of suspension independent of the conductors.

- (xxvi) All exit boxes shall also have installed a lamp connected from the main supply.
- (xxvii) Any premises or part thereof not included in the assembly permit shall not be supplied with electricity from the mains or apparatus of the premises to which the permit relates.
- (xxviii) No temporary connections may be made without the consent of the Electricity Manager and all such connections must be removed immediately they are no longer required for the purpose for which they are made.
- (xxix) A plan of the wiring must always be hung in a conspicuous place in premises to which the assembly permit relates.

In this paragraph the expression "occasion of use" includes a rehearsal or trial showing.

(5) Any person who operates an installation in contravention of paragraph (1) is liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Temporary
installations.

53.(1) Any person desiring to install electric lighting or other apparatus in any building, tent, garden or other place for a temporary purpose only, or a certificated contractor on behalf of such person, may apply in writing to the Chief Electrical Inspector for a temporary permit for that purpose.

(2) Every such application shall be in duplicate accompanied by the prescribed fee, and shall state-

- (a) the name and address of the applicant;
- (b) short particulars of the proposed installation, including the number of lighting points and ordinary power points to be used;
- (c) the position of the proposed junction of the temporary installation with a main or other existing permanent supply line;

- (d) particulars of the existing or temporary meter to be used;
- (e) the date or dates fixed for the function for which the installation is desired and the dates on which it is proposed to install and dismantle the apparatus;
- (f) the name of the certificated contractor who will install the apparatus, if permitted;
- (g) particulars of the certificated linesmen or other persons who will be in attendance while the installation is in use;
- (h) particulars of fire extinguishers and other safety precautions.

(3) Every such application shall ordinarily be delivered at least seven days before the proposed date of installation to the Chief Electrical Inspector who may call for any further particulars he may require and arrange an inspection of the site.

(4) Subject to compliance with paragraph (3) the Chief Electrical Inspector shall in writing, either approve the application subject to such modifications as he thinks necessary to obviate danger, and to such special conditions as he prescribes, or refuse it, stating the reasons for refusal.

(5) A temporary permit under this regulation may be endorsed on the application or may be in such other form as is convenient.

(6) Any person concerned in the installation or operation of any apparatus in breach of this regulation is liable to fine not exceeding Rs.500.

Private producers

54.(1) A permit to produce electricity in Seychelles will ordinarily be granted only where owing to the situation of the installation, or proposed installation, it is not practicable for the applicant to be supplied by the corporation.

Remote sites.

Form L.

(2) An application for an ordinary permit to produce electricity shall be in the appropriate prescribed form in duplicate and the applicant shall give any further information which the Chief Electrical Inspector requires. Such information shall be deemed to be incorporated in the application.

(3) A permit to produce electricity shall be in the appropriate prescribed form, and shall be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in paragraph (4) and to such special conditions, if any, as the Chief Electrical Inspector may endorse thereon.

(4) The ordinary conditions of a permit to produce are—

- (a) if any material fact is wrongly stated in, or omitted from, the application the permit is voidable at the option of the corporation
- (b) special conditions may varied from time to time;
- (c) the permit is not transferable but a successor in title of the holder will be entitled to receive a similar permit on complying with these regulations;
- (d) no part of the installation, other than the prime mover, shall be moved with a view to reinstallation at another site in Seychelles without the written approval of the corporation;
- (e) no energy shall be supplied to any premises not mentioned in the permit;
- (f) the installation shall be maintained in accordance with the standards of safety prescribed for the installation of the corporation, as far as they are applicable, and in other respects in accordance with Institution Rules and standard specifications;
- (g) the permit may be suspended at any time by the Chief Electrical Inspector, if in his opinion the installation is not maintained in conformity with condition (f)
- (h) the permit may be cancelled by the Chief Electrical

Inspector at any time if these regulations and any special conditions are not observed;

- (i) the installation shall be open to inspection by an electrical inspector at all reasonable times

55. A transitional permit to produce electricity shall be in the prescribed form, so far as applicable, and shall be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in regulation 54 and to such special conditions, if any, as the Chief Electrical Inspector may endorse thereon and also to the following additional conditions —

Transitional
permit.
Form M.

- (a) the applicant must have been actually producing electricity in Seychelles immediately before the coming into force of these regulations, except in cases to which condition (d) applies;
- (b) no renewal, replacement or repair, other than ordinary running repairs, of any generator may be effected without the prior approval of the corporation;
- (c) the permit may be suspended at any time by the Chief Electrical Inspector if the installation is not maintained in conformity with these regulations and with any special condition, provided that in his opinion the defect can be remedied without breach of condition (b);
- (d) the permits is not transferable but a successor in title of the holder who carries on the same, or substantially the same, business will be entitled to receive a similar permit on complying with these regulations;
- (e) energy shall not be supplied to any consuming apparatus owned by a person other than the holder or a declared customer;

Provided that the successor of a declared customer who carries on substantially the same business in the same premises may be substituted on the application of the holder;

- (f) when the generator requires repairs or replacements so extensive that in the opinion of the corporation its economic life is ended, the permit shall expire.

Stand by permit.

56. The corporation may permit a telegraph company or other person to install or maintain in Seychelles an installation to be held in reserve and used to prevent or reduce interruption of any service of public importance owing to temporary failure of supply by the corporation subject to such conditions as the corporation thinks fit.

Provisions regarding accidents

Occupier to give notice of accidents.

57.(1) If any person sustains a serious shock, burn or other injury apparently as the result of the discharge of energy from an installation the occupier of the premises where such accident occurred and the person in charge of installation shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the police and to the Chief Electrical Inspector.

(2) Any such occupier or person who fails to give a notice required by the regulation is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.500.

Duties of medical men.
Form N.

58.(1) Every medical officer or practitioner who admits to a hospital, or treats, any person suffering from severe shock, burn or other injury apparently caused by contact with an installation shall forthwith send to the Chief Electrical Inspector a report of the facts in the prescribed form.

(2) Every medical officer or practitioner who certifies that a death was caused by any such injury shall send a copy of the death certificate to the Chief Electrical Inspector.

Accident reports.

59. When any accident has occurred in circumstances suggesting that any installation is in a state incompatible with public or private safety an electrical inspector shall investigate the circumstances and inspect the installation and the neighbouring conductors and report his findings in writing to the Chief Electrical Inspector who shall adopt such measures and give such directions as he thinks necessary in the interests of public and

private safety and, if he thinks that further measures are desirable in the public interest, and in any case where serious personal injury or damage to property estimated to exceed Rs. 1500 resulted from the accident, he shall report the matter to the Minister.

60.(1) Where personal injury or serious damage to property has resulted from an accident apparently due to the discharge of energy from an installation the Chief Electrical Inspector shall forthwith make such departmental investigation of the circumstances as he considers necessary and practicable and shall report the facts and his opinion to the Minister.

Enquiries into
the cause of
accidents.
S.I. 95/1975.

(2) If the Minister considers that an enquiry is necessary he shall appoint an officer or other person, or, in a difficult and complicated case, a Board of three persons, to hold an enquiry.

(3) Where a death resulted from the accident and an inquest has been ordered under Section 334(9) of the Criminal Procedure Code an appointment under this regulation shall not be made until the inquest has been concluded.

Cap. 54.

(4) If a Board is appointed the Minister shall nominate the chairman. Where an individual is appointed he has the powers of a chairman under this regulation.

(5) The duty of a Board or person so appointed is to ascertain by evidence the cause of the accident and to enquire into and report upon and to make recommendations regarding such other matters, if any, relevant to public or private safety as are specified in the terms of reference.

(6) The chairman shall convene the Board and decide all matters incidental to the proceedings and in particular may direct that any part of the enquiry be held at the site of the accident and the members of the Board may personally inspect any site, premises or installation after reasonable notice to the occupier, consumer or other person concerned.

(7) A chairman has all the powers of the magistrates' court to procure and enforce the attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

(8) A summons to a witness shall be in the form prescribed or in the form of a summons to a witness in the magistrates' court in civil proceedings with such variations as may be necessary and may be served by an usher or by a police officer or by any other person authorised by the chairman to serve process.

(9) The chairman shall record, or cause to be recorded, the oral evidence in such manner as he thinks fit.

(10) The chairman may, in his discretion, admit documentary evidence without formal proof of the documents but in other respects he shall, as far as practicable, observe and enforce the law of evidence.

(11) Every witness at an enquiry under this regulation shall answer any question put to him by the chairman save that he shall not be compelled to answer any question, or to produce any document, the tendency of which would be to expose him to any criminal charge.

An answer by a witness at any such inquiry shall not, except in the case of any criminal proceedings for perjury in respect of such answer, be admissible in evidence against him in any proceedings, civil or criminal.

(12) The hearing of witnesses under this regulation shall ordinarily be open to the press and to the public, but the chairman may in his discretion direct that any part of the hearing be in private. The other proceedings shall be in public or in private as the chairman thinks fit.

(13) No person is entitled to be represented by an advocate at an enquiry under this regulation but the chairman may in his discretion permit an advocate present at a public session to suggest a question and the chairman may, if he thinks fit, put a question so suggested to a witness.

(14) Any person who interrupts an enquiry under this regulation, or refuses to leave the place where it is held when the chairman directs the proceedings to continue in private, is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.500 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one year.

(15) As soon as practicable, the chairman shall forward to the Minister the report of the Board stating their findings or opinion as to the accident and their opinion or recommendations on any other matter stated in the terms of reference. Any member of the Board may appeal an individual statement on any particular point or matter on which he dissents from the opinion of the other members.

(16) No part of a report under this regulation shall be communicated to any person unless and until the Minister directs communication or authorises publication.

Miscellaneous

61.(1) Instructions in Creole, English and French for the treatment of persons suffering from electric shock shall be posted in a conspicuous and accessible position in the premises of every private producer and of every trade and industrial consumer.

Shock treatment.

(2) Any producer or occupier of premises who makes default in complying with paragraph (1) is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.250.

62. Any person aggrieved by a decision by the Chief Electrical Inspector pursuant to these regulations may appeal to the Minister.

Appeal.

63. Any notice or other process under the Act or these regulations relating to an installation may be served on the person having, at the time of service, apparent control or management of the installation or, if no such person can be found without delay, on the occupier of the premises or, in the case of a producer's installation, by post or otherwise on the holder of the permit.

Service of process.

64.(1) Neither the Government nor the corporation shall be liable for any loss or damage to a permitted producer or to a consumer or to any part of a private installation resulting from anything done or intended to be done in pursuance of the Act or these regulations or any agreement thereunder, unless the loss or damage is due to the wilful default of their agents or servants.

Liability of licensee.
S.I. 36/1963.

(2) Neither the Government nor the corporation shall be responsible for any cessation or deficiency of the supply of electricity and will not be liable for any loss or damage direct or consequential due to or arising from such cessation or deficiency resulting from any cause within the consumer's premises or from strike, lock-out, war, act of God, legislative action or embargo, or from breakdown or stoppage of machinery, or from interruption of supply from whatever cause, and whether or not such cause be attributed to the act or omission of any employee or agent of the corporation.

Supply and Tariff

Application for
supply.
Form H.
S.I. 36/1963.
S.I. 109/1971.

65.(1) Application for—

- (a) the supply of electricity to an existing installation;
- (b) the supply of electrical energy to a new installation;
- (c) permission to extend an existing installation;
- (d) permission to alter or rewire an existing installation;
- (e) permission for reconnection to an existing installation,

must be made to the corporation in writing, employing the appropriate prescribed form (if any) in duplicate, and the applicant shall give any further information which the corporation requires.

Inspection.

(2) As soon as practicable after receipt of an application the corporation shall cause the premises and installation to be inspected and shall inform the applicant in writing of the result of the inspection, giving particulars of any alterations required to render the installation fit and safe to receive the supply.

(3) No electrical work of any kind for which an application has to be made under paragraph (1) may be commenced until an official notification of approval by the Electricity Manager or Chief Electrical Inspector has been received by the Contractor.

66.(1) The corporation shall fix or incorporate between the service line and each consumer's installation a meter or meters and a service fuse calibrated to obviate danger to the consumer's premises or installation and shall seal these with a device designed to deny access thereto by any person, other than an inspector or a wireman employed by the corporation.

Meters.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) Every meter shall remain the property of the corporation, whether fixed to the premises of the consumer or not, and the prescribed rent shall be paid by the consumer in respect of it.

(3) No one excepting the authorised employees of the corporation shall disconnect or unseal the corporation's meters, indicators or main fuses or in any way to interfere with the service line or lines or meter connections.

(4) No obstruction shall be placed in the vicinity of any meter which shall be a hindrance to the corporation's meter reader, and the existence of such an obstruction shall constitute a breach of these regulations.

(5) The consumer is liable to the corporation for the safe keeping of all meters and all other electrical apparatus belonging to the corporation which are installed on the consumer's premises, and should any damage or injury be caused thereto by fire, water, accident or by any other agency for which the corporation or its employees are not responsible, the consumer must pay to the corporation the cost of making good any such damage or injury.

67.(1) Service lines will, if the application is approved, be installed at nominal cost of Rs. 10/- from any corporation's supply line having sufficient capacity to any approved position of the meter or main fuses or junction box within 50 yards thereof, provided that the corporation reserves the right to require special terms to be arranged where it is necessary for the service line to cross any property not belonging to the consumer. All costs arising out of a distance exceeding 50 yards must be paid in advance by the consumer in order to obtain his supply.

Service Mains.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) The Electricity Manager or his representative shall determine the point at which the service line or cable shall enter the premises.

(3) The service line shall be deemed to end at the corporation's main fuses, or circuit-breaker.

(4) (a) In large installations and installations in multi-storey buildings the owner shall provide a rising main from the position of the corporation's main fuses to each storey of the building and shall in each such storey install lateral mains. Such rising and/or lateral mains shall be maintained in a safe and efficient condition by the owner at all times and shall have provision for sealing by the Electricity Manager or his representative who upon request by the owner shall unseal such mains for the purpose of maintenance. Upon completion of the purpose aforesaid the Electricity Manager or his representative shall reseal the said mains.

(b) In such installations, the Corporation's meters shall be grouped or distributed along the lateral mains from the rising main at positions on each floor to be determined by the Electricity Manager or his representative.

(c) In such installations, the Electricity Manager shall approve the type and capacity of the rising and lateral mains to be installed and the method of connecting meters thereto and the owner shall comply accordingly.

(d) In such installations, the owner shall renew or increase the capacity of the rising or lateral mains or both if such renewal or increase is considered necessary by the Electricity Manager.

Table
S.I. 43/1961.
S.I. 31/1975.

63.(1) The fees and charges specified in the Schedule shall be paid in respect of the services and supplies mentioned therein.

(2) Every applicant for the supply of electricity shall, before

such supply in connected, deposit with the corporation such sum as security as the corporation may require not exceeding the estimated average amount of the charges payable for two months' consumption of the supply applied for, as estimated by the corporation.

(3) Any deposit paid under this regulation shall be maintained free of interest throughout the period of supply and shall not be applied towards payment of any fees, charges or arrears incurred in respect of such supply unless such supply has been or is about to be disconnected.

69.(1) Consumer's meters shall be read on behalf of the corporation as nearly as is practicable at intervals of one month and a bill for the charges incurred shall be sent to each consumer as soon as practicable after each reading.

Meter reading.

(2) The period of charge is the interval between reading and reading and is ordinarily treated as one whole month but where, on change of tenancy or for other cause, the interval is abnormal, monthly charges are deemed to accrue from day to day.

70. Consumers' bills become payable on presentation and if not paid within 14 days are deemed to be in arrear.

Bills payable on presentation.
S.I. 99/1978.

71.(1) Where a bill has been in arrear for seven days the corporation may present to the consumer a notice of demand and warning, in the prescribed form and if the bill remains unpaid for a further period of seven days may cut off the supply of electricity to the consumer.

Cutting off for arrears.
S.I. 31/1975.
S.I. 99/1978.
Form O.

(2) If after disconnection of the electricity supply the debt remains unpaid the corporation may sue for and summarily recover the amount due before the competent court.

(3) Where a consumer's bill is in arrears, a sum equal to the accrued day to day monthly charge as indicated by the meter readings shall, in addition to the debt for the arrears, be due and payable by the consumer.

(4) On payment of all arrears the reconnection fee and of such

deposit as the corporation requires, the supply shall be re-stored.

Approval of
cables accesso-
ries and
apparatus.
S.I. 109/1971.

72. All wires, cables, lamps, accessories, fittings, motors, starters, and other apparatus used on installations, must be of a design and construction approved by the Electricity Manager and all such apparatus shall not be inferior to the standard specified by the British Standards Institution.

Submission of
samples to
Electricity
Manager.

73. Samples of wires, cables, lamps, accessories, fittings and apparatus to be used shall be submitted to the Electricity Manager for approval if he so requests and may be retained by him for comparison with materials forming part of an installation.

Position of entry.
S.I. 109/1971.

74.(1) The consumer shall provide main cables from the corporation's main or service junction box as directed by the Electricity Manager and, where there is more than one consumer in the same premises, the second and other consumer shall do likewise.

(2) A second or other consumer who requires a supply from an existing service shall, if so required by the Electricity Manager, provide cables of the same size as the existing consumer or consumers where this is necessary to ensure that all cables between the consumer's fuses and the corporation's fuses, cannot become overloaded.

(3) The positions to be occupied by the Corporation's main fuses or circuit breakers and meters will be at the discretion of the Electricity Manager.

Meter boards.
S.I. 109/1971.

75. The consumer must provide meter boards made of hard wood. Meter board must be varnished and mounted on porcelain bobbin insulators 1 1/4 inches in length or other form of support approved by the Electricity Manager. The meter boards are to be fitted to the wall so that the base is not more than 6 feet from the ground.

They are to be fixed with No. 14 gauge screws, 3 inches long which are to be screwed through the meter board and the bobbin insulators or approved supports in rawlplugs, or into hard wood blocks securely cemented in position.

In the case of meter boards hinged to facilitate inspection, the front should be not less than 1/2 inch thick.

The contractor must ascertain from the Electricity Manager whether the meter board should be made suitable for fixing single-phase meters or if it should be suitable for polyphase meters with such current transformers as may be necessary.

76.(1) The consumer must provide main switchgear to control the main lighting and main power circuit and the wiring is to be in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the Electricity Manager.

Consumer main
switchgear.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) Switch or circuit breaker - A linked switch or circuit-breaker must be provided in each main circuit and must be mounted on or adjacent to the meter board. It must be connected between the corporation's meter and the consumer's wiring, unless hereinafter exempted by the provisions of these regulations or by the Electricity Manager in writing.

(3) Condition requiring the provision of an Earth-Leakage Circuit-Breaker - Subject to the exemptions hereinafter appearing there shall be provided in every installation on or adjacent to the meter board an earth-leakage protective device or devices which on the occurrence of an earth-fault will disconnect from the supply all line conductors of the faulty circuit or circuits.

Exemptions—

- (a) Where the maximum possible earth-leakage current from a circuit can be proved by test to be greater than twice the current necessary to operate the fuse or circuit breaker protecting the circuit;

Provided that, if a fuse having a fusing factor of less than 1.5 protects the circuit, the maximum possible earth-leakage current must be proved to be greater than three times the load current rating of the fuse in order that this exemption applies;

- (b) Installations having no exposed metal requiring earthing in accordance with these regulations;

- (c) Where the load current rating of the fuses or circuit breaker controlling the circuit does not exceed 30 amperes and the metal to be protected is bonded to the metal sheaths and/or armouring of the corporation's supply cable where so provided and expressly permitted, and it is proved that the requirement at (a) above is complied with;

(4) Conditions governing the installation of an earth-leakage circuit breaker where required —

- (a) Where the earth leakage protective device is of the voltage operated type;
 - (i) The device must operate at not more than 40 volts rise between the metal to be protected and the general mass of earth.
 - (ii) The device must break all phases of a polyphase circuit, and it must break the phase and neutral of a single phase circuit. This requirement shall be deemed to be met by the use of a single-pole earth-leakage circuit breaker, as a relay to cause the proper interruption of the protected circuit by another interrupting device.
 - (iii) The connection between the earth terminal of the operating coil and the auxiliary earth electrode should be fully insulated copper wire of not less than 4mm square (7/.029 inches) sectional area and coloured black.
 - (iv) The resistance of the auxiliary earth electrode to the general mass of earth in ohms shall not exceed two hundred and fifty divided by the number of operating coils connected between the consumer's earth continuity conductor and the auxiliary earth-electrode. The auxiliary earth electrode should be situated at least ten feet away from other earthed metal work, metal water pipe, and the like.

- (b) Where the earth-leakage protective device is of the

differential current type, it must be arranged to operate when the leakage current to earth attains 15% of the rated current for the circuit or 5 amperes whichever is the greater. It shall also comply with subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a). The differential current type of protective device shall not be used when the consumer's earth electrode resistance exceeds eight ohms, except in conjunction with a voltage-operated type of protective device.

(5) Fuses —

In all cases, except where the circuit wiring is protected by an over-current trip in a circuit-breaker a single pole fuse must be provided for each phase conductor only in the case of all A.C. circuits.

These fuses may be combined with the main switch or a suitable splitter unit may be used.

(6) Fuses and unlinked switches are prohibited in the neutrals of all A.C. circuits and sub-circuits.

77. All lighting and/or power installations requiring a supply of alternating current more than 60 amperes must be wired in two or three separate main circuits as the Electricity Manager shall direct.

Balancing of
load.
S.I. 109/1971.

78.(1) All fuses excepting those supplying water-tight lighting fittings in positions exposed to the weather or to damp must be contained in distribution fuse-boards or splitter units of a type approved by the Electricity Manager.

Installation of
fuses.
S.I. 109/1971.

No connection other than the cables supplying the distribution board may be made direct to the distribution board bus-bars. All connections must be made at the front of distribution fuse-boards and they must be easily accessible. No live metal is permitted at the back of the insulating bases or supports of the fuse-boards. Every fuse shall have on its case or cover, or in an adjacent conspicuous position an indelible indication of its proper current rating for the protection of the circuit which it controls. No fuse

shall be installed less than 4 feet above the floor in a garage.

(2) Where two or more 240 volt fuses or distribution fuse boards fed from different phases are mounted less than 6 feet apart, they shall each be enclosed with incombustible insulating material or an earthed metal box marked 415 volts as the case may be. They must be so arranged that it is possible to obtain access in turn to live terminals and the like without simultaneously exposing parts between which there may be voltages exceeding 250 volts. A metal-clad distribution fuse-board or bus-bar chamber shall be provided with effective means of isolation from the supply.

Double pole
distribution fuse
boards.
S.I. 109/1971.

79.(1) In double pole distribution fuse-boards the bus-bar connected to the phase shall be on the upper half of the box.

(2) Linked switches and switch-and-fuse units shall be so connected that when the switch is in the "off" position the fuses and terminals of cables which they control shall be accessible without danger of electric shock.

Distribution fuse
boards.
S.I. 109/1971.
S.I. 31/1975.

80.(1) The wiring from distribution fuse-Boards is to be so arranged that the circuits supplied therefrom may be easily traced. Distribution boards shall be wired with fuses mounted vertically and circuits shall be connected from left to right.

In domestic installations a distribution fuse-boards supplying a maximum of four 15 amperes socket-outlets may be controlled by a 30 ampere main switchfuse.

In industrial and commercial installations a distribution fuse-board supplying a maximum of three 15 amperes socket-outlets may be controlled by a 30 ampere main switchfuse.

(2) In the case of a distribution fuseboard supplying more than one freezer cabinet, refrigerated display cabinet or non-domestic refrigerator a 30 ampere main switch is permitted to control a distribution fuseboard supplying a maximum of three 15 amperes socket-outlets.

81.(1) Every sub-circuit shall be connected to a separate way in a distribution fuse board or splitter unit. Where there is only one sub-circuit it may be directly connected to the main switchgear

Final sub-circuits.
S.I. 109/1971.
S.I. 31/1975.

(2) The number of points that may be connected to a lighting final sub-circuit with a rating not exceeding 4.3 ampere shall be ten but 5 ampere socket-outlets cannot be incorporated in a final sub-circuit of this nature. Where 2 ampere 3 pin socket outlets are installed for supplying table lamps or table fans, these socket-outlets shall each be assumed to require 1/2 ampere and they can be connected in a lighting final sub-circuit.

(3) The number of 5 ampere 3 pin socket-outlets that may be connected to a final sub-circuit is two.

(4) Ten 13 ampere 3 pin socket-outlets with spurs not exceeding half the number of socket outlets in the ring and each spur supplying not more than two 13 ampere 3 pin socket-outlets or one 13 ampere socket-outlet and one fixed appliance per spur may be connected to a 30 ampere final sub-circuit or to a 30 ampere switchfuse with 2.5 mm square size cable. In all such cases the ring circuit shall be installed.

(5) Two 13 ampere 3 pin socket-outlets or one such socket-outlet and one fixed appliance except an air conditioner may be connected to a 15 ampere final subcircuit or a 15 ampere switchfuse with size 2.5 mm square size cables.

(6) Whenever 15 ampere 3 pin socket-outlets are installed every such socket outlet shall be assumed to require 15 amperes. Where one such socket-outlet is installed it shall be connected to a 15 ampere main switchfuse, and where more than one such socket-outlet is installed each socket-outlet shall be connected to a separate way in a distribution fuse-board.

(7) The following provisions shall apply in the case of air conditioners;

- (a) each air conditioner in an installation shall have a separate subcircuit the wiring of which shall be of adequate capacity for the loading of the air condi-

tioner and in any case shall not be less than 2.5mm square copper;

- (b) the air conditioner subcircuit shall be protected by a suitably rated fuse or circuit breaker situated at the distribution board; and
- (c) a means of isolation shall be provided at the point of installation of the air conditioner consisting of—
 - (i) a 15 ampere 3 pin socket outlet; or
 - (ii) a suitably rated circuit breaker.

(8) Final sub-circuits supplying one lamp or an appliance other than a motor are limited to 30 amperes. Above this limit approval in writing must be obtained of them from the Electricity Manager before the work is commenced.

(9) Ring circuits using socket-outlets with fused plugs are permitted and the number of points connected in each ring circuit shall comply with the foregoing requirements and the total load in each such circuit shall not exceed 30 amperes.

Construction of
fuses.
S.I. 109/1971.

82. Every fuse shall be mounted securely on a non-inflammable, non-absorbent insulating base. It shall be so constructed and arranged as effectively to interrupt the current before it so exceeds the working rate as to involve danger. It shall be of such construction as to prevent danger from overheating or from arcing or from the scattering of hot metal or other substance when the fuse operates. It shall be either of such construction or so protected by an adjacent or incorporated switch that the fusible portion may be readily renewed without danger.

The fusible portion shall be of such size that it will interrupt in one minute or less a current equal to twice the I.E.E. rating of the smallest cable protected by it.

Fuses may not be incorporated in ceiling roses or socket-outlets.

An approved cartridge fuse of rating appropriate to the rating of the appliance it protects may be incorporated within a plug complying with British Standard 1363.

Fuses for installation in place where inflammable or explosive atmospheres are likely to be present shall be of the flame-proof type.

Fuses controlling a three-phase circuit having a rating exceeding 30 amperes shall be of the cartridge type having a breaking capacity certified in accordance with the relevant British Standard of such normally manufactured value as the Electricity Manager may specify.

83.(1) All tumbler switches must be of the totally insulated type and must be mounted on non-inflammable, non-absorbent insulating bases. They must have a break, the length of which should be not less than 5/16 inch for a 5 ampere switch, excepting micro-gap switches approved in writing by the Electricity Manager for use on A.C. only.

Construction and installation of switches.
S.I. 109/1971.

The switch must have a definite mechanical action and must be so constructed that the contacts cannot be left in the "ON" position when the knob is in the "OFF" position. Where a switch is connected in an inductive circuit it must have a current rating of at least twice the total steady current which it is required to carry except when it is specifically designed to break an inductive load or its full rated capacity.

- (2) All switches must be connected in series with the phase conductor supplying the circuit which the switch is intended to control.
- (3) If lampholders incorporating switches are used, they must be of the all-insulated type and must be controlled by a wall switch in the same room.

84.(1) Tumbler switches and socket-outlets must not be installed in bath-rooms, washing rooms or other positions where the presence of water would increase the severity of a possible shock. In these positions, all appliances must be of totally insulated type, unless the Electricity Manager otherwise directs in writing. Similarly braided flexible conductors shall not be used, only T.R.S. or P.V.C. insulated and sheathed flexible cables shall be used in such situations.

Fittings in damp situations
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) Every lampholder situated in a bathroom, washing room or similar place, or which is within reach from a person standing on a cement tile, stone or earth-floor, must be so shrouded with insulating material that it is impossible to touch any of its contacts or the cap of the lamp, and where subject to accidental damage the lampholder shall be further protected by an earthed guard.

(3) Portable inspection lamps for use in places normally exposed to the weather or where the floor is liable to be wet shall be of the totally insulated type and shall be operated at a voltage not exceeding 50 volts between conductors.

Luminous
discharge
lighting.
S.I. 109/1971.

85. Low voltage luminous discharge fittings may be used on A.C. or D.C. circuits up to 250 volts, provided that suitable control gear is connected. On A.C. circuits inductive ballast type control gear shall include a power factor correction capacitor with high resistance leak and a radio interference suppression capacitor. The corrected power factor shall be not less than 85%. The construction of such lighting fittings and control gear should be in accordance with Institution Regulations and they shall not be connected to the corporation's supply unless approval has been given by the Electricity Manager.

The cable from the fitting to the ceiling rose shall be continuous without joints or adaptors except in the case of D.C. circuits where one lampholder and laynet plug may be connected to permit simple polarity reversal provided that the current does not exceed 1 ampere.

Installation of
socket-outlets.
S.I. 109/1971.

86.(1) Socket-outlets shall,

- (a) where connected to D.C. circuits, be controlled by a switch mounted on the same block or which is combined with the socket-outlet;
- (b) where connected to A.C. circuits, comply with subparagraph (a) above where the plug is readily withdrawable from the socket-outlet as a means of interruption of the supply taken from the socket-outlet;
- (c) if mounted in one room and fed from different phases, be at least 6 feet apart;

- (d) if of the 3 pin round-pin type, be so constructed that it is impossible to insert a standard 2 pin plug either into the current terminals or into one current terminal. It must also be impossible to insert a live pin of the plug into a live tube while any other pin of the plug is completely exposed. It must also be impossible for the plug pins to touch the wrong terminals or the face-plate in the case of the flush fitting type;
 - (e) if used on 415 volt circuits, be metal-clad and used in conjunction with plugs incorporating an efficient means of making the earth connection.
- (2) Socket-outlets shall—
- (a) not be fixed in floors;
 - (b) not be fixed in bathrooms;
 - (c) not be used for permanent lighting of any kind or for non-portable appliances;
 - (d) not be fixed less than 4 feet above floor level unless they are of the shuttered or interlock type;
 - (e) in garages be fixed not less than 4 feet above floor level unless they are of the flame proof type;
 - (f) only be used for supplying portable appliances including airconditioners, and as local means of isolation of luminous discharge lamp transformers where such use is permitted under these regulations in respect of the installation of luminous discharge lighting.

87. Whenever a fuse would normally be installed to protect a cable, a circuit breaker may be substituted, provided that it will open the circuit when a current flows equal to not more than twice the rating of the smallest cable it is intended to protect, except that when used to control a motor not exceeding 20 H.P. it may be fitted with a suitable time-delay to permit the flow of the current required for acceleration from rest; provided always that the

Circuit breaker.
S.L. 109/1971.

Electricity Manager may at his discretion require it to be designed, constructed and type-tested so that it has a certified breaking capacity.

Fixing of cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

88.(1) All porcelain cleats, clips, saddles or clamps are to be firmly secured to walls by screws either into hard-wood blocks cemented in position or into rawlplugs. In damp situations the screw shall be of non-rusting metal.

(2) Cables which are not armoured or enclosed in approved type metal conduits shall not be installed in lift or hoist shafts except where they are trailing cables required for the operation or control of the lift or hoist.

Sizes and types
of cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

89.(1) All cables except mineral insulated metal sheathed cable, must be stranded and no cable smaller than 1.5 mm square (3/029 inches) may be used.

(2) Only those types of cables which are expressly permitted by the Institution Rules may be used in any part of an installation.

(3) Every single-core cable and every core of a twin or multicore cable shall be identified at its terminals either by using coloured sleeves or discs, or by other means of permanent identification. All cable and core identifications shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Institution Rules.

Installation of
V.R.I. cables
(braided.)
S.I. 109/1971.

90.(1) V.R.I. and braided cable shall be secured between porcelain cleats, except as provided for below. These cleats are to be spaced at a distance of not more than two feet apart and shall ensure that the wires are separated from each other and from the wall or building. It shall not be hidden in ceilings, or behind partitions, but must be exposed in view throughout its length, except where protection is to consist of hardwood casing (the capping of which is to be secured by screws), and must be provided in all places less than 6 feet above floor level.

(2) Approved type metal conduits installed in accordance with Institution Rules may be substituted for capping and cosing but special written permission must be obtained for such installations.

(3) Where it is necessary to bend the above cables, the radius of the inside of the bend shall not be less than four times the overall diameter of the cable.

91.(1) T.R.S. or P.V.C. sheathed cable must be run on surfaces or if buried in cement or concrete must be encased in P.V.C. Conduits or earthed galvanised hard drawn screwed conduits, the ends of conduits being sealed with compound. Written permission must first be obtained from the Electricity Manager for such conduit work. When run on surfaces it must be properly secured by clips, saddles or clamps, the edges of which should be rounded off to avoid mechanical damage to the sheathing of the cable. T.R.S. cables may not be buried in plaster.

Installation of
T.S.R. and
P.V.C. sheathed
cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) T.R.S. or P.V.C. sheathed cables may be buried in cement without being encased in metal or P.V.C. conduits only after written permission has been obtained from the Electricity Manager.

(3) Where it is necessary to bend the above cables, the radius of the inside of the bend shall not be less than four times the overall diameter of the cable.

(4) Where T.R.S. or P.V.C. sheathed cables are to be concealed in cement or plaster, the authorised electrical contractor shall make such arrangements with the architect or building contractor as are necessary to ensure that all such cables including earth continuity conductors shall be examined by the Electricity Manager or his authorised representative during the course of one visit to each floor of the building before the cement or plaster is applied over such cables. All soldering of joints in earth continuity conductors which are to be concealed in cement or plaster shall be completed before the Electricity Manager is requested to examine the cables which it is intended to conceal.

92. Metal-sheathed cables are permitted only when run on surfaces or enclosed in insulated conduits or embedded in cement and in all cases to be in accordance with Institution Rules.

Metal sheathed
cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

P.V.C. insulated
cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

93. P.V.C. insulated cables may be used in indoor situations under the same conditions as are specified in Regulations 89 and 90 above. They may also be used for concealed wiring, properly buried in plaster provided they are not in contact with any mettalic frame or reinforcement mesh or the like therein, and provided that arrangements are made for examination in accordance with Regulations 91 (4) hereof.

P.V.C. insulated cables may also be run on the suface without protection provided that—

- (a) where they are installed on brick walls or other similar sufaces, they are run on teak or hardwood battens and secured thereto by lead clips or other saddles approved by the Electricity Manager in writing;
- (b) where they are run less than 6 feet above floor level, they shall be adequately protected from mechanical damage;
- (c) where they are used in workshops or factories and the Electricity Manager is of the opinion that there is risk of mechanical damage, they shall be adequately protected.

Cables exposed
to heat and/or
sunlight and
cables in special
situations.
S.I. 109/1971.

94.(1) Rubber insulated and thermo-plastic insulated cables shall not be installed in any situation where the ambient air temperature inside a duct or other adjacent space is likely to exceed 113 F.

(2) Where such cables are installed in a situation where they would be likely to be exposed to direct sunlight they must be of special manufacture or otherwise protected after erection against direct sunlight.

(3) In damp situations or in places where smoke or other deleterious fumes are likely to be deposited on the cables, only copper or T.R.S. or P.V.C. sheathed cables are to be used on porcelain cleats. Above ceilings and along walls cables shall be run vertically or horizontally, and where run horizontally they should wherever possible be fixed to the side of beams.

Where run above ceilings, cables shall always be run along the sides of beams or rafters. Where cables are concealed in walls, any horizontal runs of cable shall be installed within twelve inches of a floor or ceiling.

95. The requirements of regulations B.45-52 of Institution Rules (14th-Edition) shall be complied with in full. It shall be deemed impracticable to prevent contact between earth-continuity conductors, metal sheathed cables, metal conduits, and the like and metal water pipes whenever a fixed electric water heater or other apparatus ensuring metallic contact between a metal water pipe and the earth continuity conductor is installed.

Segregation of various services in buildings.
S.I. 109/1971.

96.(1) Conductors which are neither protected by metallic sheathing nor run in conduit shall be protected by non-inflammable insulating bushes or tubes where they pass through walls, partitions, floors and roofs of buildings or other structures. The insulating bushes or tubes must be so placed that if moisture should enter them it will immediately drain away.

Cables passing through floors and partitions.
S.I. 109/1971.

Where the bush or tube passes through a floor it must reach two inches above the floor and one inch below the underside of the ceiling. That portion of the tubing which protrudes above the floor must be efficiently protected against mechanical damage. All such bushes or tubes are to be continuous throughout their lengths. V.R.I. and braided cables of different polarity may not occupy the same bush or tube, but twin core cables may be run in such bushes.

(2) Where the insulating bush or tube, or a duct is large enough to assist a fire to spread by passing from floor to floor or horizontally along it, suitable fire-resisting barriers shall be fitted inside at appropriate points, and any holes in these barriers shall be not larger than is necessary for the cables to pass through.

97. No cables or bare conductor shall carry current in excess of the rating assigned to it by Institution Rules, due regard being given to the governing ambient temperature at the place concerned and in the case of a cable used for luminous discharge lighting to the provisions of the regulations the installation of apparatus for luminous discharge lighting.

Current rating of cables and bare conductors.
S.I. 109/1971.

Joints in cables.
S.I. 109/1971.

98.(1) Joints in straight runs of cables are not permitted unless permission in writing is obtained from the Electricity Manager. Where joints are specially authorised they must be soldered and lapped with rubber, P.V.C. or equivalent to a thickness not less than that of the cables original insulation and with waterproof protection tape so as to render the joint moisture-proof.

Shrouded mechanical connectors may also be used to make the joint, where authorised in writing by the Electricity Manager.

Such connectors shall be so arranged that no live part can be exposed in service.

(2) Where joints are permitted the cables connected must be supported on either side of the joint or connector at a distance of not more than 2 inches from the connector by means of cleats or saddles, and mechanical connectors shall be contained within the recess in the wood block or base of a lighting fitting on the surface of a wall or ceiling.

(3) Not more than two cables shall be joined together except in suitable switches, connecting boxes, ceiling roses, socket outlets and fuses.

(4) The junction between non-flexible and flexible cables must be made in a ceiling rose or other approved junction box, in such a manner that there is no appreciable stress upon the conductors or terminals.

Cable termina-
tions.
S.I. 109/1971.

99.(1) In damp situations, the ends of the conductors of rubber or plastic insulated cables shall be soldered together.

(2) In all situations the ends of the conductors of all cables having a sectional area greater than that of 6mm (7/1044 inches) shall be soldered into sockets of such a size as to contain all the strands of the conductor, except where substantial mechanical clamps of adequate size approved in writing by the Electricity Manager are provided.

(3) Where rubber or thermo-plastic insulated cables are connected to bare conductors or bus-bars rated for a maximum

working temperature of 194° F the insulation shall be removed for a distance of six inches from the connection.

100. Where cables on one circuit cross over cables of another circuit, the cables shall be kept apart at the point of crossing by a teak or hardwood barrier or by means of one of the circuits being enclosed in non-combustible non-absorbent insulating tubes.

Cable crossings.
S.I. 109/1971.
S.I. 109/1971.

101.(1) Flexible cords shall only be used to connect from a socket-outlet or ceiling rose to any fitting or appliance.

Flexible cords.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) Stranding of flexible cords shall not be less than 0.75 mm square (23/10076 inches) excepting fittings cables which may be stranded 0.5mm square (14/10076 inches) if appropriate.

(3) Where the temperature in the vicinity of the flexible cord exceeds 131° F, heat resisting type flexible cords must be used as specified in Institution Regulation B 36 (i) 14th Edition.

102. All electrical fittings installed in outdoor positions or exposed to dripping water or externally condensed moisture are to be of a water-tight pattern approved in writing by the Electricity Manager.

Watertight fittings.
S.I. 109/1971.

They must be wired with P.V.C. sheathed cables for outdoor runs, but indoors T.R.S. or P.V.C. sheathed cables can also be used.

Every such fitting must be separately fused, the fuse or fuses being installed in a protected position as near to the fitting as possible.

103. No electric motor, cooker, heater, air-conditioner, refrigerator, or other electrical apparatus may be connected to the corporation's supply until its installation has been approved and tested by the Electricity Manager.

Installation of electric motors, cookers, heaters, refrigerators, or other electrical apparatus.
S.I. 109/1971

104.(1) All metal work liable to become alive in the event of the insulation becoming defective must be efficiently earthed, excepting cases specifically exempted in Institution Rules.

Earthing.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) Every conductor used as an earth continuity conductor or earthing lead shall —

- (a) be of high conductivity copper, continuous throughout its length and without joints except by mechanical clamps approved in writing by the Electricity Manager;
- (b) be protected against mechanical injury and where necessary against corrosion;
- (c) have a sectional area not less than 4 mm square (7/029 inches) except in bathrooms where it shall be not less than 6 mm square (7/036 inches);
- (d) in any case, have a sectional area not less than one half that of the conductors to be protected, subject to a maximum of 70 mm square (0.1 square inches);
- (e) where in accordance with the provision of regulation 95 segregation of services is impracticable, be rigidly and permanently connected to the metal work of baths, exposed pipes, sinks, tanks, exposed structural steelwork, and the metal framework of lifts, hoists and other mobile electrical apparatus;
- (f) terminate in a soldered socket unless an earthing system approved in writing by the Electricity Manager is installed.

Earth continuity
conductor.
S.I. 109/1971.

105.(1) The connection where permitted of the earth continuity conductor to a metal pipe shall be made above ground by means of a non-ferrous metal clamp complying with B.S. 951 and Institution Rules and approved by the Electricity Manager.

(2) The connection of the earth continuity conductor to each earth electrode shall be readily accessible and it shall be protected by enclosure within a brick or cement chamber approximately nine inches square by inside measurement, such chamber being provided with a removable cover.

The top of such chamber may either be flush with the ground or may protrude above ground level.

The earth continuity conductor itself shall be protected by a suitable earthed metal conduit from the point where it leaves the building right up to the aforementioned chamber.

Before inspection and test by the Electricity Manager or his representative the actual connection to the earth wire (made by a soundly soldered junction or substantial non-ferrous clamp) shall be painted with bituminous paint.

(3) Each independent earth electrode shall be not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter and not less than six feet in length, except in the case of solid extensible earth rods or earth plates approved in writing by the Electricity Manager.

(4) Each auxiliary earth electrode connected to an earth leakage circuit-breaker shall be not less than 3/4 inches in diameter and not less than six feet in length and the connection of the cable to such electrode shall be readily accessible and in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (2) above.

106.(1) The electrical impedance of the earth continuity conductor and earthing lead measured from the connection with the main earth electrode or earth-leakage circuit-breaker to any other position in the completed installation must not exceed 1 ohm.

Resistance of
earthing circuit.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) The sum of the resistance measured in (1) above, and the resistance of the main earth electrode to the general mass of earth shall be low enough to permit the passage of and the connection permanently capable of conducting a current to earth of not less than twice the current necessary to melt the fuses or trip the circuit-breaker protecting the apparatus or circuit whose insulation has become defective. In the case of circuits protected by a fuse having a fusing factor of less than 1.5 the aforementioned sum shall be low enough to permit the passage of and the connection permanently capable of conducting a current to earth of not less than three times the load current rating of the fuse.

(3) Where in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 95 of these regulations segregation of services is impracticable the earth continuity shall be bonded to a metallic water pipe in

addition to being connected to the main earthing electrode and to the operating coil of an earth-leakage circuit-breaker where such circuit-breaker is installed. Where such bonding is carried out, the authorised electrical contractor shall also place a proper sufficient and suitable bond across the water meter where the water meter is upstream of the point of connection of the earth continuity conductor.

Protective
multiple
earthing.
S.I. 109/1971.

107. Where protective multiple earthing is carried out, the earth-continuity conductor together with the neutral conductor of the consumer's installation, shall be so arranged that connection to the neutral of the incoming supply can be carried out by the corporation at a threaded terminal stud on the front of the meter board unless the Electricity Manager consents otherwise in writing.

The requirements of Regulation 104 (2) (e) are also applicable to protective multiple earthing.

Installation of
portable
apparatus.
S.I. 109/1971.
S.I. 31/1975.

108.(1) No portable apparatus shall be used in a bathroom.

(2) Portable heating or cooking appliances having a loading not exceeding 3 K.W. or 3 K.V.A may be fed from a suitable socket-outlet in an adjacent convenient position.

(3) Portable lighting appliances of the all-insulated type with loadings not exceeding 230 watts of a type approved in writing by the Electricity Manager may be plugged into lampholders, provided that a readily accessible suitable switch is provided for cutting off the supply of the lampholders.

(4) Portable lighting appliances in places where the floor is likely to be wet, or inside boilers, pipes, tanks and similar places must be supplied from a double-wound transformer at a voltage not exceeding 50 volts. In addition, if not all-insulated they must be efficiently earthed.

(5) Portable electric hand tools in places where the floor is likely to be wet, or inside boilers, tanks, pipes, and similar places shall be connected to the supply by a double-wound transformer in such manner that voltage to earth of any part of the apparatus

shall not exceed 65 volts. If not of the all-insulated type, they must be efficiently earthed.

(6) The use of auto-transformers is restricted to those portable appliances requiring a voltage not exceeding 250 volts and not less than 110 volts. Such auto-transformers shall be connected so that the supply neutral is jointed to the terminal which is common to both primary and secondary circuits.

109. A.C. motors up to 1 H.P. must be wound for 240 volts 50 cycles single phase unless a three phase supply is already available at the premises. Three phase motors must all be wound for 415 volts 50 cycles supply, and motors exceeding 10 H.P. must be of the wound rotor type, except in situations where the Electricity Manager gives his written permission to raise this limit to 20 H.P.

A.C. motors.
S.I. 109/1971.

110.(1) Direct-on-line starting is permitted—

A.C. Starters.
S.I. 109/1971.

(a) for single-phase motors up to 1/2 H.P. but up to 2 H.P. only where written permission is given by the Electricity Manager;

(b) for three phase motors up to 3 H.P. and not more than 10 H.P. where written permission is given by the Electricity Manager.

(2) Motors exceeding 1/2 H.P. must be provided with efficient control apparatus incorporating an over-current release and in the case of 3 phase motors at least two such overcurrent releases are required.

(3) Three-phase motors exceeding 3 H.P. and not more than 10 H.P. may be started by Star-Delta or auto-transformer starters but up to or over 20 H.P. only where special written permission is given by the Electricity Manager.

Starters must be metal-clad and must incorporate at least two over-current and one under voltage releases.

(4) Three-phase motors exceeding 10 H.P. may be started by a multi-step rotor resistance starter designed to prevent the

starting current from causing undue fluctuations on the supply. Starters must be metal-clad and must incorporate a circuit-breaker with at least two overcurrent and one under-voltage releases. The starting apparatus must include an interlock to prevent the motor being started up unless all resistance or reactance is in circuit.

When brush lifting devices are fitted to the motor, electrical interlocks must be provided.

Control of electric
motors.
S.I. 109/1971.

111.(1) All motors shall be provided with efficient means for starting and stopping.

(2) Every motor exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. shall be provided with the following control apparatus—

- (a) Means to prevent the motor re-starting after the under-voltage release has operated, where the unexpected restarting of the motor might cause injury to the operator. This requirement does not apply to motors controlled by automatic devices in conjunction with thermostats, floats, and the like.
- (b) Efficient means of isolation suitably placed and so constructed that all voltage may thereby be cut off from the motor and all apparatus including any automatic circuit-breaker used in connection therewith. If this means of isolation is remote from the motor it shall be so constructed that it can be locked in the "OFF" position.
- (c) In every place in which a machine is being driven by a motor there shall be means close at hand for either switching off the motor or stopping the machine, if necessary, to prevent danger.

Circuits for
remote control of
motors.
S.I. 109/1971.

112. Motors arranged for remote control must be provided with a cut off switch or switches fixed adjacent to the motor itself, the opening of which shall cut off all supply to the motor.

113. Every motor shall be so installed as to minimise the risk of setting fire to its surroundings and it must not be exposed to damage from water, steam or oil.

Precautions to be observed.
S.I. 109/1971.

114. Every motor over 1/3 H.P. must—

Motors over
1/3 H.P.
S.I. 109/1971.

(a) be installed so that it is at least 12 inches away from and four feet below any unprotected woodwork or other readily combustible material unless exempted in writing by the Electricity Manager;

(b) if mounted on a wooden floor, be provided with means to prevent oil dripping on the floor.

115. In garages, motors, starters, appliances and accessories shall be fixed at least four feet above the floor unless they are flame-proof or in the case of motors and lighting fittings, totally enclosed.

Electrical
apparatus and
motors in
garages.
S.I. 109/1971.

Motors incorporated in petrol pumps shall be flameproof.

Wiring of flameproof motors and other flameproof apparatus shall be carried out with M.I.C.C. cable and all terminations thereof shall be made with approved type of gland.

116.(1) Motors and control gear for lifts and hoists must comply in all respects with the regulations applicable to other motors.

Lifts and hoists.
S.I. 109/1971.

(2) In addition the installation shall comply with all relevant requirements for any machinery regulations in force.

(3) All wiring other than trailing cables, installed in a lift or hoist shall be carried out with armoured cable or approved metal-sheathed cable unless it is completely enclosed within earthed metal.

(4) Cables which supply current to the motor operating an electric lift or hoist shall not be included in the same trailing cable as is used for the control of safety devices of the lift or hoist.

Any trailing cable used in connection with the lift or hoist shall

	if it incorporates any conductor at supply voltage not include any conductor of an electric bell or other signalling circuit which is operated at a voltage other than that of the supply system.
Installation of cooking appliances. S.I. 109/1971.	117.(1) Cooking appliances for connection to an A.C. supply and having a total loading not exceeding 30 amperes may be connected to one phase of the supply. (2) A suitable switch of a pattern approved by the Electricity Manager in writing must be fixed within easy reach of a person standing beside the cooking appliances, so that the cooking appliances can be isolated from all live supply conductors.
Installation of ceiling fans. S.I. 109/1971.	118. Unless the Electricity Manager otherwise permits in writing, a stout beam should be used for the suspension of ceiling fans. A hole which allows just sufficient clearance for the entrance of the securing bolt (this bolt must be of a minimum diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) must be drilled horizontally through the beam, and a suspension clamp of adequate strength fitted in position. When the beam is above the ceiling, a hole of the correct size must be drilled vertically through the centre of the beam for the entrance of the threaded end of the hook bolt. The hook bolt must be secured to the beam by means of two nuts and washers which must be locked by a steel pin of a diameter of approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
Suspension of ceiling fans. S.I. 109/1971.	119. Ceiling fans required in positions which do not permit of direct suspension from existing beams, shall be suspended from a hardwood beam of a cross sectional area not less than 4 inch square fitted across to the above two existing transverse beams and secured thereto by coach screws at least 6 inches in length, or by steel bolts or by suitable brackets. All fittings used in the mechanical securing of ceiling fans are to be of steel and are to be painted before being fitted to prevent rust, and all nuts used be secured by split-pins or lock-nuts.
Insulation of ceiling fans. S.I. 109/1971.	120. A reel insulator must always be fitted on the shackle bolt at the top of the fan rod to ensure that the body of the fan is insulated from the hook by which it is suspended. Where suspension brackets are embedded in concrete beams and flooring an

architect's certificate must be provided to certify that they are properly secured.

121. Before an installation or an extension thereto is permanently put into service it shall comply with the requirements of the following tests—

Testing of
complete wiring
installation.
S.I. 109/1971.

- (i) All lighting, heating and power apparatus other than lamps shall be disconnected. All switches shall be switched on and the fuses in contact. A direct current voltage of 500 volts shall then be applied between earth and the whole system, or each section thereof having insulation resistance of less than 0.5 megohms.
- (ii) The insulation resistance to earth in megohms of the section under test must be not less than 25, divided by the number of points in that section, except that when P.V.C. cables are used, the insulation resistance in megohms must be not less than 7, divided by the number of points in that section. For the whole installation, however the result need not exceed one megohm.
- (iii) Unless the Electricity Manager otherwise agrees in writing, the insulation resistance shall also be measured between all conductors connected to one phase conductor of the supply and all conductors connected to the neutral or to the other phase conductor of the supply and its value shall not be less than in subparagraph (ii).
- (iv) The continuity of all conductors of every ring circuit shall be verified by test.
- (v) A test shall be made to verify that all the single pole switches have been connected to the phase, and that all socket-outlets have been wired with the correct polarity.
- (vi) The individual circuit, accessories and appliances

shall be inspected or tested as far as is practicable to verify that the requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

Testing heating,
lighting and
power appli-
ances.
S.I. 109/1971.

122. A direct current voltage of 500 volts shall be applied between any part of the earthed framework and every live part and the insulation resistance to earth must not be less than one half megohm, except when a higher value is specified in the appropriate British Standard Specification.

Charge for re-
test.
S.I. 109/1971.

123.(1) The Electricity Manager will inspect and test each installation free of charge but, if through defective work or other causes it is necessary to make a further inspection, a fee of Rs. 10 must be paid by the authorised contractor before each and every subsequent test.

(2) The testing at the request of a consumer or at the request of an authorised contractor, of an installation believed to be defective will where practicable be carried out by the corporation and the fees set out in the schedule shall be chargeable.

Institution rules.
S.I. 109/1971.

124. In addition to the foregoing regulations, the electrical installation must be carried out in accordance with Institution Rules;

Provided that nothing contained therein may be taken to cancel any of these regulations.

Connection to
supply mains.
S.I. 109/1971.

125. No installation and extension will be connected to the supply mains unless and until all these regulations have been complied with to the satisfaction of the Electricity Manager.

Penalties.
S.I. 109/1971.

126. Where in these regulations no punishment is specially provided for any infringement of the regulations it shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Note. See the Licences (Services) Regulations made under the Licences Act for provision of services to an electrician or wireman (Cap 113, Sub. Leg.)

SCHEDULE

Regulation 68

PART A - TARIFF OF MONTHLY CHARGES

- | | Rate per unit
R. |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Domestic Tariff - applicable to consumption by one household for domestic purposes | |
| For the first 50 units | 1.33 |
| For units in excess of 50
subject to a minimum monthly charge of R.10.50 | 1.38 |
| 2. Industrial and Commercial Tariff-applicable to consumption by one individual, company or firm for trade, business or individual purposes | |
| For the first 500 units | 1.54 |
| For the next 500 units | 1.38 |
| For unit in excess of 1,000 subject to a minimum monthly charge of R.52.50 | 1.33 |
| 3. Street Lighting | |
| Flat rate per unit | 1.33 |
| 4. Fuel price variation— | |
| The rate per unit of electricity consumed under the tariff in this part shall be varied upwards or downwards by 0.35 of a cent for each one cent per liter variation in the price of diesel gas oil and shall become effective from the meter reading period commencing on or after the first day of the month immediately following a fuel price variation. | |
| 5. Rounding— | |
| In calculating the total monthly charge for electricity consumed under the tariffs, the total shall be rounded to the nearest 5 cents above or below; | |
| 2 cents being treated as the nearest 5 cents below and 3 or 4 cents being treated as the nearest 5 cents above. | |

PART B-MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

6.	Attendance to installation when called out and found that the supply is in order up to the meter but the fault is in the consumer's installation:—	Rate per unit R.
	Actual cost subject to a minimum charge of	26.50
7.	Extra meter reading at consumer's request	26.50
8.	testing of installation:—	
	(a) Connection, extensions, alterations or checks	
	(i) 1 phase	26.50
	(ii) 3 phase	210.00
	(b) payable by the Licensed Electrical Contractor for every additional test after failure of such initial test	
	(i) 1 phase	160.00
	(ii) 3 phase	315.00
9.	testing of meter- refundable if inaccuracy of a meter is found to exceed 4%	
	(a) site test confirming the accuracy of the meter	52.50
	(b) bench test confirming the accuracy of the meter	105.00
10.	Service contributions for initial mains supply:—	
	(a) first 50m. of overhead service line	Free
	(b) exceed over 50m.	Cost assessed by the corporation
	(c) underground service line	Cost assessed by the corporation

(d)	building contractor's temporary supply when distribution capacity is available: actual cost subject to minimum of	Rate per unit R. 265.00
11. Reconnection Fee		
(a)	when premises are occupied by a new tenant or occupier	
(i)	1 phase	26.25
(ii)	3 phase	105.00
(b)	after disconnection for non-payment	
(i)	1 phase	26.25
(ii)	3 phase	105.00
(c)	disconnection and reconnection for a consumer who requests this during temporary absence	52.50
12.	permit to operate a generator annually	105.00
13.	Inspection of generator and installation Actual cost subject to a minimum of	52.50

PART C-ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

14.	Application for certification as Wireman	105.00
15.	Annual Fee for Wireman's certificate	105.00
16.	Application fee for recertification as a Contractor following withdrawal of licence	1,050.00
17.	Annual fee for contractor's certificate	525.00
18.	Appeal to the Minister against any decision of the Chief Electrical Inspector	
(a)	Fee to be paid on presentation of appeal	52.50
(b)	An additional fee or deposit where any technical inspection or other professional investigation is required at the discretion of the Minister. (The Minister may refund the amount in the light of the outcome of the investigation). Not exceeding	525.00

APPENDIX OF FORMS

FORM A

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS
ELECTRICITY INSPECTION REPORT

(Regulation 10)

Date of Inspection 196 Report No. of 196

Name of Consumer

Address:

Address of Installation (if different)

Domestic or Industrial

Note All entries in this form should be in words or figures
 Ticks and other symbols are not to be used
 Items not examined should be marked N.E.

Joint box installed

Taped joints

Main Switch : - Type

" " Reading

Fuse boards : - Type

Readings - Circuit No. 1

" " 2

" " 3

" " 4

" " 5

" " 6

Meter and cut-out
scal in position

Readings - Meter No. 1

" " 2

" " 3

Power fuse board: - Type

Readings-Circuit No. 1

" " 2

" " 3

" " 4

For 3-phase installation

Earthing tests reading

Particulars of motors and other large
consuming apparatus.

General Remarks

Recommendations

Signature of Electrical Inspector

Received in office of C.E.I. 196

Signature of Clerk

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS FORM B**(Regulation 13)****Application for Certificate of Authorisation as a Wireman**

1. Full name of
 of applicant in
 capital letters.

aged.....years hereby apply for a certificate of authorisation as
 an electrical wireman.

2. I was educated up to the age of..... years at Name of
 Schools.

and hold the following certificates.....

3. I have worked as an electrical wireman as stated hereunder

	Period	Name and address of employer	Month and year.
(a)	from	19	
	to	19	
(b)	from	19	do
	to	19	
(c)	from	19	
	to	19	

4. I am willing to submit to either written or practical examination
 in the principles and practice of electrical wiring.

5. I hold a certificate as a wireman issued by the corporation
 of.....dated..... 19..... delete if
 inapplicable.

6. I undertake to produce the certificates mentioned in paragraphs
 2 and 5 when called for interview.

Name and address
of a resident in
Seychelles.

I am well known

to.....

who can vouch for my good character, being

my.....

Insert employer,
former teacher
etc.

.....

.....
Signature of Applicant.

Date.....19.....

NOTE

Certificates and testimonials should NOT be attached to this form. The applicant should bring them with him when called for interview.

SEYCHELLES

FORM C

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS

Certificate of Authorisation as a Wireman

(Regulation 14)

No of 196

.....
(Name in full)

.....
(Address)

Whose photograph is on page.....

having satisfied the corporation that he
qualified as a Wireman in

(certificate No dated 19 ...)

or

having passed the Seychelles examination
for wireman on the 19.....

is hereby authorised to work on electrical installations in the
capacity of a wireman for one year from..... 19

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

Renewals

Renewed for one year from 19

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

Renewed for one year from..... 19

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

NOTE

This form is to be printed book-wise, like a passport.

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS FORM D
(Regulation 16)

**Application for Certificate of Authorisation as an Individual
 Electrical Contractor**

Full name and
 address of
 address of
 applicant.

1.
 of.....
 aged.....years hereby apply for a certificate of authorisation
 as an electrical contractor.

Names of
 schools.

2. I was educated up to the age of..... years at

3. I hold a certificate as a wireman issued by the corporation
dated..... 9.....

4. Since the issue of that certificate I have had practical experience
 of installing electrical wiring and apparatus for not less than five
 years, of which particulars are as follows:—

		period	Employer and nature of work
Month and year.	(a)	from 19	
		to 19	
do.	(b)	from 19	
		to 19	
do.	(c)	from 19	
		to 19	
do.	(d)	from 19	
		to 19	

Name and
 address of a
 resident in
 Seychelles.

5. I am well known to.....
 of.....

who can vouch for my good character being my.....

Insert employer
or as the case
may be.

.....
Signature of Applicant

Dated..... 19

NOTE

Certificates and testimonial should NOT be attached to this form.
The applicant should bring them with him when called for interview.

SEYCHELLES

FORM E.

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS

(Regulation 16)

Individual Certificate of Authorisation as an Electrical Contractor

No of 19

Mr.....

Full name and
address.

of.....

is hereby authorised to make and perform contracts to install electrical wiring and apparatus for one year from..... 19
subject to the Electricity Regulations.

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

Renewals

Renewed for one year from..... 19.....

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

Renewed for one year from..... 19.....

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

SEYCHELLES

FORM F

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS**(Regulation 16)****Application by Company or Firm for Certificate of
Authorisation as Electrical Contractors**

In duplicate

Exact legal title
of company or
firm.We.....
a company incorporated according to the laws of.....

OR

Delete as
required.a firm, the full names and addresses of all the active partners in which
are stated on the attached sheetAddress of place
of business in
Seychelles.of.....
hereby apply for a certificate of authorisation as Electrical Contrac-
tors.

2. The general nature of our business in Seychelles is

3. We wish to make and perform contracts to install electrical
equipment for customers.4. We intend that Mr.....
who hold Individual Contractor's Certificate of Authorisation
No of 19 shall manage our electrical
business.Delete if
inapplicable.In addition, the members of our staff named in the attached list hold
contractor's and wireman's certificates, as stated therein.Delete
inapplicable
words.We undertake that Mr.....
aided by

Messrs.....

who also are certificated contractors, will exercise continuous supervision over all our electrical work and that in the event of his and their absence owing to illness or any other cause for seven consecutive days we will suspend all our electrical work until another certificated contractor has replaced him and we have informed the Chief Electrical Inspector of the replacement.

Signed on behalf of the applicant company or firm by

Name in full.

.....
Signature

Dated

19

.....
Status

NOTE

This form must be signed—

for a local company-by a Director

for an overseas company-by the Manager in Seychelles

for a firm-by a partner

FORM G

**Certificate of Authorisation of company or Firm as
Electrical Contractors
(Regulation 16)**

No. _____ of 196

The above named applicants are hereby authorised to make and perform contracts to install electrical wiring and apparatus for one year from 19 .. on the undertaking given above and subject to the Electricity Regulations.

.....
Chief Electrical Inspector

S.I. 36/1963

FORM H

**ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS
APPLICATION FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY
(Regulation 65)**

I/We.....
hereby make application for a supply of electricity to the undermentioned premises owned/occupied by me/us and I/we agree to conform to and be bound by the Electricity Regulations, and any tariff of charges thereunder, governing the connection, supply and use of electricity.

I/We undertake to pay the prescribed charges within 10 days of the presentation of each bill and in addition to maintain a deposit of the average amount of the charges for two months as estimated from time to time by the Electricity Manager.

I/We further state that the details of the installation for which connection is hereby requested are as stated below:—

1. Name of area and street.....
2. Building No..... 3. Type of premises
4. No. of rooms..... 5. Name of owner

6. Address of owner.....
7. No. of points.....i.e. lamps...../plugs: 2A.....
/5A...../15A.....
8. Type of appliances and motors.....
.....
.....
9. Total load.....amp 10. Tariff scale desired.....
11. Date to be connected.....
12. Postal Address.....
- Dated.....
- Witness.....

FORM L

**APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO OPERATE
A GENERATOR IN SEYCHELLES**

(Regulation 54)

(To be filled in by the applicant in duplicate)

I/We..... Name in full and
of..... address of
applicant.

hereby apply for a permit to install and operate generator at
..... Site.

for..... Insert domestic
purposes or state
nature of.

It is not practicable to take current from the public mains because
.....

The output of the proposed generator is kw.....

Technical particulars of the proposed prime mover, generator and
consuming apparatus are stated on the annexed sheet(s) and are
declared to be incorporated in this application.

I/We undertake to give any further particulars required.

Name of
contractor.

It is intended that.....

.....
should install the plant.

I/We undertake to comply with the Electricity Regulations, and with
any special conditions endorsed on the permit, if granted.

Dated.....19.....

.....
Signature of applicant

.....
Status

Insert Director,
Manager or as
the case may be.

To:- The Chief Electrical Inspector,
Victoria.

PERMIT TO OPERATE A GENERATOR

The applicant above named is hereby permitted to install and
operate the plant specified, subject to the Electricity regulations,
and to the following:---

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Dated.....19.....

.....
Signature of Chief Electrical Inspector

FORM M

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS
APPLICATION FOR A TRANSITIONAL PERMIT TO
OPERATE A GENERATOR
(Regulation 55)

(To be filled in by the applicant, in duplicate)

I/We.....
of.....

Name in full and
address of
applicant.

hereby apply for a transitional permit to continue to operate the
electrical generator at.....
for the purposes of supplying light and power to our own plant only,
except as stated hereunder.

Site of generator.
Delete if
inapplicable.

particulars of the installation are—

1. Prime mover:— Make
Type
No. of Cylinders
Fuel used
2. Generator:— Make
Type
Phase and frequency
Voltage
Rated k.w.
Maximum present output, k.w.
Year in which installed.....
3. Applicant's consuming apparatus.

In addition, the generator has ordinarily supplied energy during the
last _____ year to the under-mentioned associated concerns or
other persons who are hereby declared to be customers and to whom
it is desired to continue supplies.

Delete if
inapplicable.

I/We undertake to give any further information required.

I/We declare that I/We/have read the Electricity Regulations, and

I/We undertake to comply with them and with any special conditions endorsed on the permit, if granted.

Insert
Director,
Manager
or as the
case may be.

.....
Signature of applicant

.....
Status

.....
Date

To:— The Chief Electrical Inspector,
Victoria

**TRANSITIONAL PERMIT TO OPERATE A
GENERATOR**

The applicant above-named is hereby permitted to operate the generator specified, and to continue to supply energy to the customers declared, subject to the Electricity Regulations, and to the following:—

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

.....
Signature of Chief Electrical Inspector

Dated 19.....

FORM N

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS**(Regulation 58)****MEDICAL REPORT OF ACCIDENT**

Date and time of examination

Name of patient

Address if known

Sex

Apparent age

Place of accident if known

Nature of injuries

Admitted to hospital or out-patient

Probable period in hospital or incapacitated

Other information

.....
Signature of Medical Officer

To:— The Chief Electrical Inspector

FORM O

THE ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS**(REGULATION 71)**

Corporation

TELEPHONE NO

EXT

INQUIRIES TO :

DATE:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Account No

Balance due

According to my records the above amount appears to be still outstanding. You are therefore required to pay the amount within SEVENDAYS of the date of this letter, failing which the service will be CUT OFF and LEGAL ACTION may be taken to recover any sums outstanding.

If you have already paid this account would you please contact the officer mentioned above in order that my records may be amended.

ELECTRICITY MANAGER

S.I. 62 of 1969.

WATER SUPPLY (FEES) REGULATIONS[8th september, 1969]*

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (Fees) Regulations.

Price to be paid
for certain
services.

2. Service laid or repairs affected by the corporation for private persons shall be charged for at the following rates—

Rs.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (i) For an initial pressure test of a private plumbing system | No charge |
| (ii) For a second or any subsequent pressure test of a private plumbing system | 10 |

*These Regulations made under the Water Supply Act are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

- (iii) For labour and materials required
for making a connection to the corporation
water mains 10

- (iv) For labour and materials required
to provide a service pipe from the corpora-
tion water mains to the boundary of the
consumers' premises:

Provided that the water mains are available
adjacent to or in close proximity to the
premises. (The corporation shall be entitled
to make additional charges for service pipes
greater than 15 feet in length.) 33

(NOTE. At the discretion of the corporation this charge may be
waived if the necessity for a service pipe due to a change in the supply
conditions effected by the Board).

- (v) The reinstatement of made-up roadway
surfaces (if any) 10 per
Linear
yard

- (vi) For labour employed to execute any
work on any private plumbing system
the charge shall be equal to the amount
of wages paid by the corporation to the
workmen during the period which they are
employed on the work plus a percentage
for "on-costs", such percentage to be
decided by the Corporation.

- (vii) For material used in executing any work
on any private plumbing system the charge
shall be the amount charged by the the
corporation for supplying such materials
to the public.

S.I. 113 of 1978.
S.I. 118 of 1979.
S.I. 26 of 1982.
S.I. 49 of 1984.
S.I. 11 of 1986.
S.I. 7 of 1987.

**Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges)
Regulations,**

[1st December, 1978]

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulations

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Charges for supply measured by meter
4. Period of charge
5. Bills payable on presentation
6. Cutting off for arrears

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges) Regulations.

Interpretation.
S.I. 49/1984.
S.I. 7/1987.

2. In these Regulations—

“corporation” means the Public Utilities Corporation;

“period of charge” means a period of charge determined by the corporation;

“trade premises” means any premises used, in whole or in part, for any trade, business, industrial or commercial purposes but does not include department or division of the Government or a non-profit making organisation.

“Water” means treated and sterilized water.

**Charges for
supply measured
by meter.**

3.(1) Where the supply of water is measured by means of a water meter the water charges specified in paragraph 1 of the Schedule shall be paid to the corporation monthly in arrears in respect of such supply as so measured.

* These Regulations made under the Water Supply Act are continued in force under section 13 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act

(2) The charges for connection or reconnection, or the transfer of connection, to a water supply shall be as set out in paragraphs 2,3 and 4 of the Schedule.

(3) There shall be paid in respect of water supplied under subregulation (1) to premises connected to a sewerage system maintained by the corporation, a sewerage charge at the rate specified in paragraph 1 of the Schedule.

4.(1) Consumers' meters shall be read on behalf of the corporation as is practicable at intervals of one month and a bill for the charges incurred shall be sent to each consumer as soon as practicable after each reading.

Period of charge.

(2) The period of charge is the interval between reading and reading and is ordinarily treated as one whole month but where, on change of tenancy or for other cause, the interval is abnormal, monthly charges are deemed to accrue from day to day.

(3) The holder of any prise d'eau shall be bound to pay the water rent quarterly at the places specified by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*. The quarter days shall be 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October in each year.

(4) The liability to pay water rent may be determined by notice in writing given to the corporation at least one month before the quarter day that the holder of the prise wishes the water supply to be discontinued. In default of such notice, such holder shall be liable for the next quarter's rent.

5. Consumer bills become payable on presentation and if not paid within 14 days are deemed to be in arrears.

Bills payable on presentation.

6.(1) When a bill has been in arrears for 7 days a notice of demand and warning may be presented to the consumer and if the bill remains unpaid for a further period of 7 days the supply may be cut off without further warning.

Cutting off for arrears.

(2) If after the disconnection of the supply the debt remains unpaid, the Board may sue for and summarily recover the water rent or charge due before the competent court.

(3) Where a consumer's bill is in arrears—

(a) a sum equal to 33½ per centum of the amount of water rent; or

(b) a sum equal to the accrued day to day monthly charge as indicated by the meter readings and the meter rent,

shall, in addition to the water rent or charge, be due and payable by the consumer.

(4) On payment of all arrears and the reconnection fee the supply shall be restored.

SCHEDULE

CHARGES

1. Water Charges and Sewerage supplement inclusive of 5% trade tax—	Water Charge	Sewerage Charge
---	--------------	-----------------

(a) Trade premises—

(i) in respect of monthly consumption of water—

A. Not exceeding 5m ³ , a fixed charge of	42.10	11.25
B. Exceeding 5m ³ , but not exceeding 100m ³	8.42	2.37/m ³
C. Exceeding 100m ³	13.16	3.68/m ³

(ii) plus a fixed monthly charge of 5.26

(b) Premises other than trade premises—

(i) in respect of monthly consumption of water—

A. Not exceeding 5m ³ a fixed charge of	10.55	3.75
---	-------	------

B.	Exceeding 5m ³ , but not exceeding 15m ³	2.11	0.75/m ³
C.	Exceeding 15m ³ , but not exceeding 50m ³	6.31	1.84/m ³
D.	Exceeding 50m ³ , but not exceeding 100m ³	7.37	2.10/m ³
E.	Exceeding 100m ³	9.47	2.90/m ³

(ii) plus a fixed monthly charge of 5.26

(c) for the provisioning of ships 15.79/m³

(d) the charge for water supplied by motor tanker for the purpose of filling a private tank shall be determined by the corporation but shall not in any case exceed SR250 for each full tanker load of water.

2. Connection charges for water supply—

- (a) connection to a trade premises where the internal diameter of the service pipe does not exceed 20mm and the length of the service pipe does not exceed 5m. 1 580.00
- (b) connection to premises other than a premises where the internal diameter of the service pipe does not exceed 20mm and the length of the service pipe does not exceed 5m. 845.00

3. Charges for reconnection for water supply—

- (a) where the water supply has been disconnected for non-payment of an account, for the purpose of reconnecting the supply—
- (i) in the case of a reconnection to a trade premises or to a premises used for the supply of water to ships 1 053.00

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (ii) in the case of a reconnection to any other premises | 52.64 |
| (b) where a water supply to a premises has been temporarily disconnected during the absence of the occupier of the premises or because the premises has changed occupier. | no charge |

4. Charges for a transfer of connection of water supply — where a premises is already connected to a main, for the transfer of that connection to another main or to another position on the same main —

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) in the case of a connection to a trade premises, where the internal diameter of the service pipe does not exceed 20mm and the length of the service pipe does not exceed 5m. | 790.00 |
| (b) In the case of a connection to a premises other than a trade premises, where the internal diameter of the service pipe does not exceed 20mm and the length of the service pipe does not exceed 5m. | 422.00 |

* Water Supply (Untreated Water)

(Charges) Regulations.

(1st January, 1980)

S.I. 119 of 1979.
S.I. 117 of 1980.
S.I. 12 of 1986.
S.I. 14 of 1990.

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (Untreated Water) (Charges) Regulations.

Charges for
supply of
untreated water.
S.I. 117/1980.
S.I. 12/1986.
S.I. 14/1990.

2.(1) Subject to sub-regulations (2) (3) and (4), water rent shall be charged for each supply of untreated water at R.189.00 per annum payable quarterly.

(2) If untreated water is supplied to commercial or industrial

* These Regulations made under the Water Supply Act are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

premises 30 m or more from a treated water main, such supply shall be metered and water rent shall be charged at 50% of the rates set out in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges) Regulations.

S.I. 113/1978.
(Cap. 196 Sub.
Leg.)

(3) If untreated water is supplied to commercial or industrial premises within 30 m of a treated water main, such supply shall be metered and water rent shall be charged at 75% of the rates set out in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges) Regulations.

(4) If untreated water is supplied from a water supply system which was private before it was adopted by the corporation, the following charges shall be paid—

- (a) water rent shall be charged for each connection supplying residential premises with untreated water at R.442 per annum payable quarterly;
- (b) the supply to commercial or industrial premises shall be metered and water rent shall be charged at 50% of the rates set out in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges) Regulations, subject to a minimum charge for each connection of R.442 per annum payable quarterly;
- (c) connection fee for new connection to water supply—R.1575;
- (d) re-connection fees
 - (i) when premises occupied by new tenant or occupier No charge
 - (ii) after disconnection for non-payment R.210
 - (iii) disconnection and re-connection requested by consumer for temporary absence R.105.

Provided that in any case in which the Minister considers it to be in the public interest that an adopted water supply system shall be classified as an ordinary supply of untreated water and has so directed, water rent shall be charged under sub-regulation (1) and not under this sub-regulation.

S.I. 17 of 1981.

Water Supply (Deposits) Regulations(16th March, 1981)*Citation and
Interpretation.

1.(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (Deposits) Regulations.

(2) In these Regulations "corporation" means the Public Utilities Corporation.

Existing
consumers.

2. Consumers at 15th March, 1981 of a supply of treated or untreated water shall on demand deposit with the corporation as security R. 50 for each connection supplying treated or untreated water.

New consumers.

3.(1) An applicant for a supply of treated or untreated water shall, before that supply is connected, deposit as security with the corporation for each connection supplying—

(a) residential premises - R. 100; or

(b) premises other than residential - R. 500.

(2) This regulation shall apply to suppliers connected on or after 16th March, 1981.

Deposit after
connection for
non-payment.

4. Any consumer whose water supply is disconnected on or after 16th March, 1981 for non-payment shall, before that supply is reconnected, deposit as security with the corporation a sum which is the greater of—

(a) the average monthly charge for that connection; or

(b) for a connection supplying

(i) residential premises - R. 100; or

(ii) premise other than residential - R. 500.

* These Regulations made under the Water Supply Act are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

5.(1) A deposit paid under these Regulations shall be maintained free of interest throughout the period of supply and may be applied by the corporation towards payment of any fees, charges or arrears incurred in respect of the connection to which it relates only if that connection is or about to be disconnected.

Application and return of deposit.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (1), a deposit or any balance remaining of a deposit, as the case may be, shall be returned by the corporation to a consumer on written notification from the consumer that he wishes the supply by that connection to be discontinued.

6. These Regulations shall apply in addition to the charges specified in—

Deposits additional to other charges.
Cap. 196
Sub. Leg.

- (a) the Water Supply (Treated Water) (Charges) Regulations; and
- (b) the Water Supply (Untreated Water) (Charges) Regulations

***Water Supply (Abstraction Licence) Regulations**

S.I. 48 of 1984.
S.I. 13 of 1986.

(29th October, 1984)

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (Abstraction Licence) Regulations,

Citation.

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

Interpretation.

“trade premises” means any premises used, in whole or in part, for any trade, business, industrial or commercial purposes but does not include a department or division of the Government or a non-profit making organisation.

3. The charges in relation to the abstraction of water shall be as set out in the Schedule.

Charges for abstraction of water

* These Regulations made under the Water Act, 1982 are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

SCHEDULE

Regulation 3

R.

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1. | For processing an application for a licence to abstract water | 52.64 |
| 2. | For a licence to abstract water to supply— | |
| | (a) a trade premises where the number of persons employed on the premises— | |
| | (i) does not exceed 5 | 527.00
annually |
| | (ii) exceeds 5 | 2105.00
annually |
| | (b) any premises other than a trade premises | 52.64
annually |

S.I. 49 of 1975.
S.I. 21 of 1978.

The Water Supply (Untreated Water)*(Discontinuation of Supply) Regulations,***[23rd June, 1975]*

Citation and
Interpretation.

1.(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Water Supply (untreated Water) (Discontinuation of Supply) Regulations.

*(2) In these Regulations "corporation" means the Public Utilities Corporation.

Discontinuation
of supplies of
untreated water
to be notified.

2. Where the corporation intends to discontinue the supply of untreated water in any area and to commence supplying treated, sterilized water in that area, the corporation shall publish a notice of such intention in the *Gazette* and in at least two local newspapers circulating in Seychelles specifying the area in which and

*These Regulations made under the Water Supply Act are continued in force under section 19 of the Public Utilities Corporation Act.

subject to regulation 3, the date on which the supply of untreated water is to be discontinued.

3. The corporation shall not discontinue the supply of untreated water in any area prior to the expiry of a period of three months from the latest date of publication of the notice referred to in regulation 2 above.

Restriction on discontinuation of supply of untreated water.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION
(MISCELLANEOUS) REGULATIONS**

S.I. 26 of 1986.

[24th March, 1986]

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulations

1. Citation
2. Definitions
3. Power to enter and occupy land
4. Dangerous tampering of installations
5. Dishonest abstractions of electrical energy
6. Gaining access to supply of water over land of others
7. Restriction on sewage disposal works
8. Restriction on abstraction of water
9. Restriction on pollution of waters
10. Restriction on diversion of alteration of streams
11. Offences
12. Damages to works
13. Alteration of appliances for measuring water

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Utilities Corporation (Miscellaneous) Regulations.

Citation.

2. In these Regulations —

Definition.

"electrical line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity with any casing, coating, covering tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof of any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity;

"rivers" and "streams" include all springs, natural rivers of water and water courses but do not include artificial water courses;

"sewerage" means a sewer or system of drainage by sewers;

"source of supply" means —

- (a) rivers and streams;
- (b) underground strata.

"underground strata" means strata subjacent to the surface of any land but any reference to water contained in underground strata does not include a reference to water contained in a main, sewer, pipe, reservoir, tank or other underground works constructed or laid in underground strata.

Power to enter
and occupy land.

3.(1) Any employee of the Corporation, with such assistance as is necessary, may, at any reasonable time, enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of exercising the functions of the Corporation and may occupy such land to carry out thereon any prescribed operation.

(2) In this regulation "prescribed operation" means —

(a) in relation to the supply of electricity —

- (i) erecting posts and other apparatus necessary for the purpose of installing a system of distribution of electrical energy and taking such other action as may be necessary to render the system so installed safe and efficient;

- (ii) laying, placing or carrying electrical lines for the distribution of electrical energy and carrying out repairs and doing all things necessary for the maintenance of the electrical lines, posts and other apparatus;
 - (iii) putting or fixing upon or against the wall or palisades of any house, building or enclosure, any lamp irons, lamp post, insulating material, brackets, stays, rosettes or other apparatus and putting or affixing to lamp irons, lamp posts and brackets such lamps as may be necessary;
- (b) in relation to the supply of water and the provision of sewerage —
- (i) constructing, building, placing or laying plant, machinery, equipment, pipes, sewers or mains;
 - (ii) maintaining, removing, demolishing or replacing plant, machinery, equipment, pipes, sewers, mains or buildings whether or not constructed, built, placed, laid or erected by the Corporation;
 - (iii) provision of dams, treatment works, reservoirs, pump stations, service pipes and other apparatus as may be necessary for the supply of treated and untreated water;
 - (iv) provision of sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal works or other apparatus as may be necessary for the treatment and disposal of sewage.
- (c) in relation to matters dealt in paragraphs (a), and (b) —
- (i) breaking open roads, bridges, sewers or drains;
 - (ii) making cuttings or excavations;
 - (iii) felling or removing trees or vegetation;
 - (iv) carrying out any inspections, surveys or tests.
- (3) Before exercising any power under sub-regulation (1), the Corporation shall give the occupier or owner of any land on,

under or over which any prescribed operation is intended to be carried out 7 days notice in writing setting out the nature and extent of the operation intended to be carried out, unless such operation is carried out with the consent of the owner or occupier or due to the urgency of the circumstances necessitating such operation, it is not practicable to give such notice.

(4) Notice under sub-regulation (3) may be given to the occupier or owner by sending it by post to his last known address or, if his address cannot be ascertained, by affixing it to a conspicuous part of the land or premises on, under or over which the operation, is intended to be carried out.

(5) Any person exercising any power under sub-regulation (1) shall, if required to do so, produce his authority to the owner or occupier of the land or premises.

(6) A failure to give notice under sub-regulation (3) shall not affect the power conferred by sub-regulation (1).

Dangerous
tampering of
installations.

4. Any person who unlawfully tampers with any installation for the supply of electricity so as to cause or to be likely to cause danger to any person or property is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of R. 10,000 and to imprisonment for 2 years.

Dishonest
abstraction of
electrical energy.

5.(1) Any person who dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any electrical energy or dishonestly tampers with any meter or with any part of an installation related to a meter so as to prevent the meter from recording correctly the true amount of electrical energy supplied is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of R.2,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

(2) In any proceedings for an offence under sub-regulation (1), the occupier of the premises on which the abstraction, consumption, use or tampering has been done is presumed to have done those acts unless he satisfies the court that such acts were done without his participation and connivance and that he had taken all reasonable precautions to prevent the commission of those acts.

(3) Where a meter on a consumer's premises has been sealed

by the Corporation and the seal is broken, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, that an offence against this regulation has been committed.

6. Where an owner or occupier of any premises —

- (a) wishes to obtain from the Corporation a supply of treated or untreated water; and
- (b) is unable to do so without laying a pipe in or through other land of which he is not the owner; and
- (c) is unable to reach any agreement with the owner or occupier of the other land on the question of compensation payable and of the manner of laying the pipe,

Gaining access to supply of water over land of others.

the Corporation may, on application made to it, determine such question and the determination of the Corporation on such question shall be final.

7.(1) No person, other than the Corporation, shall operate any designated sewage disposal works for the purpose of draining any designated public building except with the approval of the Corporation and in accordance with such conditions as the Corporation may specify.

Restriction on sewage disposal works.

(2) In this regulation —

“designated public building” means any building or class of building designated by the Minister for the purposes of this regulation; and

“designated sewage disposal works” means any sewage disposal works or class of sewage disposal works designated by the Minister for the purposes of this regulation.

8.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), no person, other than the Corporation, shall —

Restriction on abstraction of water.

- (a) abstract water from any source of supply; or
- (b) construct, instal, modify or use any well, borehole, apparatus, equipment or works to abstract water.

except with the permission of the Corporation and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified by the Corporation.

(2) Sub-regulation (1) shall not apply to an abstraction of water —

- (a) in the course of or resulting from any operation reasonably necessary for the purpose of land drainage;
- (b) necessary to prevent interference with any mining, quarrying, engineering, building or other operations (whether underground or on the surface) or to prevent damage to works resulting from any such operations;
- (c) for extinguishing any fire or for the purposes of the Fire (Protection) Act;
- (d) for any other purposes approved by the Minister.

Cap. 81.

(3) A person permitted under sub-regulation (1) to abstract water may —

- (a) convey the abstracted water through intermediate land or premises; or
- (b) in the case of abstraction from rivers and streams, lay such constructions or works on the property of a riparian or other owner as may be necessary to abstract water.

(4) Where a person permitted under sub-regulation (1) to abstract water is unable to reach any agreement with an owner of land on the question of compensation payable and of the manner of laying the construction or work, the Corporation may, on application made to it, determine such question and the determination of the Corporation on such question shall be final.

Restriction on
pollution of
waters.

9.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2) no person, other than the Corporation, shall pollute any waters except with the permission of the Corporation and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified by the Corporation.

(2) Sub-regulation (1) shall not apply to any pollution of waters —

- (a) in the course of or resulting from any operations reasonably necessary for the purposes of land drainage;
- (b) attributable to any act which is in accordance with good agricultural practice;
- (c) attributable to any act done in order to avoid public danger in any emergency; or
- (d) for any other purposes approved by the Minister.

10.(1) No person shall, without the approval of the Corporation, divert or alter either temporarily or permanently for any purpose the whole or part of the course of any river or stream.

Restriction on diversion or alteration of streams.

(2) A person seeking approval of the Corporation for the purpose of sub-regulation (1) shall furnish to the Corporation particulars of the nature and purpose of the proposed diversion or alteration.

(3) Before granting approval for the purposes of subregulation (1), the Corporation shall publish in a local newspaper a notice setting out the particulars of the nature and purposes of the proposed diversion or alteration.

(4) Any person having an interest in the proposed diversion or alteration of a river or stream may make representations in writing to the Corporation within 21 days of the date of publication under sub-regulation (3) of the notice.

(5) After considering the representations (if any) made under subregulation (4), the Corporation may —

- (a) approve the diversion or alteration subject to such conditions (if any) as it determines, including the payment of compensation; or
- (b) refuse approval for the diversion or alteration.

(6) Where the Corporation proposes to divert or alter, either temporarily or permanently, for the purposes of its functions, the whole or any part of a river or stream —

- (a) sub-regulations (1) and (2) shall not apply;
- (b) the provisions relating to the notice and representations under sub-regulations (3) and (4) shall apply; and
- (c) after consideration of the representations made to it, the Corporation may —
 - (i) proceed with the diversion or alteration subject to such conditions (if any) as it determines including the payment of compensation; or
 - (ii) not proceed with the diversion or alteration.

Offences.

11. Any person who contravenes regulation 7 or regulation 8 or regulation 9 or regulation 10 is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of a body corporate to a fine of R. 10,000; or
- (b) in the case of an individual to a fine of R. 5,000.

Damages to works.

12. Any person who wilfully damages or allows to be damaged any dams, works, reservoirs, pump stations, mains, service pipes, sewerage, sewage treatment or disposal works or other apparatus of the Corporation is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of R. 10,000 and to imprisonment for 2 years.

Alteration of appliances for measuring water.

13. Any person who alters or changes or causes or allow to be altered or changed any meter, pries, cock, or other appliance for measuring water with intent —

- (a) to obtain more water than the quantity to which he is entitled; or
- (b) to falsely represent the quantity of water which he has received,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of R. 2,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION
(SEWAGE) REGULATIONS**

S.I. 9 of 1987.

[9th March, 1987]

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulations

PART I. - PRELIMINARY

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Powers of entry and occupation of land
4. Position of sewers to be ascertained before any work commences

PART II. - DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND WASTE

5. Deposition of sewage in unsanitary manner
6. Sewerage areas
7. Private sewage disposal system
8. No private sewage disposal system in sewerage areas
9. Requirement to carry out approved works in existing premises of sewerage areas
10. Premises constructed etc after commencement of Regulations
11. Restrictions on deposit of matter in drains
12. Discharge of non-domestic effluents
13. Solid waste
14. Storage of waste before removal for disposal
15. Fees

PART III. - PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

16. Disposal of sewage in non-sewerage area
17. Operation of private sewage disposal system

Regulations

18. Use of drains
19. New developments in non-sewerage areas

PART IV - CONNECTION OF SEWERS

20. Interference with sewers
21. Requirements to be complied with before connection to a sewer
22. Connection chamber
23. Materials
24. Design and Workmanship
25. Independent private drain to each premises
26. Existing drains may be used
27. Open areas
28. Shrubs and trees to be removed
29. Water supply pipe may be laid in drain or sewer trench
30. Buildings erected over a drain or sewer
31. Corporation to construct private drains in public roads etc.
32. Cisterns and water points
33. Right to lay drains and sewers on any premises
34. Disputes to be referred to the Minister
35. Approval of plumbers

PART V - USE OF DRAINS AND SEWERS

36. Surface water etc. not to discharge to sewer
37. Surface water to be conveyed to natural outlet etc
38. Unpolluted non-domestic effluent
39. Blockage of private drains
40. Substances not to be discharged to drain or sewers
41. Non-domestic effluent not to be discharged into drain or sewer unless approved
42. Information to be provided by owner or occupier
43. Shrubs and trees not to interfere

Regulations

- 44. Damage to drains or sewer
- 45. Inspection and testing

PART VI - OFFENCES

- 46. Offences

- Schedule 1 Application for connection to a sewer
- Schedule 2 Approval of Plumbers
- Schedule 3 Plumbers Completion Form

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Utilities Corporation (Sewage) Regulations. Citation.

2. In these Regulations —

Interpretation.

“appointed agent” means any government or non-government agency, consultant or contractor approved to carry out work on behalf of the Corporation;

“approved” means approved by the Corporation, unless otherwise specified, in writing;

“biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)” means the amount of oxygen consumed in the biochemical oxidation of the organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20 degrees C, expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/L);

“Building Regulations” means the Town and Country Planning (Building) Regulations, and the Town and Country Planning General Development Order; Cap. 237
Sub. Leg.

“Chemical oxygen demand (COD)” means the amount of oxygen consumed in the chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures, expressed in milligrammes per litre (mg/L);

“cistern” means any container open to the atmosphere, into which water is fed through a float valve and from which water is drawn through one or more bottom outlets and provided with overflow pipes and wires to keep the water level below the inlet float valve under all circumstances;

“combined drain” means all private drains terminating at a connection chamber which is used or intended to be used to serve two or more premises;

“commercial crop” means any crop grown for sale by a corporate or unincorporate body or a farmer registered with the Seychelles Marketing Board or other such government body or agent, the value of which crop shall be determined according to current ministerial practice and shall include the value of top soil;

“communication drain” means the pipe which connects the connection chamber to the sewer, and is maintained by the Corporation;

“connection chamber” means the chamber located close to premises and serving one or more premises and which marks the limit between the private drain and the communication drain and is maintained by the Corporation;

“CP301” means British Standard Code of Practice CP301: 1971 or subsequent editions or codes superseding this code, either of British or national origin;

“drain” means either a private drain or a communication drain;

“environmental health officer” means an officer authorised by the Director of Health Services to make inspection and tests in accordance with the Public Health Regulations;

“floatable oil” means oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from sewage;

“groundwater” means water flowing or stationary below ground level and includes flood water and sea water;

“irrigation water” means water used on commercial crops, garden vegetables, trees, bushes and plants and supplied by public or private systems from any source;

“natural outlet” means any outlet, including pipes, culverts and ditches, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface or groundwater;

“non-domestic effluent” means any liquid which is wholly or in part produced in the course of any animal husbandry, medical, educational, research, commercial or industrial activity;

“occupier” in relation to a premises means the tenant of the premises and where the tenant is not in occupation of the premises, the chief householder of the premises;

“owner” in relation to premises means —

- (a) the person for the time being receiving the rent of the premises whether on his own account or as an agent or trustees for any other person or who would so receive the rent if those premises were let;
- (b) where a person, not being an agent or trustee for any other person, receives rent of the premises —
 - (i) and passes the whole of the rent to another person, the person to whom the rent is passed;
 - (ii) and passes as rent to another person an amount less than the amount he receives as rent, the person who receives the rent;

“planning inspector” means an inspector authorised by the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Community Development to make inspections and tests in accordance with the Building Regulations;

“premises” means any building, room, tenement, or garden, playing field and the like, or any lot or land in connection therewith or any vacant land, and shall include any structure, whether of a permanent character or not and whether immovable or not and shall include any caravan;

Cap. 189
Sub. Leg.

“pre-treatment” means any treatment of sewage or wastes before disposal from the premises;

“private drain” means a drain which collects sewage from the water points and delivers it to the connection chamber, and is maintained by the owner or occupier;

“Public Health Regulations” means the Health and Sanitation Regulations made under section 95 of the Public Health Act;

“sanitary” means pertaining to, or concerned with the promotion of health;

“sewage” means liquid and solids suspended in the liquid collected at the water points including, non-domestic effluent but excluding surface water, groundwater, overflow from swimming pools and irrigation water;

“sewer” means a pipe which collects sewage from two or more communication drains and delivers it to the sewage treatment facility, and is maintained by the Corporation;

“sewerage area” means an area defined under regulation 6;

“solid waste” mean any waste normally collected and disposed of in solid or viscous form, but excluding excrement;

“surface water” means water flowing or stationary above ground level and includes roof water, stream water, flood water and sea water;

“Tariff Regulations” means regulations made or continued in force under the Act in respect of river abstractions, water supply, irrigation, drainage and waste disposal charges or licences;

“waste” means anything that is of no economic value to the owner or occupier and which the owner or occupier wishes to dispose from the premises, or which, if left on the premises, would be unsanitary or cause a nuisance to others;

"Waste Regulations" means any regulations made or continued in force under the Act in respect of disposal of waste;

"water point" means basic, sink, shower, bathtub, bidet, water closet, washing machine, dishwasher, industrial appliance, tap standing by itself, animal drinking trough, animal standing area, or any other point at which water is supplied;

"Water Regulations" means any regulations made or continued in force under the Act in respect of the supply of water;

"work plan" means a plan, both written and drawn, of all work in relation to sewage disposal to be carried out on a premises and containing particulars of the types, strengths, makes, sizes of materials, units and finishes, and as to alignment and levels both in plan and section.

3.(1) Without prejudice to the powers of entry and occupation of land conferred upon employees of the Corporation by regulation 3 of the Public Utilities Corporation (Miscellaneous) Regulations, any appointed agent may, for the purposes of these regulations, exercise any of the powers conferred upon employees of the Corporation under that regulation and the provisions of that regulation shall apply to an appointed agent as if he were an employee of the Corporation.

Powers of entry
and occupation of
land.
Cap. 196
Sub. Leg.

(2) Any employee of the Corporation or any appointed agent, may, where he considers it necessary, at any time take immediate action to uncover any drain or sewer and the Corporation or the agent may recover the expenses reasonably incurred therefor from any person whose act or omission rendered such action necessary.

4.(1) Any person intending to perform any work on any premises belonging to or leased by the Corporation or over which the Corporation has any easement or wayleave, shall before he commences to perform such work, obtain from the Corporation all details of the appropriate position of sewers on, under or in relation to that premises.

Position of
sewers to be
ascertained
before any work
commences.

(2) The Corporation may repair any damage caused to any sewer by any person who has failed to obtain the details under sub-regulation (1) and may recover from that person any expenses reasonably incurred by the Corporation in effecting the repair.

PART II - DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND WASTE

Deposition of
sewerage in
unsanitary
manner.

5. No person shall deposit or place or permit to be deposited or placed in any unsanitary manner on any public or private premises any sewage including excrement or any solid waste.

Sewerage areas.

6.(1) The Corporation shall with reference to a map prepared to the scale 1:2500 define a sewerage area and shall, at least 90 days before any sewers are to be installed in that sewerage area, publish in a local newspaper a notice giving a description of the sewerage area.

(2) The map prepared under sub-regulation (1) shall be available for public inspection at such place as may be stated in the notice published under sub-regulation (1).

Private sewage
disposal system.

7. Owners of premises situated outside a sewerage area shall install and maintain a private sewage disposal system in accordance with Part III.

No private
sewage disposal
system in
sewerage areas.

8. Except with the written approval of the Corporation, no person shall, in a sewerage area, use, install or maintain a private sewage disposal system.

Requirement to
carry out
approved works
in existing
premises of
sewerage areas.

9.(1) An owner of premises situated within a sewerage area, being premises situated in such area immediately before the area is defined as a sewerage area, on being served with a notice by the Corporation requiring him to connect the premises to a sewer shall within a period of 180 days after the service of the notice carry out in accordance with Part IV necessary approved works for the collection of human excrement, bathroom, laundry and water-suspended kitchen waste and, if approved for discharge into a private drain, non-domestic effluent from the premises.

(2) An owner of premises required to carry out works under

sub-regulation (1) shall for the purpose of carrying out such works be eligible for a loan for improvement of housing from the Seychelles Housing Development Corporation or any other body appointed for the purpose by the Minister, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by that Corporation or body.

10. Where any premises are constructed, renovated, altered, extended or otherwise developed after the commencement of these Regulations, the owner of the premises shall be liable to carry out at his expense necessary approved works for the collection of human excrement, bathroom, laundry, and water-suspended kitchen waste and, where approved for discharge into a private drain, non-domestic effluents from the premises—

Premises constructed etc. after commencement of Regulations.

- (a) in accordance with Part III if the premises are situated outside a sewerage area; and
- (b) in accordance with Part IV if the premises are situated within a sewerage area.

11. No person shall deposit or discharge contrary to Part V, any matter in or into a drain.

Restrictions on deposit of matter in drains.

12.(1) An owner of premises required to carry out any approved works under regulation 9 or 10 shall, where he intends to discharge non-domestic effluent into a drain, inform the Corporation before he commences the work.

Discharge of non-domestic effluents.

(2) No person shall discharge any non-domestic effluent into a drain or sewer without the written approval of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation may require that any non-domestic effluent —

- (a) shall be subjected to pretreatment in such a manner determined by the Corporation before discharge into a drain; or
- (b) be disposed of into an approved landfill, approved incinerator, or other approved site by an approved means of conveyance.

(4) No person shall produce any non-domestic effluent in his premises where the Corporation has refused permission to discharge it to a drain or sewer whether before or after pretreatment or to dispose of it in accordance with sub-regulation (3) (b):

Provided that the preceding provisions of this sub-regulation shall not apply to an unpolluted non-domestic effluent which may be discharged in accordance with regulation 38.

Solid waste.

13.(1) The Corporation may require that solid waste —

- (a) be disposed of to an approved landfill, approved incinerator or other approved site by an approved means of conveyance and subject to any Waste regulations that may be in force from time to time;
- (b) be subjected to pretreatment in such manner determined by the Corporation before it is disposed of in accordance with paragraph (a).

(2) Where the Corporation requires the disposal of solid waste in accordance with sub-regulation (1) no person shall dispose of solid waste except in accordance with the requirements of sub-regulation (1).

(3) No person shall produce any solid waste in any premises where the Corporation has refused approval for its disposal.

Storage of waste
before removal
for disposal.

14. Where the Corporation requires the disposal of non-domestic effluent or solid waste of any premises in the manner set out in regulation 12(3) (b) or regulation 13(1) (a), the owner or occupier of the premises shall keep the non-domestic effluent or solid waste of the premises in an approved waterproof container of sufficient size and strength till removal for disposal from the premises.

Fees.

15. The fees payable for or in respect of the disposal of sewerage and waste shall be in accordance with the Tariff Regulations.

PART III - PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

16. Human excrement and sewage shall in an area outside a sewerage area be disposed of in a private sewage disposal system in accordance with regulations 17 to 19.

Disposal of sewage in non-sewerage area.

17.(1) The owner of premises with a private sewage disposal system shall operate the system in accordance with the Public Health Regulations and shall keep it in a sanitary condition.

Operation of private sewage disposal system.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation 3, the owner shall be responsible for the periodic desludging of septic tanks, aquaprvies, any other such units, emptying of cesspools and construction of pit latrines or similar disposal system at no expense to the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation shall, at its own expense, desludge at the request of the owner of the premises the septic tank of the owner once in each period of five years commencing from the date of construction of the tank or of the commencement of these Regulations, whichever occurs later.

18. Use of drains in a private sewage disposal system shall be in accordance with Part V.

Use of drains.

19. Where any premises are constructed, altered, extended or otherwise developed, in an area outside a sewerage area, after the commencement of these Regulations, the owner of the premises shall comply with the following requirements —

New developments in non-sewerage area.

- (a) he shall submit a work plan in 5 copies together with his application or plans, as the case may be, under the Building Regulations;
- (b) the work plan shall substantially conform to regulation 21 and no work shall commence prior to the approval of the work plan by the Corporation;
- (c) a terminal chamber for collection of sewage shall be constructed so as to be able to convert it to a connection chamber when the area in which the premises are situated is defined a sewerage area under regulation 6;

- (d) the means of disposal of sewage shall be shown and detailed on the work plan and shall be in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Corporation from time to time;
- (e) no soak pit for sewage whether or not from a septic tank or a pit latrine shall be sited less than 16 metres from any inland surface water or the sea except with the written permission of the Corporation;
- (f) removal of floatable oil shall be made by suitable traps in accordance with CP301 section 3.11.3.

PART IV - CONNECTION OF SEWERS

Interference with
sewers.

20. No person, other than an employee of the Corporation or an appointed agent, shall make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, enter or interfere with any connection chamber, communication drain or sewer.

Requirements to
be complied with
before connection
to a sewer.

21.(1) An owner of premises referred to in regulation 9 and served with a notice under that regulation shall within 45 days of the service of the notice and not less than 30 days before commencement of work submit to the Corporation an application substantially in the Form set out in Schedule 1, and a work plan in 5 copies showing details of water points and private drains to be constructed, renovated or altered.

(2) An owner of premises situated within a sewerage area and referred to in regulation 10 shall —

- (a) together with his application or plans, as the case may be, under the Building Regulations submit a work plan in 3 copies;
- (b) submit to the Corporation an application substantially in the Form set out in Schedule 1 together with 3 copies of the work plan and a copy of the application or plans, as the case may be, under the Building Regulations.

(3) The work plan shall show details of water points and

private drains to be constructed, renovated or altered and comply with the Water Regulations, the Public Health Regulations, the Building Regulations and CP301 and shall be subject to regulations 22 to 32.

(4) The details of the water points and private drains shall be shown on a drawing to a minimum scale of 1:50 or other approved scale in the plan and all levels, gradients, sizes, material types and makes, of all works to be carried out under the work plan shall be clearly set out.

(5) No work shall commence until the Corporation has in writing approved the work plan.

(6) The Corporation shall approve or reject a work plan within 30 days of its receipt by the Corporation.

(7) The work plan shall be executed by a plumber approved by the Corporation who shall, on completion of the work, notify the Corporation of the completion of the work by submitting a Plumbers Completion Form set out in Schedule 3.

(8) An employee of the Corporation, a planning inspector and an environmental health officer shall, where required, make such inspections and tests as may be necessary to ensure that the work carried out complies with these Regulations.

(9) An owner of premises shall make every part of the private drain accessible for the inspections and tests carried out under sub-regulation (8).

(10) On the submission to the Corporation of the Plumbers Completion Form the Corporation shall, if the work plan has been executed in accordance with these Regulations, connect the private drain to the connection chamber and sewer within 30 days of the submission of the Form.

27.(1) The Position of each connection chamber shall be determined by the Corporation or an appointed agent, taking into consideration the layout of and possible extension to the premises, topographical and underground conditions and position of the sewer.

Connection chamber.

(2) The owner shall lay his private drain to within two metres of the connection chamber and with approved alignment and level to enable the Corporation to continue the private drain into the connection chamber and shall provide all approved materials to allow such connection, except for special connectors required in the connection chamber and which shall be provided by the Corporation.

(3) Until such time as the Corporation makes the connection to the connection chamber all sewage from the premises to be connected shall be disposed of to an approved private sewage disposals system in accordance with the regulations set out in Part III.

Materials.

23. Materials to be used at the water points and for the private drain shall conform to those prescribed in CP301 and in particular they shall be watertight and durable against insects, vermin, rot, heat, ground movement, loading pressure, expansion and contraction, chemical and bio-chemical degrading, and, where exposed, sun light, within the limits of the intended use of such materials.

**Design and
workmanship.**

24. Design and workmanship to be used in the work plan shall be to the highest standard in accordance with the Water Regulations, the Building Regulations and CP301 and in particular —

- (a) all joints and ends shall be sealed with appropriate materials to exclude solid waste, insects, rodents, birds, animals, surface water, and groundwater;
- (b) all water points shall have individual water-sealed traps, accessible for cleaning;
- (c) drain runs shall be straight and to constant falls between inspection chambers or rodding points and shall be properly vented;
- (d) drain gradients for single domestic dwellings shall be 1:40 or steeper, unless otherwise approved or directed;

- (e) where there is any possibility of petrol and oil entering a drain, a suitable trap shall be incorporated and in this connection regard shall be had to CP301 section 3.11.2.

25.(1) Each premises shall be provided with a separate and independent private drain, except as provided in sub-regulation (2).

Independent private drain to each premises.

(2) Where a premises can only be sewered by crossing an intervening premises owned by different owners or in the case of multi-storey buildings with more than one owner, the owner of the premises shall construct a combined private drain to serve their several premises.

(3) The owners shall in respect of premises referred to in sub-regulation (2) appoint one representative to act on all matters concerning these Regulations.

26. Drains already in existence in any premises may be incorporated in the work plan prepared for the premises in accordance with regulation 21 provided the Corporation is satisfied that the drains are in accordance with these regulations.

Existing drains may be used.

27.(1) Surface water from areas such as animal pens and other uncovered areas where surface pollution may collect may be discharged to a drain, but subject to regulation 24(e), on condition that the areas are depicted on the work plan prepared in accordance with regulation 21 and approved by the Corporation.

Open areas.

(2) Each area depicted on the work plan under subregulation (1) shall be small and surrounded by a perimeter wall sufficient to stop all surface water entering from outside the area and the discharge pipe shall be protected by an approved fixed grill.

28. All shrubs and trees with root systems likely to, or in the opinion of the Corporation likely to, disturb, block, strain, move or otherwise interfere with a drain or sewer shall be removed by the owner or occupier or at the expense of the owner or occupier, by the Corporation or by an appointed agent.

Shrubs and trees to be removed.

Water supply pipe may be laid in drain or sewer trench.

29. A water supply pipe may be laid in the same trench as a drain or sewer provided it is laid at least 150mm above the top of the drain or sewer and provided it does not lie directly above any part of the drain or sewer.

Buildings erected over a drain or sewer.

30.(1) No person shall erect or cause to be erected a building over a connection chamber, communication drain, or sewer without written permission of the Corporation.

(2) Buildings may be erected over a private drain in accordance with the Building Regulations and CP301 so long as the building does not interfere with the facility for inspection and testing under regulation 21(8).

Corporation to construct private drain in public roads etc.

31. All private drains laid in the reserve of either footpaths or public roads shall be constructed by the Corporation at the expense of the owner of the premises for which the private drain is laid.

Cisterns and water points.

32. All water installations shall generally be in accordance with the Water Regulations, the Public Health Regulations and the Building Regulations and in particular —

- (a) all water points except for one tap in each kitchen shall be served by a storage cistern located on the premises;
- (b) overflow from storage and water closet cisterns shall not discharge to the private drain;
- (c) no water point shall be such that water may continuously go waste without being noticed.

Rights to lay drains and sewers on any premises.

33. The Corporation or an appointed agent may lay drains and sewers over any premises and for that purpose may exercise any of the powers conferred by regulation 3.

(2) The owner or occupier of premises on, over or under which any drains or sewers are laid under sub-regulation (1) shall not obstruct or hinder the exercise of powers under sub-regulation (1).

(3) The Corporation or an appointed agent shall compensate any damage caused by the exercise of powers under sub-regulation (1).

34. Where there is any dispute as to whether any damage has been caused or as to the amount of compensation payable under these Regulations, the dispute shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision on the dispute shall be final.

Disputes to be referred to the Minister.

35.(1) Approval of plumbers shall be in accordance with Schedule 2.

Approval of plumbers.

(2) The Plumbers Completion Certificate shall be substantially in the Form set out in Schedule 3.

PART V - USE OF DRAINS AND SEWERS

36. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted water such as surface water, groundwater and irrigation water to any drain or sewer, except where it is lawful under regulation 27.

Surface water etc. not to discharge to sewer.

37. Surface water, except where it may be discharged to a drain under regulation 27, and all other unpolluted water shall be discharged to a special soakaway or natural outlet.

Surface water to be conveyed to natural outlet etc.

38. Unpolluted non-domestic effluent, such as cooling water, shall be discharged into a special soakaway or natural outlet.

Unpolluted non-domestic effluent.

39. No owner or occupier shall allow a private drain to be blocked or become defective so as to cause an unsanitary situation.

Blockage of private drains.

40. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following liquids, gases or solids to any drain or sewer, unless written permission is first obtained from the Corporation —

Substances not to be discharged to drain or sewers.

- (a) petrol, diesel, oil, or other petroleum products;
- (b) flammable or explosive liquids, gases or solids;
- (c) sewage containing or bearing toxic or poisonous

solids liquids or gases in sufficient quantities, either independently or combined with other wastes, to impair or interfere with any private or public sewage disposal system;

- (d) sewage with a pH less than 5.5 or containing any corrosive property capable of damaging any pipes, works or apparatus in excess of the damage that would be expected by domestic sewage;
- (e) solid waste and solid or viscous substances in quantities or of a size capable of causing obstruction to the sewers, or interference with the proper operation of a sewage treatment works, such as substances including but not limited to —
 - (i) ashes, bones, cinders, mud, stones;
 - (ii) sand, straw, wood or metal; and
 - (iii) shaving, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastic wood, unground foodwaste, blocks, coconut fibre, paunch, manure, hair, fleshings, entrail and non-biodegradable materials;
- (f) any material likely to injure the sewer or to interfere directly with the free flow of its contents, or to affect prejudicially the treatment and disposal of its contents;
- (g) any petroleum spirit, including oil made from petroleum, bituminous substances or products of petroleum mixture, which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 50 degrees C;
- (h) any carbide of calcium;
- (i) sewage having a BOD greater than 500 mg/L;
- (j) sewage having a COD value of more than double the BOD value;
- (k) any substance which, in combination with the con-

tents of the drain or sewer at temperatures below 50 degrees C, will act as one of the substances described in this regulation.

41. No owner or occupier shall discharge non-domestic effluent to a drain or sewer except in accordance with regulation 12.

Non-domestic effluent not to be discharged into drain or sewer unless approved.

42.(1) The Corporation may require any owner or occupier to provide information to determine compliance with these Regulations.

Information to be provided by owner or occupier.

(2) The information required under sub-regulation (1) may include —

- (a) peak and average flow rates of sewage;
- (b) chemical analysis of the sewage;
- (c) details of raw materials, processes, and products affecting sewage;
- (d) quantity and disposition of specific, solid, liquid, sludge, oil, solvent, gas or other materials related to these Regulations;
- (e) as-constructed drawings showing the details and exact locations of private drains and private sewage disposal systems, including that required for the work plan;
- (f) process details of a private sewage disposal system;
- (g) details of works constructed to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills into drains or sewers.

43. No person shall grow shrubs or trees in such a place that the root systems of such shrubs or trees can disturb, block, strain, move or otherwise interfere with a drain or sewer.

Shrubs and trees not to interfere.

44. No person shall maliciously, wilfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, deface or tamper with any structure, apparatus or equipment which is part of a drain or sewer.

Damage to drains or sewers.

Inspection and
testing.

45. The owner of the premises shall make accessible, and allow access to, water points, drains or sewers in respect of the premises for the purpose of inspection and testing by the Corporation or an appointed agent in exercise of the powers under regulation 3 to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

PART VI - OFFENCES

Offences.

46.(1) Any person who contravenes any regulation is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of R10,000 and imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-regulation (1), where a person suspected of contravening any provision of these Regulations is the owner or occupier of the premises in respect of which the contravention is made, the Corporation may disconnect the supply of water to the premises until such time as the provision contravened is complied with.

(3) Where an owner or occupier who contravenes any provision of these Regulations fails to comply with the provision on being so requested by the Corporation, the Corporation may take steps to ensure compliance and recover reasonable expenses incurred by the Corporation in ensuring compliance from the owner or occupier.

SCHEDULE 1

Reg 21

Public Utilities Corporation (Sewage) Regulations**APPLICATION FOR CONNECTION TO A SEWER**

(to be completed in consultation with PUC Inspector)

Water Account No.

Address of Premises: Consumers Category:

Name of Applicant:

Name and Address of Owner:

DOMESTIC
HOTELS, GHS
RESTAURANTS
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
INSTITUTIONAL

List of Water points to be connected to the sewers:

Communication drains and sewers

to be laid on premises (refer to plans and sketches):

Estimated dated for construction of connection chamber:

Comments:

I accept above details and agree to produce a work plan in accordance with Regulation 21.

I ask PUC for inspection and testing immediately after completion of work performed by an approved plumber.

Applicant No.

PUC Inspector

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Date

Sig. of Applicant:

Agreement for Sewage Connection

(to be completed after approval has been given to connect to a sewer)

I agree to conform to the Public Utilities Corporation (Sewage) Reg. and to the following restrictions and conditions:

Sign: Name: Date: PUC:

Copies: Owner, approved plumber, PUC, Consultant, Min. of Community Dev.

SCHEDULE 2**Reg. 35(1)*****Approval of Plumbers**

1. Construction, alteration, or renovation of building drainage systems must be performed by an approved plumber in accordance with the Public Utilities Corporation (Sewage) Regulations.

2. To obtain approval as an approved plumber, a plumber shall —

- (i) have relevant experience of more than five years;
- (ii) pass in an examination with:
 - ...theoretical questions concerning the Building Regulations, the Sewage Regulations and relevant Codes of Practice;
 - ...practical work (pipe and fittings, installations of sanitary appliances, use of levels and angles, understanding of drawings);
- (iii) subject to the Corporation an up-to-date list of rates for certain items of work, as laid down from time to time by the Corporation;
- (iv) pay an annual fee of SR50.
- (v) hold a licence as a plumber under the Licences Act.

(The Licences (Services) Regulations made under the Licences Act for licences for providing services as a plumber. (Cap. 113 Sub. Reg.)

3. Approval may be revoked if—

- (i) the plumber does not pay the annual fee;
- (ii) charges for work is excessive or not in compliance with his up-to-date list of rates;
- (iii) inspections and tests after completion of work are not satisfactory, for instance after several failures; (if first test is not satisfactory, plumber will have to pay for the subsequent tests);
- (iv) the materials, design and workmanship are not in accordance with the Regulations. (Work must in any case be again at the plumber's expense);
- (v) as-built drawing is not correct.

4. List of approved plumbers will be available at the PUC offices (Number of approved plumbers must be large enough for a fair competition. If the plumbers reach an agreement to fix a high cost level, PUC may cause its own plumbers to perform the work).

SCHEDULE 3

Reg. 35(2)

Plumbers Completion Form

(to be completed by an approved plumber)

Address of Premises:	Application No:
Name of Applicant:	Form No:
Name and Address of owner:	

Water points connected (See work plan submitted in accordance with Regulation 21 and Application Form):

Details of type, makes and sizes of materials and items installed:

Approved variations from work plan (refer to plans and sketches where necessary):

Date of completion of work according to work plan (including approved variations):

I..... approved plumber give notice that I have completed work approved by PUC for a total sum of R..... in strict accordance with the Public Utilities Corporation (Sewage) Regulations.

I confirm that I have tested the installation fully and accept full responsibility for it, and that details given on the work plan and the approved variations from the work plan are correct.

Signed approved plumber:

Date:

Note: Where the installation does not pass the test and inspections listed below the work shall be redone and a new plumbers completion form submitted.

INSPECTOR INSTALLATION TEST RESULTS (for PUC use)

Details of Test/ Inspection	Date	Passed/Failed	Inspector Name & Sign.	Comments

Date of connection to Connection Chamber by PUC:

Water Meter No:

(to be checked against PUC records and consumer number shown on Application Form).

Copies: Owner, approved plumber, PUC, Consultant, MPEL.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION
(WATER SUPPLY) REGULATIONS**

S.I. 26 of 1988.

[20th June, 1988]

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

Part I - Preliminary

1. Citation
2. Application to existing agreement etc.
3. Interpretation
4. Notice and other documents
5. Existing Supplies

Part II - Conditions of Supply

6. Application for supply
7. Special agreement
8. Purpose of supply
9. Deposits
10. Termination of agreement
11. Disconnection on termination of agreement
12. Prescribed charges
13. Resale by consumer
14. Restriction during droughts etc.
15. Pressure
16. Unauthorised taking of water
17. Waste or contamination
18. Disconnection

Part III - Provision Relating to the Application

For a Supply of Water and use of storage cistern

19. Application for a connection
20. Installation of connection
21. Position of supply pipe
22. Laying of supply pipe in places where pollution may result
23. Position and points of discharge
24. Written notice of work to be carried out
25. Use of storage cistern and maximum capacity etc.

26. Storage cistern to be suitably placed, covered etc.
27. Storage cistern to be fitted with valves
28. Hot water apparatus
29. Water closets bidders etc. to be fitted with flushing cistern

Part IV - Communication pipe and meter

30. Installation of communication pipe and connection to supply pipe
31. Communication pipe
32. Interference with communication line
33. Communication pipe supplying more than one premises
34. Meter
35. Volume of water registered by a meter
36. Accounts
37. Consumer dissatisfied with account
38. Failure of meter to register
39. Restriction of flow in a metered supply pipe

Part V - Provisions relating to the protection of the corporation water supply system

40. Liability by consumer
41. Failure of owner to repair, remove or alter pipes to prevent waste or contamination etc.
42. Entry and inspection by Manager etc.
43. Interference
44. Details of water works
45. Obstruction of water main etc.
46. Pollution of supply
47. Use of pumping apparatus
48. Pipes across a street or land controlled etc by the Corporation
49. Failure to comply with regulations

Part VI - Offences and Revocations

50. Offences

Schedule 1 - Schedule of Meter Calibration

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Utilities Corporation (Water Supply) Regulations. Citation.

2.(1) These Regulations apply, subject to regulation 4, to— Application to existing agreement etc.

(a) an existing agreement or arrangement for a supply of water entered into between—

(i) any person and the Corporation

(ii) any person and a public body, other than the Corporation;

(b) an existing supply of water; and

(c) an existing pipe or fitting on any premises installed or used in connection with a supply of water,

as they apply to an agreement constituted or entered into, a supply of water provided and a pipe or fitting installed or used under these Regulations.

(2) In this regulation “existing agreement or arrangement”, “existing supply of water”, or “existing pipe or fitting” means agreement or arrangement in force, supply of water or pipe or fitting existing, on the date immediately before the coming into operation of these Regulations.

3. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

“authorised employee” means an employee authorised by the Corporation and includes the manager;

“code of practice on Water Supply” means the Code of Practice No. CP310;

“communication pipe” means—

(a) where the supply of water is measured by a meter and—

(i) the premises supplied with water abuts the street in which the main is laid, that part of pipe,

owned and controlled by the Corporation leading from the main to the boundary of the street abutting the premises; or

- (ii) the premises supplied with water does not abut the street in which the main is laid, that part of the pipe, owned and controlled by the Corporation leading from the main to the boundary of the street abutting the land on which the consumer has as easement or permission to lay the supply pipe conveying water to the premises owned or occupied by the consumer,

and includes any fitting on the communication pipe;

“consumer” means the occupier of any premises which the Corporation has agreed to supply with water or any other person who has entered into an agreement with the Corporation for the supply of water or who has lawfully obtained water from the Corporation;

“Corporation” means the Public Utilities Corporation established under the Act.

“fitting” means anything fitted or fixed on any pipe used in connection with the supply, measurement, control, distribution, utilization or disposal of water;

“main” means a pipe under the exclusive control of the Corporation for the general conveyance of water, as distinct from a communication pipe, and includes any apparatus used in connection with such a pipe;

“Manager” means the Water Manager of the Corporation;

“owner” means --

- (a) the person for the time being receiving the rent of the premises, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if those premises were let; or

- (b) the person ultimately receiving the rent where an intermediate lessor passes on the full amount of rent received but where the intermediate lessor receives more rent than he pays then the intermediate lessor is deemed to be the owner;

“premises” means any building or part of a building, room, tenement, or any garden, playing field or any vacant land and includes any structures, whether of a permanent character or not and whether immovable or not and further includes a caravan or any floating structure;

“service pipe” means so much of any pipe for conveying water from a main to any premises as is subject to water pressure from that main, or would be so subject but for the closing of some stop valve;

“stop valve” means any device, including, a stopcock and stop-tap, other than a draw-off tap or float valve for stopping the flow of water;

“supply pipe” means that part of any service pipe which is not a communication pipe;

“trade premises” means any premises used, in whole or in part, or intended to be used, in whole or in part, for the operation of any trade, business, or commercial transaction or industrial process, whether such operation is authorised or not, but does not include a department or division of a Government Ministry or a non-profit making organisation;

“terminal fitting” means any device that will stop the flow of water at the end of a supply pipe;

“treated water” means water which has, by sterilization, been rendered safe for human consumption;

“untreated water” means water other than treated water.

4. Every notice, order or other document required under these Regulations to be served on any person shall be signed by the manager or an authorized employee and sent by post to the person

Notices and other documents.

and service of the notice, order or document shall be deemed to have been effected on that person, unless the contrary is proved, at the time at which the notice, order or document could be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Existing
Supplies.

5. A consumer shall not under these Regulations be required to alter or renew any pipe or fitting lawfully existing and in lawful use on a premises immediately before the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations unless and until such fitting is defective or in such condition or position as to cause or is likely to cause contamination or risk of contamination, waste, undue consumption or erroneous measurement of the water supplied by the Corporation.

PART II - CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

Application for
supply.

6.(1) An application for a supply of water shall be made to the manager on the form provided by the Corporation by the owner or occupier of a premises and shall be signed by the applicant.

(2) The Corporation may accept or reject an application and, whatever the case, the manager shall inform the applicant in writing of such acceptance or rejection.

(3) An applicant shall be deemed to have accepted the terms and conditions set out in the application for a supply of water by the Corporation and the acceptance of an application by the Corporation shall constitute an agreement between the applicant and the Corporation.

Special
agreement.

7.(1) The Corporation may enter into a special written agreement with any person, in any case where, by reason of the purpose for which the supply of water is desired, the nature or situation of the premises, the quantity of water to be supplied, the availability of supply or for any other reason, the manager is of the opinion that it is desirable to attach a special condition to the supply of water or to stipulate a special charge.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the Corporation may make the following

provisions in any special agreement entered into in terms of sub-regulation (1) —

- (a) where a consumer is given a supply of water by means of more than one communication pipe, the Corporation may stipulate the manner in which and the time during which the supply of water from any such communication pipe may be used by the consumer;
- (b) the Corporation may stipulate the maximum quantity of water to be supplied to any consumer during any specified period and may fix the hours or periods during which any consumer shall be entitled to a supply;
- (c) the Corporation may, with the prior approval of the Minister, stipulate charges at which the supply of water is to be given to any consumer.

(3) A connection installed at the discretion of the Corporation before an agreement in terms of this regulation is entered into may be removed at any time without prior notice.

8. The water supplied by the Corporation shall be used solely for the purpose specified in the agreement to which these Regulations apply.

Purpose of supply.

9.(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a consumer shall on being required to do so, pay to the Corporation the deposit prescribed in respect of a supply of water.

Deposits.

(2) The manager may, at any time where the average monthly amount charged to a consumer during the previous six month in respect of water consumption exceeds the amount the consumer paid in deposit under sub-regulation (1), by written notice, require the consumer to increase the deposit by any amount specified in the notice.

(3) If the consumer fails to pay the deposit under sub-regulation (1) or any additional amount as deposit under sub-regulation (2) within 14 days after he is required to pay it, the Corporation

may refuse to install or may disconnect a connection for the supply of water, as the case may be.

(4) The Corporation shall refund a deposit paid under this regulation to the consumer where the Corporation refuses an application or where the Corporation or a consumer terminates an agreement for a supply of water under regulation 10, but if any money is owed to the Corporation under these Regulations the Corporation may apply the deposit or any part of it to reduce or pay off the amount owed.

Termination of agreement.

10. An agreement for a supply of water may be terminated by—

(a) the Corporation in any of the circumstances stated in regulation 17;

(b) a consumer, at any time,

by giving not less than 7 days written notice of termination to the consumer or the Corporation, as the case may be.

Disconnection on termination of agreement.

11. Where any agreement has been terminated under regulation 10 the corporation may disconnect the water supply to the premises to which the agreement relates.

Prescribed charges.

12. Subject to the terms of a special agreement under regulation 7 a consumer shall pay to the Corporation the charges set out by the Minister from time to time in respect of water supplied by the Corporation and in respect of all matters for which a charge is prescribed.

Resale by consumer.

13. No person shall sell any water supplied from a main, except with the consent of the manager.

Restriction during droughts etc.

14. The Corporation may, on giving notice on the radio, in the press, or otherwise, at any time, restrict the supply of water in the whole or any part of the mains for such period as it may determine, and it may in like manner prohibit the use of water for any purpose specified in the notice or for any purpose or in any manner other than that specified in such notice, as the case may be.

15. Notwithstanding the terms of any agreement, the Corporation is not in any way liable for any fluctuation of pressure or a low pressure in the mains.

Pressure.

16. No person shall take water from, or make or cause to be made any connection on a main or service pipe or any tank filled with water from a main except with the consent of the manager.

Unauthorised taking of water.

17.(1) No person shall—

Waste or contamination.

(a) cause or allow any fitting to be connected to a service pipe so as to cause or that is likely to cause —

(i) contamination to water in a main; or

(ii) waste by misuse of water supplied from a main; or

(b) cause or allow any fitting to be or become in such a state of disrepair or in such other state so as to cause or that is likely to cause —

(i) contamination to water in a main; or

(ii) waste by leakage of water supplied from a main.

(2) Where there is or there likely to be caused—

(a) from a premises any contamination to water in a main; or

(b) on a premises any waste of water supplied from a main,

the consumer occupying the premises shall take immediate steps to prevent the contamination or waste.

(3) Without prejudice to any other action under these Regulations that may be taken against an occupier of a premises on which there has been a waste of water contrary to this regulation, the Corporation may recover from the consumer the charges in respect of the consumption of water registered on the meter or estimated by the manager, if the meter is defective or there is no meter.

Disconnection.

18.(1) Without paying compensation and without prejudice to any other right of action under these Regulations, the manager may, subject to sub-regulation (2), in his absolute discretion disconnect or restrict the water supply to a consumer —

(a) where the consumer —

- (i) fails to pay any charges under a special agreement under regulation 7 or charges prescribed under the Act;
- (ii) contravenes any of these Regulations relating to contamination or waste of water; or
- (iii) uses a supply of water for a purpose other than that specified in an agreement;

(b) where as a result of any defect in any pipe or fitting the water supply to any other consumer is being or is likely to be affected or contaminated or damage is being or is likely to be caused to property or person; or

(c) where it is provided for under any of these Regulations.

(2) The Corporation shall give at least 7 days written notice to the consumer before disconnecting a supply of water under sub-regulation (1), but where the Corporation is of the opinion that the water supply must be disconnected immediately in order to prevent or minimise any contamination, waste or damage the Corporation may disconnect the supply without first giving any written notice, or if it so desires, after giving shorter notice, to the consumer.

(3) The consumer shall pay to the Corporation the charges prescribed and all reasonable expenses incurred in disconnecting the water supply under this regulation.

(4) Where the Corporation, after disconnecting a supply of water under this regulation, reconnects the supply, the consumer shall pay to the Corporation the expenses incurred in respect of

the reconnection unless it can be established that the Corporation has acted improperly in disconnecting the supply.

**PART III - PROVISION RELATING TO THE APPLICATION
FOR A SUPPLY OF WATER AND USE OF STORAGE
CISTERN**

19. An application for a connection on a main shall be made in accordance with regulation 6(1).

Application for a connection.

20. The Corporation may refuse to install a connection for a supply of water unless the manager is satisfied that—

Installation of connection.

- (a) there is an agreement in terms of regulation 6 or regulation 7 for the supply;
- (b) the provisions of this Part relating to the materials to be used for, and the construction, laying and installation of, pipe or fitting have been complied with;
- (c) where the premises to be supplied with water does not abut the street in which the main is laid, the consumer has acquired an easement or obtained permission for the laying of the supply pipe across any intermediate land from the owner of that land; and
- (d) any charges prescribed which have to be paid before a connection is installed have been paid.

21.(1) A consumer shall lay the supply pipe which is to be connected to a communication pipe not less than 300mm and not more than 750mm beneath the ground or on some permanent structure approved by the manager, or in a building, within the boundaries of the land occupied by the consumer, or on land over which the consumer has an easement or permission to lay the supply pipe.

Position of supply pipe.

(2) The supply pipe shall not be connected to any other source of water supply.

(3) A consumer shall install a stop valve on the supply pipe not

more than 150mm away from the point where the supply pipe enter the building or in the case of a stand pipe supply at a convenient distance near the point of usage.

(4) Subject to regulation 22, no person—

(a) shall cause or permit any pipe to be covered, buried or otherwise hidden from view in the course of the installation or alteration of a supply pipe; or

(b) shall connect any pipe or fitting or permit any pipe or fitting to be connected to a main,

until the manager or an authorised employee has inspected the pipe or fitting.

Laying of supply pipe in places where pollution may result.

22.(1) A supply pipe shall not be laid or installed in, through or into any sewer, drain, manure hole or other place where, in the event of the pipe or any fitting becoming defective, the water conveyed through the supply pipe may be polluted or may escape without being detected; but where it is impracticable to lay or install any supply pipe otherwise than in the manner aforesaid, the part of the supply pipe so laid or installed shall be carried through a duct of sufficient length and strength and of such construction and in such manner, as shall, in the opinion of the manager —

(a) afford proper protection to the supply pipe or fitting on the supply pipe within the duct;

(b) ensure against any pollution or contamination of the water in the supply pipe; and

(c) render any leakage or waste from the pipe or any fittings on the supply pipe readily detectable.

(2) Subject to these Regulations and to the approval of the manager a supply pipe may be laid in the same excavation as a drain or sewer.

Position and points of discharge.

23.(1) The point of discharge of all terminal fittings on a supply pipe shall not be less than 600mm above the ground, except where the discharge is through a float valve fitted in accordance with regulation 27.

(2) No fitting shall be fixed in a position to discharge directly into any drain, pipe, tank, well, water course, swimming pool or other place, or in any manner so that the water may run continuously to waste without being noticed.

(3) No terminal fittings shall be fixed in a position on a supply pipe such that the outlet of the terminal fittings is or may be submerged.

24.(1) A person wishing to carry out the laying, fixing, alteration or extension of any pipe or fitting conveying water from a main shall give the Corporation written details of the works to be carried out and, not less than 7 days before connecting any pipe or fitting which has been the subject of the works, notice thereof.

Written notice of work to be carried out.

(2) The manager or an authorised employee may require the modification of any work carried out under sub-regulation (1).

(3) All pipe and fitting used in connection with a water supply shall be installed in such a manner that any leakage in the pipe or fitting is readily detected.

(4) All pipe and fitting used in connection with a water supply and the installation of the pipe and fitting shall conform with the Code of Practice.

25.(1) Where a storage cistern is constructed in any premises for the storage of water supplied to that premises by the Corporation, all terminal fitting on the premises, except for one tap which may be supplied direct from a main, shall be supplied with water from the cistern.

Use of storage cistern and maximum capacity etc.

(2) The storage capacity of a storage cistern supplied direct from a main shall not exceed the normal daily demand of the occupier of the premises on which the cistern is situated.

(3) No person shall, for the purpose of storing water supplied by the Corporation, construct a storage cistern which would hold more than 5m³ of water if filled to the top edge unless the manager has given his approval for the construction of the cistern.

(4) The manager may, before making a decision under sub-regulation (3), require a person to submit further information in respect of the cistern.

(5) The manager may require any person who acts in contravention of sub-regulation (1) or sub-regulation (2) to modify the storage cistern within such time as the manager may specify and where the person fails to modify the cistern within the time so specified, the manager may, disconnect the supply of water under regulation 18.

Storage cistern to be suitably placed, covered etc.

26.(1) Every storage cistern shall be—

- (a) so placed that it is not in danger of being flooded;
- (b) adequately supported;
- (c) so placed and equipped that its interior can be easily inspected and cleansed;
- (d) suitably covered by a secure lid to protect the water inside the cistern against contamination; and
- (e) vented to the atmosphere through an overflow pipe or other properly protected vent.

(2) No storage cistern shall be buried or sunk in the ground unless—

- (a) there is sufficient space around and beneath it for the purposes of maintenance and detection of leakage; and
- (b) it is a close vessel with a water-tight access cover bolted or screwed in position, and its inlet and overflow pipe screened against ingress of animals, birds, insects or other source of contamination.

Storage cistern to be fitted with valves.

27.(1) The supply pipe supplying water to a storage cistern shall enter the cistern so that the water from the pipe flows directly into the cistern and is not exposed to contamination outside the cistern.

(2) There shall be fitted on the supply pipe referred to in sub-regulation (1)—

- (a) at the end entering the storage cistern, a float valve or some other not less effective device designed to prevent overflow of water from the cistern; and
- (b) 300mm away from the float valve referred to in paragraph (a) and in such a position as to be readily accessible at all times, a stop valve.

(3) The outlet or anti-syphon vent of the float valve referred to in this regulation shall be above the level of the overflow pipe of the storage cistern.

(4) Sub-regulation (2) shall not apply to a pipe connecting one storage cistern to another.

28. Every hot water cylinder on a premises supplied with water by the Corporation shall be constructed of copper or mild steel which has been protected against corrosion to the satisfaction of the manager, and the manager may require calculations to justify the design of non-domestic type of hot water cylinders and hot water storage units.

Hot water
apparatus.

29.(1) Every water closet, bidet and urinal on a premises supplied with water by the Corporation shall be provided with a flushing cistern or some not less effective device and the cistern or the device shall be fitted with a flushing syphon of a type approved by the manager.

Water closets
bidders etc. to be
fitted with
flushing cistern.

(2) The invert levels of the warning pipe and the syphon pipe (or in the dome pattern at the top of the vertical discharge pipe) of a flushing cistern shall be arranged so as to be as near as possible to the diagram in Schedule 2.

PART IV - COMMUNICATION PIPE AND METER

30. Where the manager is satisfied the conditions laid down in regulation 20 have been complied with, the Corporation shall—

- (a) provide and lay a communication pipe;

Installation of
communication
pipe and
connection to
supply pipe.

- (b) if water to the premises is to be measured by meter, install a meter under regulation 34 in the communication pipe; and
- (c) connect the communication pipe or the meter, as the case may be, to the supply pipe which is to convey water to the premises occupied by the owner or occupier who has applied under regulation 19.

Communication
pipe.

31.(1) The position of the communication pipe which is to be connected to a supply pipe conveying water to a premises shall be determined by the manager.

(2) A communication pipe, whether laid before or after the coming into operation of these Regulations, is the property of the Corporation and shall be under the exclusive control of the Corporation

(3) Subject to sub-regulation (4) and to any other provision of these Regulations, the Corporation shall at its own expense maintain, repair or renew all communication pipes.

(4) Any repair to that part of a communication pipe lying between the boundary of the street in which the main to which the communication pipe is connected lies and the meter installed on the communication pipe shall be carried out by the Corporation at the expense of the consumer.

Interference with
communication
line.

32.(1) No person shall wilfully or negligently disconnect, break, damage, deface or tamper with any structure, apparatus or equipment which is part of a main or communication pipe.

(2) Sub-regulation (1) shall not apply to the manager or on authorised employee who in the course of his duties does any of the acts specified in sub-regulation (1).

Communication
pipe supplying
more than one
premises.

33.(1) Subject to Sub-regulation (2), where a communication pipe supplies more than one premises—

- (a) if the premises belong to one owner, the owner shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be the consumer in respect of the water supply; and

- (b) in any other case, the owners or occupiers or both, as the case may be, of the premises shall nominate from among themselves a person who shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be the consumer in respect of the water supply.

(2) Where a person who has been nominated under sub-regulation (1) (b) ceases to be an owner or occupier of premises to which the sub-regulation relates the owner or occupiers or both, as the case may be, of these premises shall within 7 days after the person ceases to be an owner or occupier nominate another owner or occupier to replace that person and if the owners or occupiers or both, as the case may be, fail to nominate another person within the prescribed time the Corporation may terminate the agreement under regulation 10 and disconnect the water supply under regulation 11.

(3) A consumer in terms of sub-regulation (1) who, in pursuance of these Regulations, pays any charges for or on behalf of any other person may recover the amount paid from that other person as a debt, together with the costs of recovery in any court of competent jurisdiction or may retain or deduct the amount out of any money in his hands payable to that other person.

(4) Where a communication pipe supplies more than one premises, the owner or occupier of each of the premises shall install at the beginning of that part of the supply pipe serving exclusively his premises a stop valve to enable the supply of water to his premises to be shut off without effecting the supply of water to the other premises. The stop valve shall be so positioned that it is readily accessible at all times to the Corporation.

34.(1) The manager may, for the purpose of measuring the volume of water supplied to a consumer by the Corporation, install a meter of such size and type as he deems fit in each communication pipe laid either before or after the coming into operation of these Regulations. Meter.

(2) If required by the manager, the consumer shall provide a place satisfactory to the manager in which to position the meter.

(3) A consumer shall ensure that all meters, including the access to chambers housing a meter, serving the premises occupied or owned by him are kept clean of deposits of soil, rubbish or vegetation, that the meters are not enclosed in any building or any other enclosure which is normally kept locked and that the meters are at all times readily accessible to the Corporation.

(4) A consumer shall pay—

- (a) the charges prescribed for the installation of a meter by the Corporation; and
- (b) a monthly service charge prescribed for the meter.

(5) A meter, together with any fitting used in connection therewith whether installed before or after the coming in operation of these Regulations, is the property of the Corporation and shall be under the exclusive control of the Corporation but the consumer shall be responsible to the Corporation for the safekeeping of and prevention of damage to the meter installed in respect of the water supply to the premises owned or occupied by him.

(6) The Corporation may at any time at its own expense disconnect, remove and replace a meter.

(7) Subject to sub-regulation (8), the Corporation shall at its own expense, maintain, repair or, where necessary, replace a meter.

(8) Where any repair or replacement of a meter or any fitting used in connection with the meter has become necessary as a result of the meter being wilfully, negligently or accidentally damaged by the consumer or any person acting under the consumer's authority, the consumer is liable for the cost of repairs, including the costs of removal and reinstallation or replacement of the meter, and the cost is payable by the consumer to the Corporation on demand.

Volume of water
registered by a
meter.

36. Subject to regulation 37, the volume of water measured by a meter installed in terms of regulation 34 shall be deemed to be the volume of water actually supplied to and consumed and the

consumer shall pay the charges prescribed in respect of the volume of water.

36.(1) The Corporation shall, at intervals of not exceeding three months render an account of the volume of water measured by the meter installed in the communication pipe supplying water to the consumer over the period stated in the account and the amount stated in the account is due and payable by the consumer to the Corporation within the time set out in the account.

Accounts.

(2) An account for a supply of water not measured by a meter shall be rendered to a consumer every third calendar month and the amount stated in the account is due and payable by the consumer to the Corporation within the time set out in the account.

37.(1) If a consumer is dissatisfied with the meter reading as set out in any account he shall give written notice thereof to the Corporation within 14 days after the receipt of the account and the Corporation shall upon receipt of the notice check-read the meter and notify the consumer of the result of the check-reading.

Consumer
dissatisfied with
account.

(2) If a consumer is dissatisfied with a check-reading carried out under sub-regulation (1) he may, within fourteen days after receiving the result of the check-reading and on paying the deposit prescribed, request the Corporation to carry out a test of the meter measuring the water supply to the premises owned or occupied by him and the Corporation shall carry out the test.

(3) The Corporation shall test the meter during normal working hours and the consumer or his representative may attend the test. The result of the test is final and conclusive.

(4) If after testing a meter the Corporation finds the meter-

(a) to be registering correctly, the Corporation shall retain the deposit made under sub-regulation (2); or

(b) not be registering correctly, the Corporation shall -

(i) refund the deposit made under sub-regulation (2) to the consumer;

- (ii) subject to regulation 34, replace or repair the meter without charge to the consumer; and
- (iii) adjust the account of the consumer to take into consideration the degree of error found in the meter.

(5) A meter is deemed to be registering correctly if any error it registers does not exceed the corresponding acceptable percentage of error set out in the column 4 of Schedule 1 for the type and size of meter set out in the corresponding entries in columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule.

Failure of meter to register.

38.(1) Where a meter has ceased to measure the volume of water supplied, the Corporation shall repair or replace the meter and, the manager shall at his discretion estimate the volume of water consumed by the consumer from the date of the reading of the meter immediately prior to the discovery of its failure to register up to the time of its repair or replacement based on-

- (a) the average monthly consumption of water registered by the meter during the three months prior to the meter ceasing to register; or
- (b) the consumption of water recorded by the meter for the corresponding period of the preceding year; or
- (c) the average monthly consumption registered by the meter over a period of the three months after the repair or replacement of the meter.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), where a consumer proves to the satisfaction of the manager that he has consumed lesser volume of water than that estimated by the manager under sub-regulation (1), the manager shall accept that lesser volume as the volume of water consumed by the consumer.

Restriction of flow in a metered supply pipe.

39. No person shall in any way restrict the flow of water through a meter installed pursuant to regulation 34 in such a way as to reduce the flow rate of water in the meter below the minimum accurate registration flow rate for the meter as provided by the manufacturer of the meter.

**PART V - PROVISION RELATING TO THE PROTECTION
OF THE CORPORATION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

40. Any contravention of these Regulations committed on any premises shall be deemed to have been committed by the consumer until the contrary is proved.

Liability by
consumer.

41.(1) The Corporation may, by written notice, require any person to repair, renew, remove or alter any pipe or fitting so as to prevent the misuse, waste, contamination or undue consumption of water or so as to bring the pipe or fitting into conformity with these Regulations and the person shall comply with the notice within 7 days from the date of receipt of the notice.

Failure of repair,
remove or alter
pipes to prevent
waste or
contamination
etc.

(2) Where a person fails to comply with a notice under sub-regulation (1), the corporation may —

- (i)** carry out or cause to be carried out by a qualified person or firm the repair, renewal, removal or alteration of the pipe or fitting mentioned in the notice and all expenses incurred in this connection shall be borne by the person who has failed to comply with a notice under sub-regulation (1); or
- (ii)** disconnect the supply until the written notice under sub-regulation (1) has been complied with.

42.(1) An authorized employee may—

- (a)** in the case of an emergency, at any time; or
- (b)** in any other case, after giving 24 hours prior notice to the occupier of the premises,

Entry and
inspection by
Manager etc.

enter upon any premises and make such inspection, examination or inquiry as he deems necessary for any purpose connected with the enforcement of these Regulations.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), expenses necessarily incurred by an authorized employee for the purpose of carrying out

an inspection or examination under sub-regulation (1) shall be borne by the occupier of the premises.

(3) Where an authorized employee carries out an inspection or examination under sub-regulation (1) for the sole purpose of establishing whether a contravention of these Regulations has been committed and no contravention is established, the Corporation shall bear the expenses referred to in sub-regulation (2) together with any other expenses incurred for the purpose of restoring the premises to its former condition, but the Corporation shall not be liable to pay any compensation in respect of any inspection, examination or inquiry carried out under this regulation other than the expenses referred to in this sub-regulation.

Interference.

43. No person, other than an authorised employee, shall open, shut, remove or in anyway interfere with any main, lock, gate, fence or other plant or apparatus belonging to or controlled by the Corporation.

Details of water works.

44.(1) Any person performing work on property belonging to or leased by the Corporation or on property over which the Corporation, possesses an easement shall, prior to commencing work, obtain details of the approximate position of all water work apparatus belonging to the Corporation which is situated on the property.

(2) Any damage to a buried main not shown on a plan or marked by a box or mark that is visible on the surface by a person who was not or could not reasonably have been aware of the existence of the main shall be borne by the Corporation.

Obstruction of water main etc.

45. Any main or other apparatus belonging to, leased or controlled by, the Corporation and used in connection with the supply of water which was accessible before the commencement of any work by any person and becomes inaccessible during or on completion of the work, shall be made accessible by the person carrying out the work, but 24 hours after serving notice on the person or, in the case of emergency, without prior notice, the Corporation may render the main or apparatus accessible and the expenses incurred in this connection shall be borne by that person.

46. No person shall—Pollution of
supply.

- (a) bathe or wash in; or
- (b) without the permission of the Corporation wash or throw in any animal, objects or pollutant, or cause or permit any animal to enter,

any stream, reservoir, aqueduct or any other place which contain water belonging wholly or partly to the Corporation or under the control or management of the Corporation as the case may be, and which is used by the Corporation, for or in connection with the supply of water.

47. No person shall, without the approval the manager, connect to any main, communication pipe or supply pipe conveying water from a main any pump or similar apparatus liable to cause shock or vibration to the water works system belonging to the Corporation.

Use of pumping
apparatus.

48. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Corporation, lay, fix, alter, construct or cause to be laid, fixed, altered or constructed, any pipe, channel or other conduit on, in or under any street, public place or land owned by or under the control of the Corporation for the purpose of conveying water whether the water is derived from a source of supply belonging to or under the control or management of the Corporation or from any other source of supply.

Pipes across a
street or land
controlled etc. by
the Corporation.

49. Except where it is otherwise expressly provided under these Regulations no person—

Failure to comply
with regulations.

- (a) being a consumer who has or uses on any premises occupied by him
- (b) who provides, installs, connects or causes or permits to be connected upon any premises,

any supply pipe or fitting shall install any supply pipe or fitting which does not comply with these Regulations.

(2) This regulation does not apply to an existing pipe or fitting in terms of regulation 2.

PART VI - OFFENCES AND REVOCATIONS

Offences.

50.(1) Any person who contravenes any regulation is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of R10.000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) Without prejudice to sub-regulation (1), where a person suspected of contravening any provision of these Regulation is the owner or occupier of the premises in respect of which the contravention is made, the Corporation may disconnect the supply of water to the premises until such time as the provision contravened is complied with.

(3) Where an owner or occupier who contravenes any provision of these Regulation fails to comply with the provision on being so requested by the Corporation, the Corporation may take steps to ensure compliance and recover reasonable expenses incurred by the Corporation in ensuring compliance from the owner or occupier.

SCHEDULE 1

(regulation 37(5))

SCHEDULE OF METER CALIBRATION

Type	Meter Size	Flow Rate Range During Test Kl/hour	Acceptable Accuracy against Test Meter or calibrated Tank		Remarks
			Fast(+)	Slow (-)	
Semi positive	15	0.3 to 2.0	2%	5%	PSM or KSM Type
Semi positive	20	0.3 to 2.0	2%	5%	Kent Meters
Semi positive	25	.3 to 3.5	2%	5%	
Semi positive	40	0.3 to 4.0	2%	5%	2000 Master Meters
Semi positive	50	0.5 to 5.0	2%	5%	
Semi positive	80	0.5 to 13.0	2%	5%	
Semi positive	100	0.7 to 20.0	2%	5%	
Inferential	20	2.0 to 3.0	5%	5%	ESJ Type
Inferential	50	1.5 to 9.0	5%	5%	2000 or 300 Helix or Leeds and Kent IM Meters
Inferential	80	5.0 to 29.0	5%	5%	
Inferential	100	5.0 to 46.0	5%	5%	
Inferential	150	9.0 to 103.0	5%	5%	

SCHEDULE 2

