

Public Utilities (Electricity) Regulations

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**PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT
(CHAPTER 261, SECTION 130)**

PUBLIC UTILITIES (ELECTRICITY) REGULATIONS

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PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation

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

Definitions

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

“apparatus” means any electrical apparatus, equipment or accessory and includes all apparatuses, machines, consuming devices and fittings, in which one or more conductors are used or of which they form a part;

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

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

“circuit breaker” means a mechanical switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking an electricity current under normal circuit conditions, and of making and carrying for a limited time and breaking an electricity current, under specified abnormal circuit conditions including a short circuit;

“danger” means danger to health or danger to life or limb, from shock, burn or other injury to persons (and animals where present), or from fire, attendant upon the use of electricity;

“Earth” means the conductive mass of the Earth whose electric potential at any point is conventionally taken as zero;

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

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

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

“high voltage” means a voltage exceeding low voltage;

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

“low voltage” means a voltage exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1000V a.c. or 1500V d.c. between conductors, or 600V a.c. or 900V d.c. between each conductor and Earth;

“Singapore Standard” means a standard or specification issued by the former Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research or the Singapore Productivity and Standards Board;

“switch” means a mechanical switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking an electricity current under normal circuit conditions and carrying for a limited time an electricity current under specified abnormal circuit conditions including a short circuit;

“switchboard” means an assembly of switchgears but does not include switches in a final circuit;

“switchgear” means an assembly of main and auxiliary switches for operating, protecting and controlling an electrical installation or for regulating electricity supply to such installation;

“voltage” means an electro-motive force between any pair of conductors forming part of an electrical circuit or between any part of either conductor and Earth; and in the case of alternating current, “voltage” means the virtual voltage or root mean square value (or the square root of the mean or average value of the squares of the instantaneous values) of the voltage during the complete cycle;

“work of engineering construction” has the same meaning as in the Factories Act (Cap. 104).

PART II

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Person responsible for electrical installation

3. For the purposes of regulations 7, 8(2), (4), (8), (9) and 10, the person responsible for the electrical installation shall be —

- (a) in the case of an electrical installation other than a supply installation —
 - (i) where the electrical installation is under the control of the consumer of electricity supplied through such electrical installation or an electrical worker employed or appointed by him, the consumer; or
 - (ii) where the electrical installation is not under the control of the consumer of electricity supplied through such electrical installation or an electrical worker employed or appointed by