



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**  
**T O**  
**THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS GAZETTE**  
**No. 770 of 10th March, 1987.**  
**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

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**C O N T E N T S**

*The following SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION is published in this  
Supplement which forms part of this Gazette :—*

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THE MOTOR VEHICLES (THIRD PARTY INSURANCE)  
ORDINANCE

(Cap. 333 and 7 of 1960 — Laws of Cyprus —  
and Ordinance 5 of 1966).

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ORDER MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
UNDER SECTION 2.

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In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Ordinance, the Administrator hereby makes the following Order :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurers) (Consolidation) (Amendment) Order, 1987 and shall be read as one with the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurers) (Consolidation) Order, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order").

P. I. No. 21/87.

2. Paragraph 2 of the principal Order is hereby amended by inserting as item "20A" immediately after item "20" the following new Insurance Company—

"20A. "IRIS" Insurance Company Limited."

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Dated this 5th day of March, 1987.

By the Administrator's Command,  
D.K.A. REYNOLDS,  
Chief Officer,  
Sovereign Base Areas.

(120/3)

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No. 24

THE MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC  
ORDINANCE, 1973

(Ordinances 8 of 1973, 5 of 1982, 2 of 1983 and 11 of 1985).

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THE MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC  
REGULATIONS, 1985

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APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

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In exercise of the powers vested in the Registrar of Motor Vehicles by Regulation 46 of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations, I, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, hereby amend the Schedule to Public Instrument No. 4 of 1987 as follows :

by the insertion after the name Thomas Miller, of the name Nicholas Erdbeer.

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Dated this 5th day of March, 1987.

A. BINNEY,  
Chief Police Officer,  
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

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(120/1)

No. 25

THE MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC  
ORDINANCE, 1973

(Ordinances 8 of 1973, 5 of 1982, 2 of 1983 and 11 of 1985).

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THE MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC  
REGULATIONS, 1985

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APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS TO EXERCISE POWERS  
UNDER REGULATION 47.

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In exercise of the powers vested in the Registrar of Motor Vehicles by Regulation 47 of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Regulations, I, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, hereby amend the Schedule to Public Instrument No. 5 of 1987 as follows :

by the insertion after the name Thomas Miller, of the name Nicholas Erdbeer.

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Dated this 5th day of March, 1987.

A. BINNEY,  
Chief Police Officer,  
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

(120/1)

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## THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE

(Cap. 134—Laws of Cyprus and Ordinances 22 of 1964,  
12 of 1972 and 9 of 1982).

## REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 66.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 66 of the Factories Ordinance, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:—

## PART I

## INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Electricity (Factories) Special Regulations, 1987.
2. The Regulations shall apply to Factories and to any other premises or sites where the provisions of Part VII of the Factories Ordinance apply referring to special regulations for Safety Health and Welfare.
3. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“Apparatus” means electrical apparatus, and includes all apparatus, machines and fittings in which conductors are used and of which they form part ;

“Authorised person” means (a) the occupier or (b) a contractor for the time being under contract with the occupier or (c) a person employed, appointed or selected by the occupier, or by a contractor as aforesaid, to carry out certain duties incidental to the generation, transformation, distribution or use of electrical energy, such occupier, contractor or person being a person who is competent for the purposes of the Regulations in which the term is used ;

“Bare” means not covered with insulating material ;

“Circuit” means an electrical circuit forming a system or branch of a system ;

“Circuit breaker” means a mechanical device capable of breaking or making a circuit both under normal and under abnormal conditions such as those of a short circuit, the circuit being broken automatically ;

“Competent person” means a person who holds an appropriate certificate issued under the provisions of the Electricity Regulations made under the Electricity Ordinance, Cap. 170 ;

“Conductor” means an electrical conductor arranged to be electrically connected to a system ;

“Connector” means a system of plug and socket outlet which is not fixed on a base and which is used for the extension of a flexible cable ;

“Covered with insulating material” means adequately covered with insulating material of such quality and thickness that there is no danger ;

“Danger” means danger to health or danger to life or limb from shock, burn or other injury to persons employed, or from fire attendant upon the generation, transformation, distribution or use of electrical energy ;

“Dead” means at, or about the same potential as earth and disconnected from any live system ;

“Earthed” means connected to the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electrical energy without danger ;

“Extra high pressure” means a pressure in a system normally exceeding 6,600 volts where the electrical energy is used or supplied ;

“Flexible cable” means a cable with such mechanical and physical properties as to render it suitable for use in connection with a portable and transportable apparatus ;

“Fuse” means a device which is used for opening a circuit by means of a metal element so designed to melt when current in excess of that the element was designed passes through. The metal element shall be supported by an insulating bearer ;

“High pressure” means a pressure in a system normally exceeding 650 volts, but not exceeding 6,600 volts, where the electrical energy is used or supplied ;

“Insulating boots” means boots of such size, quality and construction according to the circumstances of the use thereof, that a person is thereby adequately protected from danger ;

“Insulating gloves” means gloves of such size, quality and construction according to the circumstances of the use thereof, that a person is thereby adequately protected from danger ;

“Insulating material” means a non conductive material, enclosing, surrounding or supporting a conductor or part thereof and which is of such quality and thickness as to prevent danger ;

“Insulating screen” means a screen of such size, quality and construction according to the circumstances of the use thereof that a person is thereby adequately protected from danger ;

“Insulating stand” means a floor, platform, stand or mat of such size, quality and construction according to the circumstances of the use thereof, that a person is thereby adequately protected from danger ;

“Isolator” means a mechanical apparatus capable of closing or opening a circuit, under conditions of no load or negligible current ;

“Low pressure” means a pressure in a system normally not exceeding 250 V., where the electrical energy is used ;

“Medium pressure” means a pressure in a system normally above 250 V. but not exceeding 650 V. at the point where the electrical energy is used ;

“Metal Cover” in relation to any cables means an iron cover or steel wire cover or a rigid iron steel or other hard metal conduit pipe or any other suitable metallic sheath ;

“Overhead line” means an electric line whether insulated or not, which is placed above ground and suspended in the open air, without an additional cover ;

“Portable apparatus” means apparatus including hand-held portable apparatus which, because of the manner in which it is to be used requires to be moved while in operation or which is so designed so that it can be moved while in operation ;

“Portable hand lamp” means an electric lamp used for inspection purposes suitable for carrying in the hand and supplied with electrical energy from a circuit by means of a flexible cable ;

“Pressure” means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and earth ;

“System” means an electrical system in which all the conductors and apparatus are electrically connected to a common source of electro-motive force ;

“Switch” means a mechanical apparatus for breaking and making not automatically, a circuit carrying current not in excess of the rated normal current of the switch ;

“Switchboard” means the collection of switches or fuses, conductors and other apparatus in connection therewith, used for the purpose of controlling the current or pressure in any system or part of a system and includes any switchboard for the distribution of electrical energy ;

“Switchboard passage way” means any passage way or compartment large enough for a person to enter, and used in connection with a switchboard when live ;

“Tester” means a person either in the public service or not, appointed, in writing, by the Chief Inspector and duly qualified to carry out the tests required by these Regulations ;

“Transportable apparatus” means an electrical apparatus which because of the purpose for which it is designed to be used is moved from time to time between the periods during which it is working.

4. It shall be the duty of the occupier or his agent to comply with these Regulations. Furthermore it shall be the duty of every person employed or otherwise engaged and every agent of such engaged person to conduct their work in accordance with these Regulations.

## PART II

## EXEMPTIONS.

5. Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to any service lines or apparatus on the supply side of the consumer's terminals, or to any chamber containing such service lines or apparatus where the supply is given from outside in accordance with the Electricity Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder, provided always that no live metal is exposed in such a way so that it may be touched.

6. If the occupier can show, with regard to any requirement of these Regulations that the special conditions in his premises are such as adequately to prevent danger that requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied and the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing direct that any special conditions, shall be deemed for the purposes of all or any of the requirements of these Regulations adequately to prevent danger and may at his discretion at any time revoke such certificate.

7. Nothing in these Regulations, (except Parts I, II, III, IV, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII) shall apply to any process or apparatus used exclusively for electrochemical or electrothermal (other than welding) or testing or research purposes; provided that such process shall be so worked and such apparatus so constructed and protected and such special precautions taken as may be necessary to prevent danger.

8. The Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke at any time) exempt from the operation of all or any of these Regulations any premises or class of premises to which any Regulations under any other Ordinance, as to the generation, transformation, distribution or use of electrical energy apply.

## PART III

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

9. All apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they are called upon to do and so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained in such intervals in view of their use and condition as to prevent danger so far as is reasonably practicable.

10. All apparatus shall display a plate bearing the maker's name together with all ratings such as power, voltage and current necessary to indicate that they are suitable for the work for which they are used:

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall be deemed to be satisfied if the portable apparatus have a distinctive number and are recorded with this number in the Register where all particulars of apparatus are recorded as provided by Regulation 75.

11. Every apparatus or cable found defective shall be forthwith either put in good order or disconnected from the system.

12. The identity of each electrical circuit and electrical equipment shall be determined by plates or other proper means so as to prevent danger.

#### PART IV CONDUCTORS.

13. Every electrical joint or connection shall be of proper construction as regards conductivity, insulation, mechanical strength and protection.

14. Where any conductor protected by a metal cover is connected to an electrical apparatus, the metal cover shall be securely attached to the apparatus.

15.—(1) All conductors shall either be covered with insulating material, and further efficiently protected where necessary to prevent danger or so placed and safeguarded as to prevent danger so far as is reasonably practicable.

(2) The insulation of a conductor shall be efficiently sealed at any point at which the conductor is connected to an electrical apparatus if its insulating property might be diminished by moisture or otherwise.

16. All cables of portable or transportable apparatus shall be protected where necessary in rubber or other flexible conduit. Every flexible cable shall be connected to the system and to the apparatus either by efficient permanent joints or connections or by a properly constructed connector and shall be arranged so that tension in the cable cannot be transmitted through the conductors to the terminals at either ends of the cable. Every extension of the supply cable of a portable or transportable apparatus shall be made through connectors of sound construction providing protection to the cable at the points of entry in the connector.

17. Where practicable, the cables of portable or transportable apparatus shall be suspended at such a height from the floor of the place of work so as to permit the free movement underneath of persons and vehicles.

18.—(1) Every flexible cable of a single phase portable or transportable apparatus containing three insulated conductors of which two are for connecting the apparatus to a system and the remaining conductor is for connecting the apparatus to earth, shall comply with the following requirements :

- (a) the covering of the earth conductor shall be coloured green and yellow in spiral (and parallel) stripes throughout the length of the conductor ;
- (b) the covering of one of the conductors (other than the earth conductor) shall be coloured brown and that of the other conductor shall be coloured blue, and
- (c) the conductor whose covering is coloured brown shall be connected to the phase pole of the electricity supply and the conductor whose covering is coloured blue shall be connected to the neutral pole. Any one-pole switch shall be placed on the conductor connected with the phase pole.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of these Regulations shall apply only to flexible cables or portable and transportable apparatus which will be put in use for the first time in a year's time from the date of enactment of these Regulations and to all flexible cables connected to portable or transportable apparatus in replacement of worn cables on or after the aforesaid date.

19. Conductors of electrical overhead cranes which cannot be insulated throughout their length shall be so placed and protected so as to prevent persons or other objects from coming accidentally in contact with them.

20. Where the protection provided for the conductors referred to in Regulation 19 due to height or place may be reduced due to accumulation of materials such accumulation shall be avoided or the conductors shall be protected at the place where such accumulation is expected.

## PART V

### SWITCHES, FUSES.

21. Every switch, switch fuse, circuit breaker and isolator shall be :

- (a) so constructed, placed or protected as to prevent danger ;
- (b) so constructed and adjusted as accurately to make and to maintain good contact ;
- (c) provided with an efficient handle or other means of working, insulated from the system, and so arranged that the hand cannot inadvertently touch live metal ;
- (d) so constructed or arranged that it cannot accidentally fall or move into contact when left out of contact.

22. Every switch intended to be used for breaking a circuit and every circuit breaker shall be so constructed that it cannot with proper care be left in partial contact. The provisions of this Regulation apply to each pole of double pole or multible switches or circuit breakers.

23. Every switch intended to be used for breaking a circuit and every circuit breaker shall be so constructed that an arc cannot accidentally be maintained.

24. Every handle or lever of a circuit breaker which may suddenly move and injure any persons in the immediate vicinity shall be properly protected.

25.—(1) Every fuse and every automatic circuit breaker used instead thereof, 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 the scattering of hot metal or other substance when it comes into operation.

(2) Every fuse shall be either of such construction or so protected by a switch that the fusible metal may be readily renewed without danger.

26. Efficient means, suitably located shall be provided for cutting off all pressure from every part of a system, as may be necessary to prevent danger.

27.—(1) Efficient means, suitably located shall be provided for protecting from excess of current every part of a system as may be necessary to prevent danger.

(2) Where building works or works of engineering are carried out the protection from excess current to every part of a system shall be effected by the use of automatic circuit breakers.

28. Every switch shall be inserted in the live conductor only and any switch inserted in the conductor connected with earth shall be a linked switch and shall be arranged to break also the live conductor.

29. The isolators shall be :—

- (a) key interlocked, or
- (b) mechanically interlocked, or
- (c) electrically interlocked :

Provided that where it is not practicable to comply with paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this Regulation, the isolators shall be clearly and permanently marked to indicate that they are for insulating use only.

30. (a) Where an employed person near machinery at rest would be exposed to danger if, without adequate warning the machinery were to be set in motion by the starting of an electric motor by a person at another place ; and
- (b) the place at which the employed person is, cannot be seen by a person while at another place, there shall be available for use by the employed person efficient means, which may be a device for locking a switch by which the employed person can prevent the electric motor being started without his consent.

## PART VI

### SWITCH BOARDS.

31. The general arrangement of switchboards shall be such that :—

- (a) the course of every conductor may where necessary be readily traced ;
- (b) conductors, not arranged for connection to the same system, are left well apart, and can where necessary be readily distinguished ;
- (c) all bare conductors are so placed or protected as to prevent danger from accidental short circuit ;
- (d) all parts which may have to be adjusted or handled are readily accessible.

32. Every switchboard having bare conductors normally so exposed that they may be touched, shall, if not located in an area set apart for the purposes thereof, where necessary be suitably fenced, or enclosed. No person except an authorised person, or a person acting under his immediate supervision, shall for the purpose of carrying out his duties, have access to any part of an area so set apart.

33. All apparatus appertaining to a switchboard and requiring handling, shall so far as practicable be so placed or arranged as to be operated from the working platform of the switchboard, and all measuring instruments and indicators connected therewith shall, so far as practicable, be so placed as to be observed from the working platform. If such apparatus be worked or observed from any other place, adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger.

34. At the back of a switchboard having exposed live parts less than 2.15 metres above the floor, there shall be available clear working space of not less than 1 metre in width.

35. All enclosures which must be entered in order to operate or maintain the switchboard shall be provided with permanent means of access.

36. In every switchboard for high or extra high pressure :—

- (a) every high or extra high pressure conductor within reach from the working platform or in any switchboard passage-way shall be so placed and protected as adequately to prevent danger ;
- (b) the metal cases of all instruments working at high pressure or extra-high pressure shall be either earthed or completely enclosed with insulating covers ;
- (c) all metal handles of high pressure or extra high pressure switches, and, where necessary to prevent danger, all metal gear for working the switches, shall be earthed ;
- (d) when any work is done on any switchboard for high pressure or extra high pressure the switchboard shall be made dead unless—
  - (1) the section of the switchboard on which the work is done (hereinafter referred to as “the relevant section”) is made dead and every other section which is live is either (i) so separated from the relevant section by permanent or removable divisions or screens as not to be a source of danger to persons working on the relevant section or (ii) in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as if so separated as aforesaid, or
  - (2) the switchboard itself is so arranged as to secure that the work is done without danger without taking any of the precautions aforesaid.

## PART VII

### INSTALLED APPARATUS AND MOTORS.

37. All conductors and apparatus exposed to weather, wet, corrosion, inflammable surroundings or explosive atmosphere, or

used in any process or for any special purpose other than for lighting or power, shall be so constructed or protected, and such special precautions shall be taken so as to prevent danger because of such exposure or use.

38. Every motor, converter and transformer shall be protected by efficient means suitably placed, and so connected that all pressure may thereby be cut off from the motor, converter or transformer as the case may be, and from all apparatus in connection therewith. If these means are remote from a motor, additional means adjacent to the motor shall be installed or provision shall be made for the primary means to be locked in the off position.

39. Every electrical motor shall be controlled by an efficient switch or switches for starting and stopping, so placed as to be easily worked by the person in charge of the motor.

40. In every place where machines are being driven by any electric motor, there shall be means at hand for either switching off the motor or stopping the machines, if necessary, to prevent danger.

41. Every electrical motor shall be provided with means suitably placed so as to prevent automatic restarting after a stoppage due to a drop in pressure or failure of supply of electrical energy, where such unexpected restarting of the motor may cause danger.

42. Every electric motor having a rating exceeding 0.370 KW shall be provided with a control apparatus incorporating suitable device affording protection against excess current or overheating in the motor or in the cables between the device and the motor.

43. Where necessary, the apparatus shall be installed so that protection is provided against falling objects.

44. Where necessary, the electrical motors shall be securely attached on the base on which they are installed.

45. Apparatus which during their operation need to be adjusted or examined shall be installed so that adequate space for work is provided, are easily accessible and free of any obstruction.

## PART VIII

### PORTABLE APPARATUS.

46. All portable and transportable apparatus shall be provided with supply cables capable for carrying the full load current of the apparatus without overloading and having such mechanical and physical properties rendering them suitable for use in connection with the said apparatus.

47. In any place where the pressure exceeds low pressure, every portable or transportable apparatus and its supply cable shall be controlled by efficient means suitably located and capable of cutting off the pressure thereof.

48.—(1) Socket outlets, permanently and firmly installed, shall be provided near the place of work for the supply of the portable and transportable apparatus so as to avoid the use of long cables.

(2) In building operations and works of engineering construction where necessary to prevent danger the socket outlets and plugs used therein shall be constructed by unbreakable material.

49. Every portable apparatus shall be provided with a switch which :—

- (a) shall be constructed and placed so that it can easily and immediately stop the operation of the apparatus ;
- (b) shall be so located as to minimise the risk of accidental starting should the apparatus be laid down.

50.—(1) Every portable hand lamp shall be provided with a properly insulated holder and a substantial guard enclosing the bulb of the lamp.

(2) The lampholder of a portable alternating current hand lamp shall not be in metallic connection with the guard or other metal work of the portable lamp.

51. Alternating current portable apparatus used in building operations or works of engineering construction shall be of the double insulated type and shall be supplied through an isolating transformer of equal ratio (1 : 1) :

Provided that special portable apparatus which are not manufactured in the double insulated type may be used in places where building operations or works of engineering construction are carried out only under a written permit issued by the Chief Inspector.

52.—(1) In places where dangerous conditions exist such as those which may arise in boilers or metal vessels and in damp situations, the pressure of the supply of electrical energy to portable hand lamps shall not exceed 25V alternating current or 50V direct current.

(2) The supply of alternating current shall be effected through a double wound transformer having the centre point of the secondary or lower pressure winding earthed.

## PART IX

### ELECTRIC WELDING.

53. Where an electric welding apparatus is used there shall be fitted in position an effective guard to prevent the person using the apparatus from accidentally touching the live parts of either the electrode or the electrode holder with the fingers of the hand which holds the electrode holder.

54. No person using an electric welding apparatus shall leave it in a position so that another person could accidentally come into contact with the electrode or the electrode holder whilst live.

## PART X

### HIGH PRESSURE.

55. All parts of generators, motors, transformers or other similar apparatus, at high pressure or extra-high pressure, and

within reach from any position in which any person employed may require to be, shall be, so far as reasonably practicable, so protected as to prevent danger.

56. In every transformer of high pressure or extra-high pressure suitable provision shall be made by earthing or otherwise to guard against danger arising from the charging of lower-pressure components by leakage or induction from higher pressure components.

## PART XI

### EARTHING.

57. Where necessary to prevent danger, adequate precautions shall be taken either by earthing or otherwise to prevent any metal other than the conductor from becoming electrically charged.

58.—(1) The metal frame of every apparatus shall be effectively earthed so as to prevent any metal other than the conductor from becoming electrically charged. Any flexible metal covering of conductors shall be also effectively earthed, and this shall not form the only connection of the frame of the apparatus with the earth.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall not apply to any double insulated portable or transportable apparatus if the following conditions are complied with :

- (a) the apparatus is clearly and indelibly marked on the outside so as to indicate that is double insulated in accordance with the existing Cyprus Standards or in accordance with the British Standard No. 2769=1964 as amended or revised from time to time and applicable to Class II tools in the said Standard or in accordance with any other standard equivalent thereof ;
- (b) the insulation of the apparatus is maintained so as to prevent danger :

Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph the flexible metallic covering of the conductors shall not be regarded as forming part of a double insulated apparatus.

(3) No automatic circuit breaker shall be placed in an earthing conductor provided pursuant to this Regulation.

(4) Earthing conductors provided pursuant to this Regulation and their connections shall be of sound construction, systematically checked and properly maintained.

(5) Where earth electrodes are used they shall be properly constructed, installed and maintained.

59. Where a flexible metallic cover is used for the protection of the supply conductors of an electrical apparatus an additional earth conductor of adequate cross-sectional area shall be provided connecting the two ends of the metallic cover.

60. Where dangerous accumulation of electrical static charges may be caused by belt and pulley drives, both the revolving shaft and the bearing shall be earthed.

61. Where sparking may occur between the belt and pulley in such a way as to cause danger the accumulation of static electrical charges shall be reduced by means of metallic combs connected to earth and placed, if necessary, on both sides as close as possible to the belts at the point where they run off the pulleys.

62. All metal tanks or vessels through which or in which powders or liquids are transported or stored and in which accumulation of static electrical charges may be caused shall be effectively earthed to prevent danger.

63. Where volatile fluids are transferred from metal tanks to motor tankers and vice versa, the metal frame of the tanks shall be bonded to the metal frame of the motor tanker and earthed.

64. In spray painting installations the metallic objects to be painted or varnished and the metallic parts of spray cabins, booths, containers and exhaust systems shall be effectively earthed.

## PART XII

### WORKS ON CIRCUITS AND APPARATUS.

65. No work shall be carried out on any electric circuit, apparatus or electrical installation until a supervising authorised person proceeds with the necessary arrangements so that:—

- (a) the aforesaid circuit or apparatus or electrical installation are securely disconnected from any source of electrical power and whenever necessary discharged and earthed;
- (b) the switches and circuit breakers which control the circuit, the apparatus or electrical installation are securely locked at the OFF position, and
- (c) such precautions are taken especially for each case as to prevent the re-connection of the electrical energy until the work is completed and the persons engaged in the work leave the place of such work:

Provided that for the purpose of these Regulations the term "work" shall not include the work of taking measurements, making adjustment or testing on an electrical installation by the use of suitable for the purpose instruments and means of protection, so as to prevent danger.

66. Every electric circuit, apparatus or installation shall always be considered live, unless it is positively known that they are dead.

67. No person except an authorised person or a competent person acting under his immediate supervision shall undertake any work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order adequately to avoid danger, and no person shall work alone in any case in which the Chief Inspector should direct that the work shall be carried out by more than one person.

68. Whenever a contractor is employed and the danger to be avoided is under his control, the contractor shall appoint the

authorised person, but if the danger to be avoided is under the control of the occupier, the occupier shall appoint the authorised person.

69.—(1) Where works are carried out on electrical circuits, conductors, or overhead lines where the electrical energy is supplied from more than one direction, the supply of electrical energy shall be interrupted from all directions to that part of the circuit, conductor or line where the works are carried out ;

(2) The overhead electrical distribution lines in addition to the disconnection shall be, where necessary, earthed on both sides of the branch under repair.

70. On the completion of all the works on a dead circuit the electrical energy shall only be connected after an explicit order given by an authorised person.

### PART XIII

#### PROTECTIVE MEANS.

71. Where necessary adequately to prevent danger, insulating stands on screens shall be provided and kept permanently in position and shall be maintained in sound condition.

72. Where necessary adequately to prevent danger, portable insulating stands, screens, boots, gloves or other suitable means shall be provided and used and shall be periodically examined by an authorised person.

### PART XIV

#### APPOINTMENT OF COMPETENT PERSON.

73.—(1) Every employer whose factory has an installed load exceeding 150 KVA shall appoint as a maintenance man a competent person approved by the Chief Inspector to examine and maintain the electrical installations and apparatus of the factory.

(2) The name, address and telephone number of such appointed person shall be written on a conspicuous place of the main switchboard of the electrical installation of the factory.

74. In every factory where the installed load exceeds 750 KVA, a competent person shall be appointed as a maintenance man on a permanent basis to examine and maintain the electrical installations and apparatus of the factory.

75. For every electrical machinery, apparatus or tool used in places of work where these Regulations apply, a register must be kept by the employer or owner, as the case may be, in which the following particulars shall be recorded:—

- (a) the number or serial number, type, pressure, power and revolutions of the electrical machinery, apparatus or tool, and
- (b) the date of maintenance, kind of maintenance and the name of the competent person who carried out the maintenance.

## PART XV

## ELECTRICAL PLANS.

76. Plans of the electrical installations of the factory as approved by the Chief Inspector as well as plans of installed apparatus shall be kept by the occupier in every factor. These plans shall, if so required, be produced to the Tester :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by a certificate exempt either under conditions or unconditionally any factory or classes of factories from the requirements of this Regulation, which are in operation before the enactments of these Regulations :

Provided further that compliance by the occupier to this Regulation will not exempt him from any other requirements arising from the Electricity Regulations made under the Electricity Ordinance.

## PART XVI

TESTING OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS  
AND APPARATUS.

77.—(1) The electrical installations and the electrical equipment of factories shall be tested by a Tester at such intervals as the Chief Inspector from time to time may direct.

(2) During the testing the occupier of the factory shall give to the Tester every possible assistance in carrying out the testing. Where necessary the Tester, in consultation with the occupier, may cut off the power from any system or apparatus for such a period of time as may be necessary, to ensure a safe and effective testing.

(3) Where in any factory a maintenance man for the electrical installation and equipment of the factory is employed or appointed such person shall be present and assist the Tester during the testing in the aforesaid factory.

## PART XVII

## FIRST AID.

78. Instructions as to the treatment of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in all premises where electrical energy is generated, transformed or used above low pressure ; and in such premises or classes or premises, in which electrical energy, is generated, transformed or used at low pressure as the Chief Inspector may direct.

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Dated this 7th day of March, 1987.

By the Administrator's Command,  
J. P. COLSTON,  
Acting Chief Officer,  
Sovereign Base Areas.

(107/8)