

LEGAL NOTICE NO. OF 2014

**LESOTHO ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY (ELECTRICITY
SUPPLY) RULES 2014**

Pursuant to sections 34 and 35 of the Lesotho Electricity Authority Act 2002, the Authority makes the following Rules:

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Rules may be cited as the Lesotho Electricity Authority (Electricity Supply) Rules 2014 and shall come into operation on the date of publication in the Gazette.

Interpretation

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires –

“Act” means the Lesotho Electricity Authority Act, 2002;

“Board” means the Board of the Lesotho Electricity Authority appointed in terms of section 4 of the Act;

“conduct” means an electrical conductor arranged to be electrically connected to a system but does not include conductors used or intended to be used solely for the purposes of control, protection or regulation of supply or for communication;

“connected with earth” means connected with earth in such manner as will at all times provide a rapid and safe discharge of energy, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“consumer” means any person supplied or entitled to be supplied by a supplier.

“consumer’s installation” means the electric lines situated upon the consumer’s side of the supply terminals together with any equipment permanently connected or intended to be permanently connected thereto on that side;

“danger” includes danger to health, life or limb of persons, livestock or domestic animals resulting from shock, burn, injury, mechanical movement or fire; attendant upon the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution or use of energy;

“distributing main” means a low voltage electric line which connects a source of voltage to one or more submains, or to one or more service lines, or to a single consumer;

“distributor” means a person who is licensed or exempted from the requirement to hold a licence to carry out regulated distribution activities under the Act;

“earth” means the general mass of the earth;

“earth electrode” means a conductor or group of conductors in intimate contact with and providing a connection with earth;

“electric line” means any line which is used or intended to be used for carrying electricity for any purpose and includes,

- (a) any equipment connected to any such line for the purpose of carrying electricity; and
- (b) any wire, cable, tube pipe, insulator or other similar thing including its casing or coating which surrounds or supports, or is surrounded or supported by, or is installed in close proximity to, or is supported, carried or suspended in association with any such line;

“embedded generation” means a generating station connected to a distribution grid for the purposes of supplying electricity to end –users

“energy” means electrical energy;

“equipment” includes plant, meters, lines, supports and appliances used or intended to be used for carrying electricity for the purposes of distributing or using energy;

“generating station” means parts of any premises which are principally used for the purposes of generating energy;

“generator” means a person who is licensed or exempted from the requirement to hold a licence to carry out regulated generation activities under the terms of the Act;

“high voltage” means any voltage exceeding low voltage;

“insulation” means non-conducting material enclosing, surrounding or supporting a conductor or any part thereof and of such quality and thickness as to be suitable for the purposes of the rule in which the term is used, and cognate expressions shall construed accordingly;

“low voltage” means –

- (a) in relation to alternating current, a voltage exceeding 50 volts but not exceeding 1000 volts, in each case measured between either the phase conductors or between the phase and neutral conductors taking the square root of the means of the squares of the instantaneous values of a voltage during a complete cycle; and
- (b) in relation to direct current, a voltage exceeding 50 volts but exceeding 1000

with any variations of voltage allowed by these Rules;

“metalwork” does not include any electric line or conductor used for earthing purposes;

“network” means an electrical system supplied by one or more sources of voltage and comprising all the conductors and other electrical and associated equipment used to conduct electricity for the purposes of conveying energy to consumers or to other networks;

“neutral conductor” means a conductor which is, or is intended to be, connected to the neutral point of a system and intended to contribute to the carrying of energy;

“new connection” means the first electric line to one or more consumers’ installations;

“overhead line” means any electric line which is placed above ground and in the open air;

“phase conductor” means a conductor of a system for the carrying of energy other than a neutral conductor or conductor used for earthing purposes;

“relevant persons” means every consumer likely to be affected by a discontinuation of supply by a distributor and every supplier and other distributor likely to be affected by that discontinuation;

“service line” means an electric line that connects one or more consumers to a distributing main or to a submain;

“submain” means an electric line that connects one or more service lines to the distributing main;

“substation” means cable sealing end compounds and any premises or enclosed part thereof which contains equipment for either transforming or converting energy to or from high voltage (other than transforming or converting solely for the operation of switching devices or instruments) or for switching, controlling or regulating energy at high voltage, but does not include equipment mounted on a support to any overhead line;

“supplier” means a person who is licensed or exempted from the requirement to hold a licence to carry out regulated supply activities under the terms of the Act;

“supply neutral conductor” means the neutral conductor of a low voltage system which is or is intended to be connected with earth, but does not include any part of the neutral conductor on the consumer’s side of the supply terminals;

“supply terminals” means the ends of the electric lines situated upon any consumer’s premises at which the supply is delivered and, unless otherwise agreed in writing, where a meter is employed to register the value of the supply and is directly connected to those lines, means the terminals of that meter closest to the point at which the consumer utilises the supply;

“support” means any structure, pole or other thing, in, on, by or from which any electric line is or may be supported, carried or suspended and includes stays and struts, but does not include insulators, their fittings or any building or structure the principal purpose of which is not the support of electric lines or equipment;

“switching device” includes any device which can either make or break a current, or both;

“transformer” means a device designated to increase or decrease the voltage at which electricity is supplied;

“transmitter” means a person who is licensed or exempted from the requirement to hold a licence to carry out regulated transmission activities under the Act;

“underground cable” means any conductor surrounded by insulation which is placed below ground.

Application of Rules

3. (1) Subrules (4), (5) and (6) apply to any generator, transmitter, distributor, agent, contractor or sub-contractor of the generator, transmitter, distributor or supplier.

(2) Rules 21 and 22 apply to any person who provides energy to or whose electric lines are used to provide energy to his own installation.

(3) Rules 35 and 36 also apply to any consumer

(4) Subject to subrule (6), Rule 9 shall not apply to any network brought into use on or before 1 January 1995.

(5) Subrule 19(2) shall not, until 1 January 2015, apply to any network brought into use on or before 1 January 1995.

(6) Where any provision of these Rules does not apply to any network or supplies by virtue of subrules (4) and (5) but a material alteration is made to the network or supplies in question, these Rules shall, to the extent of that alteration, apply to the network or supplies from the date of that alteration.

General adequacy of network equipment

4. (1) A generator, transmitter, distributor or supplier shall ensure that their equipment is -

- (a) sufficient for the purposes for and the circumstances in which they are used;
 - (b) so constructed, installed, protected both electrically and mechanically, used and maintained as to prevent danger or interruption of supply.
- (2) Generators, transmitters or distributors shall -
 - (a) for each of their substations and structures supporting one or more overhead lines, identify any risk of unlawful interference, vandalism or unauthorised access, having regard to both the nature of the equipment and the nature and use of the surrounding land and classify the degree of any such risk;
 - (b) enter details of the equipment which may be exposed to any risk and the risk to which it may be exposed in a register or other permanent record kept for the purpose; and
 - (c) take measures to protect the equipment commensurate with the nature and class of risk to which it may be exposed.

Duty of co-operation

- 5. A generator, transmitter, distributor or supplier shall –
 - (a) disclose, to one another, information that may be required in order to ensure compliance with these Rules; and
 - (b) co-operate amongst themselves, where necessary, in order to ensure compliance with these Rules.

Inspection of networks

- 6. A transmitter or distributor shall inspect his network with sufficient frequency so as to ensure compliance with these Rules and maintain, for a period of ten years, a record of such inspection including any recommendations arising therefrom.

PART 2 – PROTECTION AND EARTHING

Electrical Protection

7. A transmitter or distributor shall be responsible for the application of protective devices to every network which will prevent any current including any leakage to earth from flowing in any part of a network for such a period that part of the network can no longer carry that current without danger.

Continuity of the supply neutral conductor and earthing connections

8. (1) A transmitter or distributor shall, in the design, construction, maintenance or operation of a network, take all reasonable precautions to ensure continuity of the supply neutral conductor.

(2) No generator, transmitter or distributor shall introduce any fuse or automatic switching device into any supply neutral conductor or any earthing connection of a low voltage system unless the generator, transmitter or distributor is at the same time complying with Rule 24.

General requirements for connection with earth

9. (1) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall ensure that -
- (a) every system in or serving a network is connected with earth;
 - (b) no system in or serving a network shall become disconnected from earth in the event of any foreseeable fault current.
- (2) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall, in respect of any high voltage system in or serving a network, ensure that -
- (a) earth electrodes are designed, installed and maintained so as to prevent danger in any low voltage system occurring as a result of any fault in the high voltage system;
 - (b) where the system is connected with earth through a continuously rated arc suppression coil, an automatic

warning of any fault which causes the arc suppression coil to operate is given to the distributor.

(3) Where there is more than one source of voltage in any high voltage system, the connection with earth is only be made at one point.

(4) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall, in respect of any low voltage system in or serving a network, ensure that;

- (a) the external conductor of any electric line consisting of concentric conductor shall be connected with earth;
- (b) every supply neutral conductor is connected with earth, at, or as near as is reasonably practicable to, the source of voltage except that where only one consumer is connected to the source of voltage that connection may be made at some other point; and
- (c) except as provided for by Rule 20 or 21, no impedance is inserted in any connection with earth of a low voltage system other than that required for the operation of switching devices, instruments, control, telemetry or metering equipment.

(5)

Combined functional and protective earthing

10. Where the neutral and protective functions are combined in a single conductor in a distributor's network, the distributor shall ensure that –

- (a) in addition to the neutral with earth connection at or near the source of voltage as required by Rule 9(4)
- (b), the combined protective and neutral conductor is connected with earth at the end of the distributing main or to the combined protective and neutral conductor of another distributing main;
- (b) each submain has an additional combined protective and neutral conductor with earth connection at the service line to a submain joint which is far from the source of voltage;

- (c) for each submain which is no more than 40 metres long and connects to less than five consumers' installations, no additional earth connection is required in accordance with sub-Rule (b);
- (d) it does not provide a connection to a consumer's installation where there is a risk of danger as a result of the combined protective and neutral conductor becoming either open-circuit or disconnected from the network.

Earthing of metalwork

11. (1) Notwithstanding any other requirements as to earthing, any metalwork enclosing, supporting or otherwise associated with a network and which is not intended to serve as a phase conductor shall, where necessary to prevent danger, be connected with earth.

(2) Subrule (1) shall not apply -

- (a) to any metalwork attached to or forming part of a wooden pole support the design and construction of which are such as to prevent danger within three metres of the ground from any failure of insulation; or
- (b) to any wall-mounted metal bracket carrying an overhead line not connected with earth, where the line is both supported by an insulator and the part of the line in contact with the insulator is itself surrounded by insulation.

PART 3 - SUBSTATIONS

Substation safety

12. (1) This part shall apply only to substations and installations where energy is generated at high voltage.

(2) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall-

- (a) enclose every substation in order to prevent danger and where any part of a substation is in the open air and contains live conductors which are not encased, enclose that part within a fence sufficient to prevent unauthorised access, and any such fence shall be at least 2.4 metres high;
- (b) ensure that substations are at all times displayed in a conspicuous position and -
 - (i) a safety sign complying with Schedule 1 and a notice giving the name of each generator, transmitter or distributor who owns or has control of the equipment in question and a telephone number where a person appointed for this purpose by the generator, transmitter or distributor is in constant attendance; and
 - (ii) such other signs as may be necessary to give warning of danger having regard to the location of, the nature of, and the measures taken to ensure the physical security of the network; and
- (c) take all precautions to minimise the risk of fire at substations.

(3) The provisions of sub-Rule (2) (b)(i) shall not apply to any exposed live parts of the network which are held at least 4.3 metres above ground by a support, or to any insulated electric line attached to that support.

PART 4 – UNDERGROUND CABLES AND EQUIPMENT

General restriction

13. No generator, transmitter or distributor shall supply energy through electric lines placed below ground except those in generating stations and substations which do not comply with this part of these Rules.

Protective screens

14. (1) Underground cables shall be protected as follows:
- (a) in respect of joints or terminations of a conductor in a low voltage system, some form of mechanical protection;
 - (b) in respect of any other part of any conductor, an electrically continuous metallic screen connected with earth,
 - (c) placed in such a manner as to ensure that any tool or device likely to be used in the vicinity will make contact with that protection or screen before it can make contact with that cable.

Excavations and depth of conductors

15. (1) A conductor below ground shall be installed at such depth or be otherwise protected so as to avoid any damage or danger by reason of such use of the land which can reasonably be expected when the conductor is installed below ground.

(2) In addition to satisfying the requirements of subrule (1), a distributor shall ensure that a conductor below ground but not connected with earth shall be marked or otherwise indicated so as to ensure that any person excavating the land above or in proximity to the conductor is given sufficient warning of its presence to avoid any damage or danger occurring.

(3) The marking or indication required by subrule (2) shall be made by placing the conductor in a pipe or duct or by overlaying the conductor at a suitable distance by protective tiles or warning tape or by the provision of such other protective or warning device, mark or indication as will likely provide an appropriate warning.

PART 5 – OVERHEAD LINES

Restriction on the use of overhead lines

16. No generator, transmitter or distributor shall knowingly use any electric lines, wires, cables or supports above ground (except those in a

generating station or in a substation) which do not comply with this Part of these Rules.

Minimum height of overhead lines, wires and cables

17. (1) Subject to subrule (3), the height above ground of any overhead line, or a wire or cable attached to a support carrying any overhead line, shall not be less than that specified by this Rule.

(2) In relation to an overhead line used, or intended to be used, at a voltage specified in column 1 of Schedule 2 the height referred to in subrule(1) shall be -

- (a) in respect of lines at any point where that line is over any surface designed to allow the passage or stationing of vehicles, the height specified in column 2 of Schedule 2 as appropriate to that voltage; and
- (b) at any other point, the height specified in column 3 of schedule 2 as appropriate to that voltage.

(3) This Rule does not apply to any section of an overhead line that is not over any surface designed to allow the passage or stationing of vehicle and which is –

- (a) surrounded by insulation; or
- (b) not surrounded by insulation but is at least 4.3 metres above ground and connects equipment mounted on a support to any overhead line; or
- (c) connected with earth.

(4) The height above ground of any wire or cable which is attached to a support carrying any overhead line shall not be less than 6.1 metres at any point where it is over any surface designated to allow the passage or stationing of vehicles.

(5) Any overhead line shall not, so far as is reasonable, come so close to any building, tree or structure as to cause danger.

(6) No overhead line shall be built over any home or dwelling unless such overhead line is for the purposes of supplying electricity to that home or dwelling.

Position, insulation and protection of electric lines

18. (1) Any part of an electric line placed above ground which is not connected with earth and which is not ordinarily accessible shall be supported on insulators.

(2) Any part of an electric line placed above ground which is not connected with earth and which is ordinarily accessible shall be -

- (a) made dead; or
- (b) so insulated that it is protected, so far as is reasonably practicable, against mechanical damage or interference; or
- (c) adequately protected to prevent danger.

Precautions against access and warnings of danger

19. (1) Any support carrying a high voltage overhead line shall, if the circumstances reasonably require, be fitted with devices to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, any unauthorised person from reaching a position at which any such line would be a source of danger.

(2) The transmitter or distributor shall attach and keep attached to supports carrying a high voltage overhead line, safety signs complying with Schedule 1 to these Rules.

(3) Any transmitter or distributor shall take reasonable steps to ensure that public is made aware of danger which may arise from activities carried out in proximity to the lines under his control and to indicate the means by which such danger may be avoided.

Insulation in stay wires

20. Any stay wire which forms part of or is attached to any support carrying a bare live electric line shall be fitted with an insulator no part of which shall be less than three metres above ground or above the normal

height of any such line attached to that support except where the support is a lattice steel structure or other structure entirely of metal and connected to earth.

PART 6 – EMBEDDED GENERATION

Alternative sources of supply

21. No person shall connect an alternative source of voltage to a network unless he ensures that the alternative source of voltage does not become connected in parallel with the network.

Additional sources of voltage

22. No person shall operate an additional source of voltage in parallel with a network unless he:

- (a) has the necessary and appropriate plant, equipment, personnel and procedures to prevent danger or interference with the network; and
- (b) has given written notice to the relevant transmitter or distributor of his proposed operation of the additional source of voltage.

PART 7 – SUPPLY TO CONSUMERS' INSTALLATIONS

Precautions against supply failure

23. (1) A network operator shall arrange and provide a network, where necessary, with fuses or automatic switching devices, and appropriately locate and set them in order to minimise the number of consumers that may be affected by any fault in the network.

(2) A transmitter or distributor shall at all times take all necessary steps to avoid interruptions of supply.

Equipment on consumers' premises

24. (1) A distributor shall ensure that all his equipment, on a consumer's premises which is not under the control of the consumer, whether forming part of the consumer's installation or not, is-

- (a) suitable for respective purposes;
- (b) installed and maintained so as to prevent danger; and
- (c) protected by a suitable fusible cut-out or automatic switching device which is, subject to Rule 8(2), situated close to the supply terminals.

(2) Any cut-out fuse or automatic switching device mentioned in sub-Rule (1) (c) on premises not under the control of the distributor shall be enclosed in a locked or sealed container.

(3) Where separate conductors of low voltage electric lines, which are connected to supply terminals, form part of the equipment under its control, a distributor shall mark such conductors permanently so as to clearly identify the polarity of each of them and such markings shall be made at a point which is as close as possible to the supply terminals in question.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed between a consumer and a distributor when providing a new connection at low voltage, the distributor shall provide a suitable connection for the protective conductor of the consumer's installation.

Commencement of supply

25. (1) A distributor shall before energising a connection to a consumer's installation conduct a test in order to ensure that the consumer's installation or any other equipment forming part of the network complies with these rules.

(2) Where a distributor refuses to energise a connection to any consumer's installation, the distributor shall, as soon as possible, notify the consumer, in writing, of the refusal and the reasons for such refusal.

(3) In this rule the "relevant requirements" in relation to any consumer's installation or network are that the installation or network shall be constructed, installed, protected and used or arranged for use in such a manner so as to prevent danger and not to cause undue interference with any network or with the supply to any consumer.

Discontinuation of supply and resolution of disagreements

26. (1) If a distributor is not satisfied that the installation of a consumer or potential consumer is so constructed, installed, protected and used in such a manner as to prevent danger or interference with the network or with the supply to other consumers, the distributor may issue a notice, in writing, to the consumer requiring remedial works to be carried out within such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where remedial works required pursuant to subrule (1) are not carried out by the end of the period specified in the notice, the distributor may disconnect or refuse to connect the supply to the consumer, and in such an event, the distributor shall further notify the consumer, in writing, of the disconnection or the refusal to connect and set out reasons for the disconnection or refusal to connect.

(3) A distributor may disconnect the supply to a consumer's installation without giving notice as required under this subrule where the disconnection can be justified on the grounds of safety, but in such an event, the distributor shall further notify the consumer, in writing, immediately after the disconnection and give reasons for such disconnection and details of any remedial measures required to be taken by the consumer.

(4) A distributor shall, where he is satisfied that the stipulated remedial measures have been taken by the consumer or potential consumer, connect or restore the supply.

(5) A dispute between a distributor and consumer or potential consumer over the disconnection of or refusal to connect the consumer's installation which cannot be resolved between them may be referred by either of them to the Authority, which shall appoint a suitably qualified person to determine the dispute and to order as he thinks fit the terms of the settlement.

(6) Where referral is made to the Authority in accordance with subrule(5) before the expiry of the period specified in the notice made pursuant to subrule (1), any action that a distributor might take in accordance with subrule (2) shall be stayed until the determination of the dispute.

(7) A distributor shall maintain, connect, restore or disconnect the supply subject to any conditions which the Authority may, after its determination, stipulate.

Notification of phase, frequency and voltage at supply terminals

27. (1) Before commencing a supply to a consumer, a supplier shall notify the consumer of -

- (a) the number of phases;
- (b) the frequency; and
- (c) the voltage

at which the proposed electricity is to be supplied or varied.

(2) Unless otherwise previously agreed in writing by a distributor and consumer before the coming into operation of these Rules, that frequency declared pursuant to subrule (1) shall be 50 hertz and the voltage in respect of a low voltage supply shall be 230 volts between the phase and neutral conductors at the supply terminals.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, unless otherwise agreed in writing by a consumer, the permitted variations are –

- (a) a variation not exceeding 3 per cent above or below the declared frequency;
- (b) in the case of a low voltage supply, a variation not exceeding 10 per cent above or below the declared voltage at the declared frequency; or
- (c) in the case of a high voltage supply a variation not exceeding 5 per cent above or below the declared voltage at the declared frequency.

(4) A supplier shall ensure that, save in exceptional circumstances, his supply to consumers complies with subrule (1) whether the notice was made by him or any other supplier.

(5) The polarity of direct current and the number and rotation of phases in any supply shall not be varied except with the agreement of the consumer or, in the absence of such agreement, the consent of the Authority which may impose such conditions, if any, as the Authority may think appropriate.

Information to be provided on request

28. A distributor shall provide to any person who can show cause for requiring the following information, in respect of any existing or proposed consumer's installation, a written statement:

- (a) the maximum prospective short circuit current at the supply terminals; and
- (b) the maximum earth loop impedance of the earth fault path outside the consumer's installation; or
- (c) the type and rating of the distributor's fusible cut-out or switching device nearest to the supply terminals, which apply, or will apply, to that installation.

Interruptions of supply

29. (1) A distributor may discontinue a supply for the purposes of testing or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on of his activities.

(2) A distributor may discontinue supply pursuant to subrule (1) only for a necessary period but no longer.

(3) Where a distributor discontinue supply pursuant to subrule (1), a consumer shall be given forty-eight hours notice in writing prior to the disconnection.

(4) A distributor may discontinue a supply even if the notice required under this subrule has not been received by the consumer where-

- (a) the discontinuation is necessary because of the operation of a fuse or automatic switching device which has been provided pursuant to Rule 24(1) (c); or

- (b) the distributor considers it necessary to prevent danger or undertake essential emergency repairs.

PART 8 - MISCELLANEOUS

Inspection, examinations and tests

30. (1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether a breach of these Rules has occurred, an inspector appointed under section 30 of the Act may inspect and make examinations and tests of a generator's, transmitter's or distributor's equipment, examine and take records of the readings of any instruments used by the generator, transmitter or distributor.

(2) Persons whose equipment is subject to inspection, examination or test shall –

- (a) afford reasonable facilities to the inspector; and
- (b) provide to the inspector, such information as the inspector may require for the purposes of performing his functions under this rule.

Notification of specified events

31. (1) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall notify the Authority where the following events or occurs as a result of any work involving generation, transmission or distribution of electricity respectively:

- (a) the death of any person;
- (b) an injury including any electric shock to any person;
- (c) any fire; or
- (d) any explosion or implosion;

- (e) any event attributable in whole or in part to the presence of energy on the consumer's side of the supply terminals on any non-industrial and non-commercial premises resulting in the death of any person;
- (f) any event, whether or not accompanied by an event specified in sub-Rule (a), which caused an overhead line to be at a height less than that required by Rule 17(2);
- (g) the occurrence of any damage to any underground electric line of the distributor resulting from an event not specified in sub-Rules (a) and (b); and
- (h) any event other than those listed in sub-Rules (a),(c) or (d) which, taking into account the circumstances of that event, was likely to cause any of the events listed in sub-Rule (a).
- (i) the requirement to give notice in accordance with sub-Rule (4) so far as applicable applies in addition to the requirement to give notice in accordance with sub-Rule (5) unless the notice given satisfies the requirements of both sub-Rules; and
- (j) the requirement to give notice in accordance with sub-Rules (4) and (5) applies in addition to the requirement to give notice in accordance with sub-Rule (6);
- (k) In respect of any event specified in sub-Rule (2) (a)(i) or in the case of a serious injury in sub-Rule (2)(a)(ii), notice of the event shall be given to the Authority by telephone or other immediate means of communication, immediately after the event becomes known to the distributor or generator, as the case may be.
- (l) In respect of any event specified in sub-Rule (2)(a) or (2) (b), notice containing the relevant particulars shall, subject to sub-Rule (8) and as soon as possible after

the event becomes known to the generator, transmitter or distributor be given to the Authority, in writing, by the quickest practicable means

- (m) In respect of any event notifiable under sub-Rule (2)(a), (2)(c) or (e), notice shall be given to the Authority by post within 15 days of the end of the month in which the event becomes known to the generator, transmitter or distributor.
- (n) In respect of any event specified in sub-Rule (2)(d), notice containing the relevant particulars shall be sent to the Authority by means of a return in writing to be submitted within one month of the period of three months ending on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September or 31st December as the case may be in which the event became known to the generator, transmitter or distributor, as the case may be.
- (o) The notices required by sub-Rules (5) and (6) shall, where the giver of the notice is unable to provide full particulars, contain such of the relevant particulars as are available to the giver of the notice at the time of giving it, and the remaining particulars shall be supplied to the Authority in writing by the quickest practicable means immediately after they have become known.
- (2) For the purposes of thisRule, “serious injury” means an injury which results in the person injured being admitted into hospital as an in-patient.

Notification of certain interruptions to supply

32. (1) A generator, transmitter or distributor shall give to the Authority notification in accordance with sub-Rule (2) of certain interruptions to supply involving his network in relation to which 2 days’ prior notice has not been received by the relevant persons pursuant to Rule 29, where there has been -

- (a) any single interruption of supply to one or more consumers of 1 megawatt or more for a period of one minute or longer; or
 - (b) any single interruption of supply to 1,000 or more consumers for a period of one hour or longer.
- (2) Notification made pursuant to subrule (1) shall -
 - (a) be sent immediately after the transmitter or distributor becomes aware of the discontinuation; and
 - (b) contain the particulars specified in Schedule 4.
- (3) Notification made pursuant to subrule (1) shall be given to the Authority, notwithstanding that the transmitter or distributor is unable to give the full particulars required by Schedule 4 and any particulars omitted shall be sent in a supplementary notification to the Authority by the earliest practicable means after they become known.

Maps of works

33. (1) This Rule applies in respect of any network owned by a distributor or transmitter, other than under land in his control.

(2) Subject to sub-Rule (4), every transmitter and distributor shall cause to be made and, so far as is reasonably practicable, kept up to date, a map or series of maps indicating the position and where relevant the depth below surface level of all networks belonging to him or under his control.

(3) The transmitter and distributor shall make a copy of the whole or the relevant part of any map prepared for the purpose of sub-Rule (2) available for inspection by any of -

- (a) the Authority;
- (b) any other person who can show reasonable cause for requiring to inspect any part of the map,

and shall, on request, provide a copy of such map or part of the map

(4) Nothing in this Rule shall require the inclusion, on a map prepared for the purposes of sub-Rule (2), of information relating to the position and depth below surface level of networks which were placed below ground before 1 January 1995 where it would not be reasonably practicable to obtain such information.

Exemption from requirements of Rules

34. (1) Where a request is made to the Authority to grant an exemption from a requirement of these Rules, that request shall be made, in writing, and shall state the full extent of the reasons for the exemption sought.

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied that an exemption may be granted without prejudice to safety or interference with the supply to others, the Authority may grant such an exemption as it thinks appropriate.

(3) An exemption granted under this Rule shall be for such period as the Authority shall specify in writing when granting that exemption or, where no period is so specified, for a period of 25 years.

Works in breach of Rules

35. (1) Sub-Rules (2) to (10) shall apply in any case where the Authority is satisfied that-

- (a) any network or any part of such network which is constructed, placed, erected, maintained, or used otherwise than in accordance with these Rules; or
- (b) any part of a consumer's installation which is not enclosed in a building; or
- (c) that network, that installation or the part of such network or installation which is in breach of any relevant exemption or other relevant provision made under these Rules in force at the time when the notice referred to in-sub-Rule (2) is served.

is, or is likely to become a source of danger to others or an interference with a supply to others.

(2) The Authority may serve notice on the distributor or consumer specifying the matter of which it is not satisfied and require that those works, that installation or the part specified in the notice -

- (a) shall not be used, or shall be used only subject to compliance with such conditions as that notice may specify; or
- (b) shall be made dead; or
- (c) shall be removed,

within the time specified in that notice and the person on whom that notice is served shall comply with the provisions of that notice.

(3) Where such a notice has required that any works, installation or part shall not be used or shall be made dead that notice shall remain in effect until such time as the works, installation or part specified in the notice shall comply with these Rules or until the Authority withdraws the notice.

(4) If, within the period specified by that notice for compliance or such longer period as the Authority may allow, the person on whom the notice is served disputes the basis for, or the requirements of, any such notice, such person may give notice, in writing, to the Authority of that dispute and shall state the grounds.

(5) Where a notice is given to the Authority pursuant to sub-Rule (4), the Authority shall refer the dispute to an independent person, who shall be called the referee, agreed between the Authority and the person giving the notice, or in default of agreement, to a person nominated by the Authority.

(6) A referee may decide -

- (a) to uphold the notice; or
- (b) to recommend to the Authority that the notice be withdrawn or modified

and shall notify his decision in writing to the Authority and to the person giving notice under sub-Rule (4).

(7) A referee may, and if so requested by any party to the dispute-

- (a) give the parties to the dispute an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by the referee; and
- (b) make an inspection of the network, or consumer's installation which is the subject of the dispute.

(8) Where it appears to the referee that any person, not being a party to the dispute, has an interest in the outcome of that dispute, the referee may treat that person as if such person were a party to the dispute.

(9) A referee shall, on reaching a determination of the dispute, make a direction as to whether the person giving the notice under sub-Rule (4) shall bear the costs of the reference including any fees or expenses payable to such person or whether those costs shall be borne by the Authority.

(10) A Copy of this Rule shall be endorsed upon or accompany every notice served by the Authority pursuant to this Rule.

Offences

36. A generator, transmitter, distributor or supplier who fails to comply with any provision of these Rules, any person who fails to comply with Rule 21 or 22 or any consumer who fails to comply with Rule 35(2) commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 Maloti or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years or both.

Repeal

37. The Electricity Rules 1970¹ are repealed.

Schedule 1

DESIGN, COLOURS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE SAFETY SIGN

1. A safety sign shall be triangular in shape, and contain a symbol or symbols intended to indicate danger.
2. The triangle, symbol and any text shall be shown in black on a yellow background.
3. The symbol shall not occupy more than 50 percent of the area within the triangle.
4. A safety sign may include additional text but any such text shall be-
 - (a) in black;
 - (b) the same size as the text used on the safety sign; and
 - (c) in English and Sesotho languages;

and no part of any additional text shall appear on the sign higher than the base of the triangle.

Schedule 2

MINIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND OF OVERHEAD LINES_____

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Nominal Voltages	Lines (over surfaces designed to allow passage etc. of vehicles)	Lines (not over surfaces designed to allow passage etc. of vehicles)
Not exceeding 33,000 volts	6.5 metres	5.5 metres
Exceeding 33,000 volts but not exceeding 66,000 volts	6.9 metres	5.7 metres
Exceeding 66,000 volts but not exceeding 132,000 volts	7.5 metres	6.3 metres

Schedule 3

NOTIFICATION OF SPECIFIED EVENTS

PART I – EVENTS SPECIFIED IN RULE 31(2)(a)

Particulars relating to the person submitting the notification

1. A person submitting a notification in terms of Rule 31(2)(a) shall provide -
 - (a) such person's name, address, telephone number and facsimile number and, if different, corresponding particulars of the person to whom enquiries should be addressed; and
 - (b) the date on which the notification is submitted.
2. The Authority shall, on receipt of a notification submitted in terms of item 1, give such notification a unique and sequential reference number indicating, in respect of each year ending on 31st March, the number of the event.

Particulars relating to the event

3. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars of the event:
 - (a) Nature of site of event, e.g street, arable field;
 - (b) Date and time of event;
 - (c) Details of the persons involved in the event -

-
- (i) if at work, the type of work;
 - (ii) if not at work, sufficient description to identify status, e.g. householder, visitor, child;
 - (iii) age;
 - (iv) sex;
 - (v) if relevant, nature of injury, if any.
- (d) Details of the electricity supply system -
- (i) voltage;
 - (ii) specify equipment at site of event, whether overhead lines, underground line, distributing mains or service lines. If other, specify;
 - (iii) whether the earthing of the low voltage electricity supply system is by means of protective multiple earthing;
 - (iv) extent of operation of circuit protection;
 - (v) in respect of events involving overhead lines-
 - (a) height of electric line at point of contact, if any;
 - (b) whether or not the electric line remained live on the ground or at a reduced height;
 - (c) whether or not the electric line was surrounded by insulation;
 - (vi) in respect of events not involving overhead lines -
 - (a) whether the equipment was situated indoors;
 - (b) brief description of substation physical security equipment, e.g. brick building, steel door, nature of fencing;

-
- (c) whether any security fence was also the perimeter fence.

4. A notification in terms of item 1 shall also give brief facts of the event, including, where known, the cause together with the details of any action which has been or is intended to be taken to prevent a recurrence of such event.

PART II – EVENTS SPECIFIED IN RULE 31(2)(b)

Particulars relating to the person submitting the notification

1. A person submitting a notification in terms of Rule 31 (2)(b) shall provide-

- (a) such person's name, address, telephone number and facsimile number and, if different, corresponding particulars of the person to whom enquiries should be addressed.
- (b) the date on which the notice is submitted.

2. The Authority shall, on receipt of a notice submitted in terms of item 1, give such notification a unique and sequential reference number indicating, in respect of each year ending on 31st March, the number of the event.

Particulars relating to the event

3. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars relating to the site and date of the event:

- (a) address at which the event occurred;
- (b) location within the premises where the event occurred; and
- (c) date when the event occurred.

4. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars of any person involved in the event:

-
- (a) surname and initials of the deceased person;
 - (b) if at work, the type of work;
 - (c) if not at work, sufficient description to identify status, e.g. householder, visitor, child;
 - (d) age;
 - (e) sex;
 - (f) nature of injury and cause of death.
 - (g) The verdict of the inquest held in relation to the deceased person.

5. A notification submitted in terms of item shall give the following particulars of the equipment involved in the event -

- (a) equipment directly involved-
 - (i) type and make;
 - (ii) whether it was faulty;
- (b) whether the death was due to a fault involving -
 - (i) fixed wiring;
 - (ii) flexible lead;
 - (iii) appliance lead;
 - (iv) appliance;
 - (v) plug top;
 - (vi) socket outlet;
 - (vii) misuse of equipment or appliance;
 - (viii) bare wires;

-
- (ix) taped joints;
 - (x) broken neutral; or
 - (xi) exposed and live male plug pins.
6. Supply installation details -
- (a) voltage;
 - (b) earthing arrangements, whether;
 - (i) the earthing connection was loose;
 - (ii) the earthing connection was disconnected;
 - (iii) the earthing connection was in contact with a phase conductor in the plug, the socket, or elsewhere, and if so, where;
 - (iv) the earthing connection was to a local earth electrode, cable sheath, aerial earth wire or earthing terminal, and if so, which;
 - (v) the earth fault loop impedance was measured and, if so, the measurement obtained;
 - (c) description of circuit protection; or
 - (d) extent of operation of circuit protection
7. Whether there was evidence of amateur work.

PART III – EVENTS SPECIFIED IN RULE 31(2)(c)

Particulars relating to the person submitting the notification

1. A person submitting a notification in terms of Rule 31(2)(c) shall provide-

-
- (a) such persons, name address, telephone number and facsimile number and, if different, corresponding particulars of the person to whom enquiries should be addressed; and
 - (b) the date on which the notification is submitted.

2. The Authority shall, on receipt of a notification submitted in terms of item 1, give such notice a unique and sequential reference number indicating, in respect of each year ending on 31st March, the number of the event.

Particulars relating to the event

3. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars of the event;

- (a) nature of the site of the event, eg street, arable field;
- (b) date of event;
- (c) whether the person involved in the event was -
 - (i) at work, and if so, the type of work; or
 - (ii) not at work, and if so, sufficient description to identify status, e.g. householder, visitor, child.
- (d) details of the electricity supply system -
 - (i) voltage;
 - (ii) specific equipment at site of event, whether overhead lines, distributing mains or service lines. If other, specify;
 - (iii) height of the electric line at point of contact, if any;
 - (iv) whether or not the electric line remained live on the ground or at a reduced height;
 - (v) whether or not the electric line was surrounded by insulation;

(vi) description of circuit protection; or

(vii) extent of operation of circuit protection.

4. A notification in terms of item 1 shall also give brief facts of the event, including the cause and details of all plant involved and the person responsible for the plant together with details of action which has been, or is intended to be, taken to prevent a recurrence of the event.

PART IV – EVENTS SPECIFIED IN RULE 31(2)(d)

Particulars relating to the person submitting the notification

1. A person submitting a notification in terms of Rule 31(2)(d) shall provide-

- (a) such person's name, address, telephone number and facsimile number and, if different, corresponding particulars of the person to whom enquiries should be addressed; and
- (b) the date on which the notice is submitted.

2. The Authority shall, on receipt of a notification submitted in terms of item 1, give such notice a unique and sequential reference number indicating, in respect of each year ending on 31st March, the number of the event.

Particulars relating to the events

3. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars of the events:

- (a) total number of events, if any, during the reporting period specified in Rule 31(7) classified as specified in (b) and involving deliberate or accidental contact, damage or interference by each of the following:
 - (i) a generator, a transmitter, a distributor, a telecommunications system operator, a water

authority, a roads authority, or their respective contractors;

- (ii) farmers, farm workers or farm implements;
 - (iii) private individuals;
 - (iv) other persons; or
 - (v) other causes, e.g. corrosion, ground subsidence, faulty manufacture, ageing or deterioration.
- (b) The classes referred to in item (a) are -
- (i) low voltage service lines;
 - (ii) low voltage distributing mains; and
 - (iv) high voltage line (specifying voltage).

Schedule 4
NOTIFICATION OF SUPPLY FAILURE

Particulars relating to the person submitting the notification

1. A person submitting a notification in terms of Rule 32 (1) shall provide -
 - (a) such person's name, address, telephone number and facsimile number and, if different, corresponding particulars of the person to whom enquiries should be addressed; and
 - (b) the date on which the notification is submitted.

Particulars relating to the failure of supply

2. A notification submitted in terms of item 1 shall give the following particulars about the failure of supply:
 - (a) date and time of the failure;
 - (b) duration of the interruption;
 - (c) approximate load affected (in kilowatts);
 - (d) number of consumers affected approximated to the nearest 100;
 - (e) geographical area affected;
 - (f) nature and cause of the failure;
 - (g) nature of any deliberate damage involved;
 - (h) voltage of equipment involved; or

type of equipment involved.