

It is **extremely** important that we read the OHS Act, the Electrical Installation Regulation and SANS 10081-2 Specifications in **totality**, but it is also important that we understand the **definitions**.

The Electrical Installation Regulations require a Certificate of Compliance (COC) for all electrical installations and we want to determine whether a lift installation requires a COC. Mr. Van den Berg feels the regulations do not **exclude** lifts and I say the regulations do not **include** lifts.

From the Electrical Installation Regulations:

“Electrical installation” means any machinery, in or on any premises, used for the **transmission of electricity** from the **point of control to the point of consumption**.

“Point of consumption” means any point of outlet or the **supply terminals** of machinery which is not connected to a point of outlet (not plugged in) which converts electrical energy to another form of energy (a lift); Provided that in the case of machinery installed for any **specific purpose** as a **complete unit**, the point of consumption shall be the **supply terminals** which have been provided on the unit of machinery for that purpose.

These two definitions already define the scope of an electrical installation, but the confusion comes with the exclusions. The definition excludes a vehicle, vessel, train, and aircraft and now people say – but lifts are not excluded. These exclusions are **not machinery**, they are **premises**.

“Premises” includes any building, vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft. This definition is from the OHS Act.

From the Wiring of Premises Specifications – SANS 10142

The last paragraph on page 3(a) of the introduction reads: “The provisions of this part of SANS 10142 apply only to the selection and application of electrical equipment, appliances and accessories, which are part of the fixed electrical installation. **They do not apply to the construction and safety of the equipment, appliances and accessories; those are dealt with in other standards.**” SANS 10081-2 is in our case one of the “other standards” referred to.

On page 3(b), amendment 7 we read: **“In terms of the OHS Act, the provisions of this part of SANS 10142 apply only from the point of control to the point of consumption.”**

We find that the definition for point of consumption in SANS 10142 is exactly the same as in the Electrical Installation Regulations, which is already quoted above.

In the test report, which must accompany the COC we will find that we must fill in how many, main distribution and how many sub-distribution boards there are for lifts (elevators/escalators) in any electrical installation. Just how many, no test or anything else.

From SANS 10081-2

Please note: SANS 10081-2 is a **South African National Standard** just like SANS 10142 and it is regulated in the OHS Act under the Lift Regulations.

Section 13 Electrical Installations and Appliances

13.1 General provisions

13.1.1 Limits of application

13.1.1.1 The requirements of this standard relating to the installation and to the constituent components of the electrical equipment apply:

- a) to the switch of the power circuit and dependent circuits ;
- b) to the switch for the car lighting circuit and dependent circuits.

The lift **SHALL** be considered as a whole, in the same way as a machine with it's built in electrical equipment.

NOTE: The national requirements relating to electricity supply circuits apply as far as the input terminals of the switches. They apply to the whole lighting and socket outlet circuits of the machine room, the pulley room and the well and the pit.

Conclusion:

The name "Wiring of Premises" in itself tells us exactly what the regulations are for:

IT IS FOR THE WIRING OF PREMISES AND NOT THE WIRING OF MACHINES.