



## The Isle of Man Electric Light and Power Act, 1932.

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### REGULATIONS.

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By virtue of the powers vested in him by the provisions of the Isle of Man Electric Light and Power Act, 1932, His Excellency the Deputy Governor has, with the approval of Tynwald, signified on the 27th day of January, 1933, made regulations dated 13th January, 1933 (a copy of which is appended) providing for

- (a) securing the safety of the public; and
- (b) ensuring a proper and sufficient supply of electrical energy.

B E SARGEAUNT,  
Government Secretary.

Government Office,  
Isle of Man,  
27th January, 1933.

# The Isle of Man Electric Light and Power Act, 1932.

## REGULATIONS.

Made by the Deputy Governor under the provisions of the Isle of Man Electric Light and Power Act, 1932,

(a) for securing the safety of the public; and

(b) for ensuring a proper and sufficient supply of electrical energy.

In the following regulations:—

**Definitions.**

The expression "the undertakers" means the Isle of Man Electricity Board. The expression "the Act" means the Isle of Man Electric Light and Power Act, 1932. The expression "Authorised Distributors" means any local authority, company, body or person authorised by Act of Tynwald to give a general supply of energy within the area of supply or any part thereof.

The expression "consumer's wires" means any electric lines on the consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the Undertakers at the consumer's terminals.

The expression "sub-station" means any premises in which energy is transformed or converted for the purpose of supply to consumers, and which are large enough to admit the entrance of a person after the transforming or converting apparatus is in position, providing that for the purpose of these Regulations any place within any such premises which is used solely for some purpose other than such transformation or conversion shall not be deemed to form part of a sub-station.

The expression "overhead line" means any electric line which is placed above ground and in the open air.

The expression "pressure" means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth; and, subject to the variations allowed by No. B3 of these Regulations.

- (a) Where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure at any pair of consumer's terminals does not exceed 250 volts, the supply shall be deemed a low pressure supply;
- (b) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 250 volts but does not exceed 650 volts, the supply shall be deemed a medium pressure supply; and
- (c) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 650 volts, but does not exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed a high pressure supply; and
- (d) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure exceeds 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed an extra high pressure supply.

The expressions "factory," "workshop," and "quarry" have the same meaning as in the Factories and Workshops Act, 1909.

Where these Regulations require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth," it shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy.

#### **A. Regulations for Securing the Safety of the Public. General.**

1. The pressure of a supply delivered to any consumer shall not exceed the limit of low pressure except for special purposes, for which a medium pressure supply may be given on the consumer undertaking to comply with the following conditions:—

Pressure of supply to consumers.

(a) Where the supply is for power purposes—

- (1) The frame of every electric motor shall be efficiently connected with earth.
- (2) The consumer's wires forming the connections to motors, or otherwise in connection with the supply shall be, as far as practicable, completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock.
- (3) The supply to every motor shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the motor, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the motor itself, and from any regulating switch, resistance or other device in connection therewith.
- (4) Switches, efficient fuses or other automatic circuit-breakers shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.
- (5) A notice shall be fixed in a conspicuous position at every motor and switch board in connection with the supply forbidding unauthorised persons to touch the motors or apparatus.

(b) Where the supply is for arc lamps in series:—

- (1) The consumers' wires forming the connections to the arc lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be, as far as practicable, completely enclosed in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, or they shall be fixed in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock.
- (2) The supply to every arc lamp shall be controlled by means of an efficient cut-off switch, placed in such a position as to be easily handled by the person in charge of the arc lighting, and connected so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the arc lamp itself, and from any regulating switch, resistance or other device in connection therewith. Provided that where the arc lamps are connected in series across the outer conductors of a three-wire system, it shall be sufficient if one such switch be provided for each series of arc lamps.

- (3) Switches, efficient fuses or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided, so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

(c) Where the supply is for incandescent lamps in series:

- (1) The consumer's wires forming the connections to the incandescent lamps, or otherwise in connection with the supply, shall be completely enclosed in strong metal casing, and this casing, together with the switches and lamp holders, if metallic, shall be efficiently connected with earth.
- (2) Switches, efficient fuses or other automatic cut-outs shall be provided so as to protect the circuits from excess of current, and all switches and cut-outs shall be so enclosed and protected that there shall be no danger of any shock being obtained in the ordinary handling thereof, or of any fire being caused by their normal or abnormal action.

Where the supply is for any special purpose other than those above-mentioned, or where the pressure of the supply exceeds the limits of medium pressure, it shall be subject to such other regulations as the Governor may from time to time prescribe. This regulation shall not apply within the premises of a factory, a workshop, a mine, or a quarry.

Introduction of three-wire system into consumer's premises.

2. When the pressure between the outer conductors of a three-wire system exceeds 250 volts, and the three wires of the system or two pairs of wires are brought into a consumer's premises, the supply shall be given to two pairs of terminals arranged in such a manner that there shall be no danger of any shock, and the wiring from those terminals shall be kept distinct. This regulation shall not apply within the premises of a factory, a workshop, a mine, or a quarry.

Extra high pressure supply to consumer's premises.

3. An extra high pressure supply shall not be given to any consumer's premises other than a factory, a workshop, a mine, a quarry, or electric traction works, waterworks, sewerage or drainage works and no such supply shall be given to electric traction works, waterworks, sewerage or drainage works, except with the consent of the Governor and subject to such regulations as the Governor may prescribe.

Minimum size of Conductors.

4. The sectional area of the conductor in any electric line laid or erected in any street after the date of these regulations shall not be less than that of a strand of seven wires, each of which is of No. 20 standard wire gauge, and the sectional area of every wire in a strand forming any such conductor shall not be less than that gauge. This regulation shall not apply in the case of an electric line placed in a lamp-post.

Insulation test of low pressure and medium pressure mains.

5. Every low pressure and medium pressure main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purpose of supply, the testing pressure being the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in any case at least 200 volts, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the tests of each main, or section of a main.

Maintenance of insulation.

6. The insulation of every complete circuit used for the supply of energy, including all machinery, apparatus, and devices forming part of, or in connection with, that circuit,

shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not under any conditions exceed one thousandth part of the maximum supply current, and suitable means shall be provided for the indication and localisation of leakage. Every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

Every such circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every week, and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the testings. Provided that where any part of any electric circuit is connected with earth, either in accordance with these regulations or with the approval of the Governor, the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to that part of that circuit so long as the connection with earth exists.

7. A high pressure circuit shall not be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during half-an-hour in the case of every electric line of a pressure twice the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and, in the case of every machine, device, or apparatus, of a pressure 50% greater than the said maximum pressure. The undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.

Testing of insulation of all parts of high pressure circuit.

8. Every high pressure main, conductor, or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit-breaker. Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the undertakers to provide such a fuse or circuit-breaker for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is, with the approval of the Governor, efficiently connected with earth.

Circuit-breaker for high pressure mains, etc.

9. In every case where a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with or leakage from the high pressure circuit either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Transformers.

10. The metallic portion of every high pressure transformer, with the exception of the conductors thereof, shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Connection of transformers with earth.

11. An extra high pressure main shall not be brought into use unless, after it has been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during half-an-hour, of pressure exceeding the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use, that is to say— in the case of every electric line to be used for a pressure not exceeding 10,000 volts, twice the said maximum pressure; and in the case of a line to be used for a pressure exceeding 10,000 volts, a pressure exceeding the said maximum pressure by 10,000 volts; and the undertakers shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

Testing of insulation of all parts of an extra high pressure main.

12. Every extra high pressure main shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit-breaker, but in the case of a concentric main that fuse or circuit-breaker shall not be inserted in any external conductor thereof which is connected with earth.

Circuit-breaker for extra high pressure mains.

13. In every case where an extra high pressure supply is transformed or converted to a reduced pressure, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the reduced pressure circuits from any accidental contact with or leakage from the extra high pressure system, either within or without the transforming or converting apparatus.

Prevention of leakage in transformers.

14. All metal conduits, pipes, or casings containing any extra high pressure electric line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all

Electric continuity of metal conduit pipes and casings.

street boxes and other openings so as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

Extra high pressure lines laid above ground or in subways.

15. Every portion of any extra high pressure electric line placed above the surface of the ground, otherwise than in a sub-station, or in any sub-way not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulated material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

Prevention of leakage from extra high pressure mains.

16. Where extra high pressure mains for three-phase supply consist of insulated conductors laid together, provision shall be made to ensure that neither the ground nor any neighbouring electric line or conductor can become charged by leakage from any such main.

Where this provision is made by a copper strip under a lead sheath, that strip shall be not less than sixteen-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and where it is made by steel wires outside a lead sheath each of those wires shall be not less than one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

Where the mains are enclosed in a lead sheath, that sheath shall be not less than one-tenth of an inch in thickness, and shall be permanently and efficiently connected with earth.

Extra high pressure mains for single phase supply.

17. Extra high pressure mains for single-phase supply and all cables connected therewith shall consist either of two concentric conductors or of separate conductors. Where concentric conductors are used, the insulation shall be maintained efficiently throughout, except that the outer conductor shall be connected with earth at one point, and where separate conductors are used provision shall be made as in the case of mains for three-phase supply to ensure that neither the ground nor any neighbouring electric line or conductor can become charged by leakage.

Completion and control of extra high pressure lines

18. An extra high pressure electric line shall not be brought into use for the supply of energy before it has been completely laid, properly jointed, examined, and tested, or until it is in the sole charge of the undertakers, and every such line shall during its use be in the sole charge of the undertakers.

Protection from lightning.

19. Where any portion of any electric line or any support for an electric line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to cause injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such liability.

Report of accidents to Governor.

20. Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or to be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury has occurred at any part of any electric line or work, the undertakers shall give immediate notice thereof to the Governor.

Overhead lines.

21. Overhead lines shall not be erected or maintained except in accordance with such regulations as the Governor may prescribe.

#### **Electric Lines other than Overhead Lines.**

Construction of receptacles for electric lines.

22. All conduits, pipes, casings, and street boxes used as receptacles for electric lines shall be constructed of durable material, and where laid under carriage-ways shall be of ample strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic, and reasonable means shall be taken by the undertakers to prevent accumulation of gas in such receptacle.

23. Where any electric line crosses, or is in proximity to any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of any electrical charging of the metallic substance from the line or from any metal conduit, pipe, or casing enclosing the line.

Crossing pipes, etc.

24. All metal conduits, pipes or casings containing any high pressure electric line, shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

Electric continuity of metal conduits pipes and casings of high pressure line.

25. Where the conductors of electric lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a pressure exceeding 300 volts from earth.

Precautions to be taken when bare conductors are used.

Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit, and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.

The insulators of any such electric line shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

26. Every portion of any high pressure electric line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry or cement concrete, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

High pressure lines laid above ground or in subways.

27. Where any high pressure electric line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric line or conductor shall become charged by leakage from the high pressure electric line.

Protection for the surface of the ground and electric lines.

28. A high pressure electric line shall not be used for the supply of energy before it has been completely laid, properly jointed, examined, and tested, or until it is in the sole charge of the undertakers, and every such line shall during its use be in the sole charge of the undertakers.

Completion and control of high pressure lines.

### Sub-Stations and Street Boxes.

29. Sub-stations shall be established in suitable places, and shall be in the sole occupation and charge of the undertakers. Sub-stations shall be erected above ground wherever possible, but where necessarily underground, due provision shall be made for ventilation and for drainage.

Sub-stations.

30. Extra high pressure mains shall not pass through the same street box with other mains unless they are enclosed in strong metal casings, and street boxes containing extra high pressure mains shall not contain pipes for water, gas, or other service, or electric mains belonging to another undertaking, provided that any such street box may contain telephone wires belonging to the undertakers.

Street-boxes.

31. In addition to the provisions contained in Regulation 22 as to the construction of receptacles for electric lines, the following conditions shall be observed with respect to street boxes:—

- (a) The covers of all street boxes shall be so secured that they cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.
- (b) The covers of all street boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected to strips of metal laid immediately underneath the street, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of these boxes or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect, or otherwise.
- (c) Where street boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken to prevent as far as possible any influx of water, either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes, and in the case of any such street box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas, which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.
- (d) All street boxes shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the undertakers shall give immediate notice to the authority or company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood of the street box.
- (e) Where mains at different pressures pass through the same street box, they shall be readily distinguishable from one another.

Maximum power in case of underground sub-station, etc.

32. The maximum power supplied to any underground sub-station or street box shall not, without the consent of the Governor, exceed 30 kilowatts in the case of a sub-station or street box containing a single transformer, or 75 kilowatts in the case of a sub-station or street box containing two or more transformers.

Sub-stations.

33. Sub-stations supplied at extra high pressure shall be established in suitable places, and shall be in the sole occupation of the undertakers or of an Authorised Distributor, or in the joint occupation of the undertakers and of an Authorised Distributor.

Sub-stations constructed below streets.

34. Sub-stations constructed below the surface of any street after the date of these Regulations, to which an extra high pressure is to be given, shall not contain switches or other apparatus than transformers.

Transforming apparatus in a sub-station.

35. The transforming apparatus at any sub-station supplied at an extra high pressure shall be so arranged that there shall be no danger of any mains connected therewith being charged to any pressure beyond the limits of pressure for which those mains are intended.

Fire risks.

36. In delivering the energy to a sub-station at extra high pressure, the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the premises.

Treatment of electric lines and apparatus in sub-stations.

37. All extra high pressure electric lines and apparatus placed in a sub-station shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be inadvertently touched. All such lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

38. The officers of the Electricity Commissioners or any Inspector appointed by the Governor shall be entitled to enter at all times any of the generating or sub-stations of the undertakers supplying or supplied at an extra high pressure, and to make any such examination and tests of the mains, machines, transformers, or other apparatus in use in those stations, as may appear to them necessary, and the undertakers shall afford all due facilities for any such examination and tests.

Examination  
by Electricity  
Commissioners.

### Consumer's Premises.

39. The undertakers shall be responsible for all electric lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to them, or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

Responsibility  
of undertakers  
for their lines  
on consumer's  
premises.

40. In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the premises.

Fire risks.

41. A suitable safety fuse or other automatic circuit-breaker shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry, and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses in a street box; but no fuse or automatic circuit-breaker shall be inserted in the intermediate conductor of a three-wire system.

Main fuses  
or circuit  
breakers.

42. All service lines and apparatus placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not unless efficiently connected with earth be exposed so that it can be touched. All electric lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

Treatment  
of service  
lines and  
apparatus on  
consumer's  
premises.

43. Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply, and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls, or in strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth and securely fastened throughout.

Transformers  
and high  
pressure  
apparatus to  
be enclosed  
in metal, etc.

44. The undertakers shall not connect a consumer's wires with their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection would not cause a leakage from those wires or fittings exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises; and where the undertakers decline to make such connection they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reasons for so declining.

Connection to  
consumer's  
premises not  
to be made  
where leakage  
would result.

45. If the undertakers are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a consumer's wires or fittings of such extent as to be a source of danger, any officer of the undertakers, duly authorised by them in writing, or, if the undertakers so require, an electric inspector, may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, by notice require the consumer at some reasonable time after the service of the notice to permit him to inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit. In any case where the undertakers require the

Discontinuance  
of supply on  
discovery of  
leakage on  
consumer's  
premises.

services of an electric inspector under this regulation they shall pay him the prescribed fee.

If on any such testing the officer or the electric inspector discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one-tenthousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all due facilities for inspection and testing, the undertakers shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and shall not recommence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been removed. This regulation shall not affect any power contained in the Act or otherwise enabling the undertakers to discontinue the supply.

Appeal to  
electric  
inspector.

46. If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the undertakers in refusing to give, or in discontinuing or in not recommencing the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of that consumer shall, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an electric inspector.

This regulation shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the two last preceding regulations.

#### Arc Lighting.

Height from  
ground.

47. Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than ten feet from the ground.

Arc lamps to  
be guarded.

48. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

#### Connection of Circuits with Earth.

Connection  
with earth of  
a three-wire  
system.

49. Where the pressure of a supply between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system of mains exceeds 125 volts, the intermediate conductor shall be connected with earth in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (a) The connection with earth of the intermediate conductor shall be made at one point only on each distinct circuit, namely, at the generating station, sub-station, or transformer, and the insulation of the circuit shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts.
- (b) The current from the intermediate conductor to earth shall be continuously recorded, and if it at any time exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation of the system.

50. Where any extra high pressure circuit is connected with earth, the connection shall be made at one point only, namely, at the generating station, sub-station or transformer, and the insulation of the circuit shall except at that point be efficiently maintained throughout.

Neutral  
point of star  
winding.

51. The neutral point of the star winding of each distinct three-phase circuit, used for extra high pressure, may be connected with earth or may be insulated. If connected with earth through a resistance, that resistance shall be sufficiently low to ensure that the fuse or automatic circuit-breaker in the mains shall act.

If the neutral point is not connected with earth, a separate electrostatic voltmeter placed in a conspicuous position in the generating station shall be connected between each distinct circuit and earth, and if the indications of the voltmeters show that the insulation of any of the circuits is faulty, immediate steps shall be taken to restore the insulation.

### Penalties.

52. If the undertakers make default in complying with any of the preceding regulations, they shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for every such default, and to a daily penalty not exceeding £10. Penalties for default.

The recovery of a penalty under these regulations shall not affect the liability of the undertakers to make compensation in respect of any damage or injury which may be caused by reason of the default.

### B.—Regulations for Ensuring a Proper and Sufficient Supply of Electrical Energy.

1. From the time when the undertakers commence to supply energy through any distributing main, they shall maintain a supply sufficient for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from that main, and that supply shall, except so far as the Governor may otherwise from time to time permit, be constantly maintained, and in the case of continuous currents, without change of polarity. Provided that, for the purpose of testing, or for any other purposes connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the Governor may give permission to the undertakers to discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as he may think expedient. When the supply is so discontinued or the polarity is changed, notice to all persons likely to be affected shall be given of such discontinuance, or change, and of the probable duration thereof. Undertakers to provide constant supply.
2. The system of distributing mains shall be separated into sections corresponding approximately to the different feeders, and these sections shall be interconnected only through suitable circuit breakers or fuses, arranged so as to be easily inspected. Measures for restricting areas liable to stoppage.
3. Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the undertakers shall declare to that consumer the constant pressure at which they propose to supply energy at his terminals. The pressure so declared shall be constantly maintained, subject to a variation not exceeding 4% above or below the declared pressure, under any conditions of supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, or such other variation as the Governor may from time to time allow, and shall not be altered or departed from to an extent greater than that variation except by consent of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the same. Fixing of declared pressure at consumer's terminals.
4. Before commencing to give a supply of energy to any consumer, the undertakers shall declare to that consumer the system which they propose to adopt, whether alternating or continuous current, and, in the case of alternating current, the frequency—that is to say, the number of complete periods per second at which they propose to supply. The system and frequency so declared shall be maintained subject, as respects frequency, to a variation not exceeding 2½% above or below the declared frequency, and shall not be altered or departed from except by consent of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the same. Fixing of system and declared frequency.
5. From the time when the undertakers commence to supply energy through any distributing main at extra high pressure, they shall maintain a supply sufficient for the use of all the authorised distributors and consumers for the time Undertakers to provide constant supply.

being entitled to be supplied from that main, and that supply shall be constantly maintained.

Limit of power in extra high pressure main.

6. A main for an extra high pressure supply shall not, without the consent in writing of the Governor, be used for the transmission of more than 1,000 kilowatts unless adequate provision is made for an emergency supply in the event of a breakdown of the main.

Fixing of declared pressure at consumer's terminals.

7. Before commencing to give a supply of energy at extra high pressure to any authorised distributor or consumer, the undertakers shall declare to that authorised distributor or consumer the minimum pressure at which they propose to supply energy at his terminals. Energy shall be supplied at a pressure not less than the minimum so declared, and not exceeding that minimum by more than  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; provided that the Governor may, if he think fit, allow an alteration in the minimum so declared upon such terms and conditions as he may think expedient, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the minimum so declared.

Fixing of system and declared frequency.

8. Before commencing to give a supply of energy at extra high pressure to any authorised distributor or consumer, the undertakers shall declare to that authorised distributor or consumer the frequency, that is to say, the number of complete periods per second at which they propose to supply. The frequency so declared shall be 50 or 25 complete periods per second, and shall be constantly maintained subject to a variation not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , and shall not at any time be altered or departed from to an extent greater than that variation except by consent of the Governor, and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month, in such manner as the Governor may require, of the intention of the undertakers to apply for consent to alter the same.

Penalty for default.

9. If the undertakers make default in complying with any of these regulations as to supply, they shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5 for every such default, and to a daily penalty not exceeding £5.

These regulations are made subject to the power of the Governor to make such further or other regulations as he may think expedient, and nothing in these regulations shall be construed to authorise the undertakers to lay any electric line or work their undertaking otherwise than in accordance with the Act, or to supply energy otherwise than by a system for the time being approved of by Tynwald under the Act.

Given this 13th day of January, 1933.

F. M. LaMOTHE,  
Deputy Governor.