

**Electrical Machinery Regulations published under  
R.250 in Government Gazette 34154 of 25 March 2011**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

The Minister of Labour has, under section 43 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), after consultation with the Advisory Council for Occupational Health and Safety, made the regulations in the Schedule.

**1. Definitions.**

In these Regulations, “the Act” means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have such meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“**accreditation authority**” means the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) established by section 3 of the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act No. 19 of 2006);

“**circuit**” means an arrangement of conductors for the purpose of carrying electrical energy;

“**conductor**” means an electrical conductor so arranged as to be electrically connected to a source of electrical energy;

“**confined space**” means an enclosed, restricted or limited space in which, because of its construction, location or contents, or any work activity carried on therein, a hazardous substance may accumulate or an oxygen deficient atmosphere may occur, and includes any chamber, tunnel, pipe, pit, sewer, container, valve, pump, sump or similar construction, equipment, machinery or object in which a dangerous liquid or a dangerous concentration of gas, vapour, dust or fumes may be present;

“**dead**” means at or about zero potential and isolated from any live system;

“**earthed**” means connected to the general mass of earth in such a manner as will ensure at all times an immediate safe discharge of electrical energy;

“**electric fence**” means an electrified barrier consisting of one or more bare conductors erected against the trespass of persons or animals;

“**electric fence energiser**” means electrical machinery arranged so as to deliver a periodic non-lethal amount of electrical energy to an electric fence connected to it;

“**electric fence system**” means an electric fence and an electric fence energiser;

“**insulated**” means covered with insulating material of such thickness and properties that it will prevent the flow of electrical energy between the object so covered and its surroundings or any external object in contact with it;

“**live**” or “**alive**” means electrically charged;

“**miniature substation**” means a substation that a person cannot enter;

“**portable electric tool**” means any electrically operated implement, with the exception of ordinary household electrical appliances, which is designed for use with—

- (a) a flexible cord at the supply end and which is intended for use by hand and which is to be carried by hand at the place of work; or
- (b) a flexible cable at the supply end and which is intended for use by hand and which is to be moved by hand at the place of work;

“**registered person**” means a person registered in terms of regulation 14 as an electric fence system installer;

“**supplier**”, means any person who supplies or contracts or agrees to supply electricity.

## **2. Scope of application.**

(1) These Regulations shall apply to the designers, manufacturers, installers, sellers, users, employers and suppliers who design, manufacture, install, sell, generate or use electrical machinery.

(2) These Regulations shall apply to users who generate, transmit or distribute electricity whether overhead or underground to the point of supply.

## **3. Personal protective equipment.**

An employer or user shall provide free of charge and maintain in good condition such protective equipment as may be necessary to prevent incidents, for use by persons engaged in working on or in close proximity to live electrical machinery or dead electrical machinery which may become live.

## **4. Work on disconnected electrical machinery.**

Without derogating from any specific duty imposed on employers or users of machinery by the Act, an employer or user shall, whenever work is to be carried out on any electrical machinery which has been disconnected from all sources of electrical energy, but which is liable to acquire or to retain an electrical charge, as far as is practicable, cause precautions to be taken by earthing or other means to discharge the electrical energy to earth from such electrical machinery or any adjacent electrical machinery if there is danger there from before it is handled and to prevent any electrical machinery from being charged or made live while persons are working thereon.

## **5. Notice.**

An employer or user shall cause notices to be displayed within, and at all designated entrances to premises, as the case may be, where generating plant and transforming, switching or linking apparatus are situated, which notices shall—

- (a) prohibit unauthorized persons from entering such premises;
- (b) prohibit unauthorized persons from handling or interfering with electrical machinery;
- (c) contain directions of procedure in case of fire; and
- (d) contain directions on how to resuscitate persons suffering from the effects of electric shock:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to miniature substations and distribution boxes, on condition that their access doors can be locked or bolted and that only authorized persons are permitted to open them and work thereon.

## **6. Switchgear and transformer premises.**

(1) An employer or user shall cause enclosed premises housing switchgear and transformers—

- (a) to be of an ample size so as to provide clear working space for operating and maintenance staff;
- (b) to be sufficiently ventilated to maintain the equipment at a safe working temperature;
- (c) to be, as far as is practicable, constructed so as to be proof against rodents, leakage, seepage and flooding;
- (d) to be provided with lighting that will enable all equipment, thoroughfares and working areas to be clearly distinguished and all instruments, labels and notices to be easily read;
- (e) to have doors or gates, which can be readily opened from the inside, opening outwards;

- (f) to be provided with fire extinguishing appliances or systems which are suitable for use on electrical machinery and which are maintained in good working order: Provided that, in the case of unattended premises, suitable fire extinguishing appliances be made available at such premises only when work is in progress thereon or therein; and
  - (g) to be of such construction that persons cannot reach in and touch bare conductors or exposed live parts of the electrical machinery.
- (2) No person other than a person authorized thereto by the employer or user shall enter, or be required or permitted by the employer or user to enter, premises housing switchgear or transformers, unless all live conductors are insulated against inadvertent contact or are screened off: Provided that the person so authorized may be accompanied by any other person acting under his control.

### **7. Electrical control gear.**

(1) An employer or user shall provide all electrical machinery with controlling apparatus and protective devices which shall, as far as is reasonably practicable, be capable of automatically isolating the power supply in the event of a fault developing on such machinery.

(2) No employer or user shall place a switch, circuit breaker or fuse in the neutral conductor of a polyphase alternating current or three-wire direct current distribution system unless such switch, circuit breaker or fuse is so arranged as to isolate all phase conductors and the neutral conductor simultaneously:

Provided that this shall not include an isolating link on the neutral conductor installed for test purposes or to prevent circulating currents.

(3) The employer or user shall, whenever reasonably practicable, provide switchgear with an interlocking device so arranged that the door or cover of the switch cannot be opened unless the switch is in the 'off' position and cannot be switched on unless the door or cover is locked.

(4) The employer or user shall mark or label all controlling apparatus permanently so as to identify the system or part of the system or the electrical machinery which it controls, and where such control apparatus is accessible from the front and the back these markings shall be on both the front and the back.

(5) The employer or user shall post a notice at switchgear or control gear which has been switched off or locked out to enable persons to work on electrical machinery or other machinery operated by electricity and controlled by such switchgear or control gear, warning against reclosing such switchgear or control gear.

(6) No person shall act contrary to a warning in terms of subregulation (5).

### **8. Switchboards.**

(1) An employer or user shall provide an unobstructed space for operating and maintenance staff at the back and front of all switchboards, and the space at the back shall be kept closed and locked except for the purpose of inspection, alteration or repair: Provided that the requirements of this regulation with respect to the unobstructed space at the back of the switchboard shall not apply in the case of—

- (a) switchboards which have no uninsulated conductors accessible from the back;
- (b) switchboards the switchgear of which is of a totally enclosed construction;
- (c) switchboards, the backs of which are accessible only through an opening in the wall or partition against which they are placed, such openings being kept closed and locked; and
- (d) switchboards which can be safely and effectively maintained from the front and which have all parts accessible from the front.

(2) The employer or user shall ensure that all switchboards are selected, designed, manufactured, installed and maintained in accordance with sound engineering practice.

## **9. Electrical machinery in hazardous locations.**

(1) Every employer or user shall identify all hazardous locations and classify them in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

(2) No person may use electrical machinery in locations where there is danger of fire or explosion owing to the presence, occurrence or development of explosive or flammable articles, or where explosive articles are manufactured, handled or stored, unless such electrical machinery, with regard to its construction relating to the classification of the hazardous locations in which it is to be used, meets the requirements of the safety standard incorporated for this purpose in these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

(3) Every employer or user referred to in subregulation (1) shall be in possession of a certificate in a form acceptable to the chief inspector which has been issued by an approved inspection authority and in which it is certified that the electrical machinery referred to in subregulation (2) has been manufactured and tested for the groups of dangerous articles in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act: Provided that in lieu of such certificate an inspector may approve permanent labelling on such machinery, which label shall contain all the relevant information.

(4) When diverse items of electrical machinery such as motors, cables and control apparatus are used together to form a system, the employer or user shall ensure that the selection, arrangement, installation, protection, maintenance and working of the system results in no less a degree of safety than when the individual items of such machinery are used separately.

(5) The employer or user shall use electrical machinery to which this regulation applies only under such conditions and in such surroundings as prescribed in the health and safety standard referred to in subregulation (2).

(6) No employer or user shall effect repairs or adjustments to or otherwise work on electrical machinery under conditions envisaged by subregulation (2) unless such machinery has been rendered dead and effective measures have been taken to ensure that such machinery remains dead.

(7) Wherever there is a possibility of the formation of static electricity under working conditions, the employer or user shall earth all metallic structures, machine parts, pneumatic conveyor ducts and pipelines conveying flammable articles and the like, or take such other measures as may be necessary to prevent the formation of electric sparks.

(8) The employer or user shall cause all electrical machinery in a hazardous location to be visually inspected and tested at intervals not exceeding two years, or any other interval approved by the chief inspector after a risk assessment has been conducted by a person who is competent to express an opinion on the safety thereof: Provided that installed intrinsically safe equipment may in lieu of a test be verified in terms of the approved design.

(9) The person carrying out the examination referred to in subregulation (8) shall enter, sign and date the results of each examination in a record book which shall be kept by the employer or user for this purpose.

## **10. Portable electric tools.**

(1) No person shall use or permit the use of a portable electric tool with an operating voltage that exceeds 50 V to earth unless—

- (a) it is connected to a source of electrical energy incorporating an earth leakage protection device, the construction of which meets the requirements of the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act; or
- (b) it is connected to a source of electrical energy through the interposition between each tool and the source of an individually double-wound isolating transformer, the secondary winding of which is not earthed at any point and the construction of which meets the requirements of the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act; or

- (c) it is connected to a source of high frequency electrical energy derived from a generator which is used solely for supplying energy to such portable electric tool and which arrangement is approved by the chief inspector; or
  - (d) it is clearly marked that it is constructed with double or reinforced insulation.
- (2) No person shall sell a portable electric tool constructed with double or reinforced insulation referred to in subregulation (1) (d) unless—
- (a) it is clearly marked that it is constructed with such insulation; and
  - (b) its insulation is constructed in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.
- (3) No employer or user shall use or permit the use of a portable electric tool which is not fitted with a switch to allow for easy and safe starting and stopping of the tool.
- (4) The employer or user shall maintain every portable electric tool, together with its flexible cord and plug, in good working order.

#### **11. Portable electric lights.**

- (1) No employer or user shall use or permit the use of a portable light where the operating voltage exceeds 50 V unless—
- (a) it is fitted with a substantial handle which is made of non-hygroscopic, non-conducting material;
  - (b) all live metal parts or parts which may become live owing to a faulty circuit are completely protected against accidental contact;
  - (c) the lamp is protected by means of a substantial guard firmly fixed to the insulated handle; and
  - (d) the cable lead-in is such that the insulation can withstand rough use.
- (2) No employer or user shall use or permit the use of a portable electric light in wet or damp conditions or in confined spaces inside metal vessels or when the person is in contact with large masses of metal, unless, subject to the provisions of subregulation (1)—
- (a) the lamp is connected to a source of electrical energy incorporating an earth leakage protection device the construction of which meets the requirements of the relevant safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act; or
  - (b) the operating voltage of the lamp does not exceed 50 V, and where this electrical energy is derived from a transformer, such transformer shall have separate windings.

#### **12. Electric fences.**

- (1) No person shall design, manufacture, sell, install or use an electric fence or electric fence energiser other than in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act: Provided that electric fences or electric fence energizers installed in accordance with the Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988, prior to the coming into force of these Regulations shall be deemed to comply with this regulation.
- (2) The seller, importer and manufacturer of an electric fence energizer shall prove compliance with SANS 60335-2-76 by producing a certificate issued by an accredited test laboratory recognized by the accreditation authority.
- (3) In the case of an electric fence energiser which receives its energy from a battery charged by means of a charging apparatus which receives its power from an electric supply, the user or lessor shall ensure that the charging apparatus is of double-wound isolation construction.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (5), every user or lessor of an electric fence system shall have an electric fence system certificate in the form of Annexure 1 in respect of such electric fence system: Provided that such certificate shall be transferable.

(5) Subregulation (4) shall not apply to an electric fence system that existed prior to the coming into force of these Regulations: Provided that if—

- (a) any addition or alteration is effected to such electric fence system; or
- (b) there is a change of ownership of the premises on which such electric fence system exists after 1 October 2012,

the user or lessor shall obtain an electric fence system certificate for the electric fence system, whereafter the provisions of subregulation (4) shall be applicable.

### **13. Issuing of electric fence system certificate.**

(1) Only a registered person may issue an electric fence system certificate in the form of Annexure 1, after having satisfied himself or herself by means of an inspection and test that—

- (a) the new electric fence system complies with the provisions of regulation 12 (1);
- (b) an electric fence system which existed prior to the incorporation of the relevant health and safety standard contemplated in regulation 12 (1) into these Regulations complies with the general safety principles of such standard; or
- (c) an electric fence system which existed prior to the incorporation of the relevant health and safety standard contemplated in regulation 12 (1) into these Regulations and to which extensions or alterations have been effected, that—
  - (i) the affected part of the system complies with the general safety principles of such standard, and
  - (ii) the extensions or alterations effected comply with the provisions of regulation 12 (1):

Provided that a user of a pet-shock system or strip-grazing electric fence system, who is competent to install such a system, may issue an electric fence certificate for a pet-shock system or strip-grazing electric fence system, as the case may be.

(2) If at any time prior to the issuing of an electric fence system certificate in terms of regulation 13 (1), any fault or defect is detected in any part of the system, the registered person shall refuse to issue such certificate: Provided that if such fault or defect in the opinion of the registered person constitutes an immediate danger to persons in the case where electricity is already supplied, he or she shall forthwith notify the user or lessor, as the case may be, in writing.

(3) Any person who undertakes to install, alter or extend an electric fence system shall ensure that an electric fence system certificate is issued for that work.

(4) No person shall amend an electric fence system certificate issued by a registered person.

### **14. Application for registration as registered person.**

(1) Application for registration as a registered person shall be made to the chief inspector in the form of Annexure 2, and shall be accompanied by the registration fee prescribed by regulation 23.

(2) Any natural person who satisfies the chief inspector that he or she has sufficient knowledge of the safety standards applicable to electric fence systems may be registered by the chief inspector as a registered person.

(3) The chief inspector shall furnish a registered person with a certificate of registration, and enter such registration into the national database.

(4) A registered person shall on request produce his or her certificate of registration to any inspector and any supplier or any person for whom he or she intends to install an electric fence system and issue an electric fence certificate.

### **15. Withdrawal of registration and approval.**

(1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), the chief inspector may withdraw a registration or an approval issued to an approved inspection authority or to a registered person if such a person—

- (a) no longer complies with any of the conditions referred to in regulation 14 (2) or 17 (1), respectively; or
  - (b) is convicted of an offence referred to in regulation 24.
- (2) The chief inspector may not withdraw a registration or an approval unless he or she has—
- (a) informed the holder of such registration or approval of the intended withdrawal thereof and of the grounds upon which it is based; and
  - (b) afforded such holder a reasonable opportunity to state his or her case and, if the holder is a person referred to in subregulation (1) (a), afforded such holder an opportunity to comply with those conditions within the period specified by the chief inspector.
- (3) The chief inspector shall, in writing, inform the person concerned of the reasons for his or her decision.
- (4) Any person adversely affected by a decision of the chief inspector may, in writing, appeal to the Director-General against such decision.
- (5) An appeal referred to in subregulation (4) shall—
- (a) be lodged within 60 days from the date on which the decision was made known; and
  - (b) set out the grounds of appeal.
- (6) After considering the grounds of appeal and the chief inspector's reasons for his or her decision, the Director-General shall as soon as practicable confirm, set aside or amend the decision.

#### **16. Substitution of lost, damaged or destroyed certificate of registration.**

- (1) A registered person whose registration certificate issued in terms of regulation 14 has been lost, damaged or destroyed, may apply for a duplicate in the form of Annexure 2.
- (2) The application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulation 23.
- (3) After submission of proof that a certificate of registration has been lost, damaged or destroyed, the chief inspector shall issue a substitute therefor on which the word "duplicate" shall appear.

#### **17. Inspection authorities.**

- (1) On application, the chief inspector may approve as an inspection authority any person that has been accredited by the accreditation authority to be an approved inspection authority for performing the prescribed functions with regard to the manufacture or testing of electrical machinery.
- (2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be made to the chief inspector in the form of Annexure 3 and shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a certified copy of the accreditation certificate issued by the accreditation authority; and
  - (b) the fee prescribed by regulation 23.

#### **18. Earthing.**

- (1) An employer or user shall cause—
- (a) roofs, gutters, downpipes and waste pipes on premises to which electrical energy is supplied to be earthed, except—
    - (i) where the operating voltage does not exceed 50 V;
    - (ii) roofs made of non-conductive material or metal roofs covered by non-conductive material;

- (iii) gutters, downpipes and waste pipes made of non-conductive material or gutters and downpipes attached to a metal roof which is covered by non-conductive material;
  - (iv) roofs, gutters, downpipes and waste pipes on premises which receive electricity by means of underground service connections: Provided that the connection is to the conductive structures;
- (b) all accessible metallic parts of electrical machinery that, though normally not forming part of an electrical circuit, may become live accidentally, to be protected by an insulating covering or to be otherwise enclosed or to be earthed and the resistance of the earth continuity path shall not exceed 0,2 ohm, except—
- (i) metal in earth-free situations, other than runs of metal wireway, and the close-fitting metal sheathing and armouring of cables;
  - (ii) short separate lengths of heavy-gauge metal wireway used for the mechanical protection of cables where such cables are not used in the secondary circuits of discharge luminaire installations;
  - (iii) short, unexposed separate lengths of metal wireway used for the mechanical protection of insulated wiring passing through walls, floors, partitions or ceilings;
  - (iv) metalwork of fixed electrical machinery where such metalwork is more than 2,4 m above the floor: Provided that this exception shall not apply where such metalwork is situated in any position likely to become damp, or in an elevator shaft, or near rotating machinery, or in contact with a wall, ceiling or other support constructed of or covered with conducting material;
  - (v) metal parts of electrical machinery where such parts are enclosed or shrouded by insulating material so that such metal parts cannot be touched;
  - (vi) cleats, clips, saddles, clamps of other devices for fixing wireways and cables;
  - (vii) shades, reflectors and guards supported on lamp holders or discharge luminaires;
  - (viii) lamp caps;
  - (ix) metal parts of or screws in or through non-conducting materials which are separated by such materials from current-carrying parts and from earthed non-current-carrying parts in such a way that in normal use they cannot become live or come into contact with earthed parts.

(2) If at any time through a test of any electrical machinery on the premises by the supplier or inspector it is found that exposed metallic parts of the electrical installations are not earthed, the supplier or inspector shall require the occupier or owner of such premises to effect the necessary earthing within a fixed period of time not exceeding 30 days and, should the occupier or owner fail to effect the necessary earthing, the supplier may disconnect the electrical energy to such premises and shall not reconnect such energy until the earthing has been carried out.

#### **19. Overhead power lines.**

(1) A supplier, employer or user shall cause the supports, clearances, insulators and fittings and conductors for power lines to be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

(2) The supplier, employer or user shall cause the distance of any power line from an explosives magazine to comply with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No. 26 of 1956).

(3) A supplier, employer or user shall cause the clearance of conductors and other wires over the normal high-water level of power lines crossing over water to be not less than the values for power lines above the ground outside townships: Provided that if the owner of the land on which the water is situated requires a greater clearance and no agreement between the supplier, user or owner of the land can be reached, the dispute shall be referred to the chief inspector for a decision.



(4) No person shall construct any road, railway, tramway, communication line, other power line, building or structure, or place any material or soil under or in the vicinity of a power line, which will encroach on the appropriate minimum clearances required in terms of subregulation (1).

(5) No person shall encroach in person or with objects on the minimum safety clearances required in terms of subregulation (1) or require or permit any other person to do so except by permission of the supplier, employer or user operating the power line.

(6) The supplier or user of power lines shall control vegetation in order to prevent it from encroaching on the minimum safety clearance of the power lines and the owner of the vegetation shall permit such control.

(7) The employer or user shall ensure that all supports of the lattice type which are used to carry overhead conductors or live parts of other electrical equipment are adequately protected in order to prevent any unauthorized person from coming into dangerous proximity of the conductors by climbing such supports, and an inspector may require an employer or user similarly to protect a support of any other type.

## **20. Service connections.**

(1) No person shall require or permit any overhead service connection to be connected to the supplier's conductors elsewhere than at a point of support.

(2) No supplier, employer or user shall connect electrical energy to premises other than by means of conductors complying with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act and by means of a safe connection to the premises.

## **21. Overhead line crossings.**

(1) Where a power line crosses a proclaimed road, railway or tramway, or a conductive communication line, the supplier, employer or user shall cause the clearance to comply with the requirements of regulation 19, and shall further cause—

- (a) every structure supporting a crossing span to be designed in such a manner that it will be able to withstand the loads that may be imposed upon it should a breakage of any phase conductor or earth conductor occur;
- (b) every structure supporting a crossing span, as far as is reasonably practicable, to be located so that it will not touch the service crossed, should it overturn;
- (c) subject to the restrictions referred to in paragraph (b), one of the structures supporting a crossing span to be located as close to the point of crossing as is reasonably practicable;
- (d) the clearance of the crossing span where it crosses a proclaimed road to be not less than 4,5 m in the case of a broken-phase conductor in a span other than the crossing span;
- (e) armour rods, arcing horns or other proven methods to be fitted at the live ends of suspension and rigid insulators on at least the first three structures on each side of the crossing if the maximum voltage for which the power line is designed exceeds 1,1 kV rms; alternatively, duplicate conductors, tied together at intervals of not more than 1,5 m shall be provided in the crossing span and shall be supported by duplicate parallel insulators, and for lines on rigid insulators the duplicate conductors shall extend at least 1,5 m beyond the supports on each side of the crossing span; and
- (f) all crossings over services, including conductive communication lines, shall be mutually agreed between the power line user or supplier and the communications line user or user of other services.

(2) The supplier, employer or user shall cause every overhead service connection that crosses over bare conductive communication lines of the communication network to have minimum clearances between the overhead service connection and the conductive communication lines at the points of crossing of 0,5 m and the overhead service connection shall not cross below bare conductive communication lines.

**22. Bare conductors on premises.**

The employer or user shall cause bare conductors, other than conductors of a power line which cannot be completely insulated and which is installed on premises, to be so placed as to prevent accidental contact therewith and warning notices to be prominently displayed at such conductors.

**23. Fees payable.**

The fees payable in respect of an application in terms of regulations 14 (1) and 17 (2) (b) or a duplicate certificate of registration in terms of regulation 16 (2) shall be R120.

**24. Offences and penalties.**

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of regulations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (4), 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 months and, in case of a continuous offence, to an additional fine of R200 for each day on which the offence continues or additional imprisonment of one day for each day on which the offence continues: Provided that the period of such additional imprisonment shall not exceed 90 days.

**25. Repeal of regulations.**

The Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988, published under Government Notice No. R. 1593 of 12 August 1988, are hereby repealed.

**26. Short title.**

These Regulations shall be called the Electrical Machinery Regulations, 2011, and shall commence on 1 July 2011: Provided that regulation 12 (4) shall commence on 1 October 2012.

**Annexure 1**

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993

ELECTRIC FENCE SYSTEM CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE



Electric Fence System Certificate of Compliance in accordance with regulation 12 (4) and 13 (1) of the Electrical Machinery Regulations, 2011.	Certificate No.	
	Certificate Type (Tick appropriate block)	
	Initial Certificate	Supplementary Certificate
Supplement No. .... to Initial Certificate No. .... as issued on: .....		
<b>Identification of the relevant installation</b>		
(Address or other unique reference, where applicable) Physical address: ..... ..... ..... .....		
Name of premises: .....		GPS Coordinates:
Suburb/Township: .....		Pole number:
District/Town/City: .....		Erf/Lot No.:
..... .....		

<b>Declaration by registered electrical fence installer</b>		
I _____ (ID No. _____), a registered electric fence system installer, declare that I have personally carried out the inspection and testing of the electric fence system described above as per the requirements of regulation 13 (1), and deem the installation to be reasonably safe when properly used.		
Registered person registration number: ..... Date of registration .....		
Signature: .....		Date: .....
Contact details of	Tel No.	

registered person:	Fax No.	
	Cell No.	
	Email	
	Address	..... ..... .....
<b>Declaration by user or lessor</b>		
<p><b>I declare that I am aware of my responsibilities in terms of regulation 12 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations and undertake to operate and maintain the electric fence system in a safe manner.</b></p> <p>Recipient Name: ..... Signature: ..... Date: .....</p>		

**Annexure 2**

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993 (ACT NO. 85 OF 1993) REGULATION 14 (1)  
OF THE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY REGULATIONS

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS AN ELECTRIC FENCE SYSTEM INSTALLER

**The Department of Labour  
Occupational Health and Safety  
Private Bag X117  
Pretoria  
0001**

<b>R120,00</b>
----------------

Surname (block letters):  
.....

First names (block letters):  
.....

Postal address:  
.....

Code: .....

Telephone (W) ..... (H) .....

Nos.:  
(Fax) ..... (Cell) .....

Date of birth: ..... Place of birth: .....

Identity number (immigration permit number):  
.....

A certified copy of electric fence system installer proficiency must be attached.

Two clear identical unmounted photographs of 40 mm by 30 mm showing the face and shoulders of the applicant to be submitted. One photograph to be certified on the back as follows:

I certify this to be a true photograph of  
.....



..... POSTAL CODE: .....

POSTAL ADDRESS: .....

..... POSTAL CODE: .....

TEL NO.: ..... CELL NO.: .....

FAX NO.: ..... EMAIL: .....

**2. STATE TYPE OF REGISTRATION YOU HAVE:**

SANAS REGISTRATION NUMBER: .....

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION: .....

**3. IN SUPPORT OF THE APPLICATION, PLEASE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING:**

- 1. A certified copy of the business registration number (indicate CK No.);
- 2. A certified copy of the accreditation certificate from the accreditation authority.

I hereby declare that the above particulars are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

Signature of applicant: ..... Date:

.....

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

Application: **APPROVED/NOT APPROVED**

Reason/s for declining: .....

.....

.....

Registration No.: .....

Date: .....