

THE ENERGY ACT, No XX OF 2015
The Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2017

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THE ENERGY ACT, No. XX OF 2015

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 235 of the Energy Act, 2015, the Cabinet Secretary for Energy and Petroleum, makes the following Regulations-

THE ENERGY (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY) REGULATIONS, 2017

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2017.

Application and severability

2. (1) These Regulations shall apply to any person carrying out or intending to carry out the generation, transmission, distribution, supply and use of electricity or any work relating thereto, including—

- (a) System operations.
- (b) Design, construction, operation and maintenance of electric power generators, electric supply lines, mini grids and stand-alone power systems.
- (c) Connection of any premises to an electricity supply system.
- (d) Electrical installation work at the premises of any consumer.
- (e) Quality of supply and service.

(2) If any provision in these Regulations shall for any reason be held invalid or unenforceable, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

Interpretation

3. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

“Act” means the Energy Act, No. XX of 2015;

“application” means an application for a supply of electrical energy as well as an application for a certificate or licence to carry out electrical installation work;

“area of supply” means the area within which the licensee is for the time being authorised to supply electrical energy;

- “auxiliary conductor” means any overhead conductor other than a line conductor;
- “building” includes any verandah, canopy, sign or flagpole forming a permanent feature of the building;
- “circuit” means an electrical circuit forming a system or branch of a system;
- “Commission” means the Energy Regulatory Commission established under section 9 of the Act;
- “Committee” means the Electrical Installation Work Licensing Committee established under Regulation 64;
- “connection service provider” means a person authorized by the Commission to design and construct electric supply lines and includes a licensee;
- “consumer” means any person supplied or entitled to be supplied with electrical energy;
- “day” means a calendar day;
- “distribution system” means a system of electric supply lines which is used or is intended to be used to give origin to service lines for the purpose of the general supply;
- “electric supply line” means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy for any purpose, together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting it or any part thereof, or any apparatus or support connected therewith, for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing that energy;
- “electrical contractor” means a person authorized by the Commission under the under Regulation 71 to carry out the electrical installation work specified in the licence issued to him;

“electrical installation” means an electric supply line or electrical apparatus placed in, on or over land or a building and used or intended to be used for or for purposes incidental to the conveyance, control or use of electrical energy supplied or intended to be supplied by a licensee, and includes additions and alterations to an electrical installation;

“electrical installation certificate or licence” means a document issued by the Commission under Regulation 70 or 71, respectively, authorizing that person to carry out electrical installation work either individually or as a body corporate or incorporate for voluntary, business, training, or teaching purposes either for gain or reward or for no charge at all;

“electrical installation work” means the work of installing, altering or adding to an electrical installation and the supervision of such work;

“electrical worker” means a person granted a certificate by the Commission under the under Regulation 69 to carry out the electrical installation work specified in the certificate;

“electricity supply system” means any system used to provide a supply of electricity and includes the national grid, mini grids or stand-alone power systems;

“grid” means an interconnected network of electric power generating plants, transmission systems, distribution systems and connection points to enable supply of electrical energy to licensees and consumers;

“Grid Code” means the Kenya National Transmission Grid Code set out in the [First Schedule](#) and the Kenya National Distribution Grid Code set out in the [Second Schedule](#), which establish the technical and other requirements for the connection to and use of the grid in a manner that ensures reliable, efficient and safe operations;

“installation” includes all material or apparatus situated upon any premises for use or intended for use in connection with the supply of electrical energy to such premises;

“licence” means any document or instrument in writing granted under the Act, to any person authorizing the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electrical energy, as well as the carrying out of electrical installation work, in the manner described in such document or instrument;

“licensee” means a person authorized to carry out the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electrical energy;

“line conductor” means a conductor used for conveying electrical energy and includes so much of any service line as may be placed above ground and in the open air;

“mini grid” means a distribution network with small scale power generators and/or energy storage systems that supply electrical energy to a localized group of consumers;

“mm” means millimetres;

“overhead conductor” means any conductor of an overhead electric supply line normally in tension and includes line conductors and auxiliary conductors together with joints and jointing devices used therewith;

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

“owner” includes a lessee of public land;

“premises” includes any building, room, tenement, hut, shed or other erection, and the land occupied or used or authorized for occupation or use in connection therewith;

“public road” means any road to which the public have lawful right of access, and includes the whole width of the road reserve;

“service line” means any portion of any electric supply line through which electrical energy is or is intended to be supplied by a licensee-

(a) to a consumer either directly from the premises of the licensee, or from an electricity supply system; or

(b) from an electricity supply system to a group of consumers on the same premises or on adjoining premises supplied from the same point of the electricity supply system up to the point where such electric supply line reaches the supply terminals;

“stand-alone power system” means an electricity supply system which is not connected to a distribution system;

“street box” includes any substation or switching station placed underground;

“support” means any structure used to support any overhead line including poles, stays, struts, and cross arms but not including conductor attachments;

“system operations” means performance of generation scheduling, commitment and dispatch, scheduling of transmission and ancillary services, and generation outage co-ordination, transmission congestion management and co-ordination, and such other activities as may be required for the reliable and efficient operation of the grid;

“underground line” means any electric supply line normally placed underground; and

“voltage” means the effective difference, under normal conditions, of the electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and the earth, and is said to be—

(a) low when it does not exceed one thousand volts;

(b) medium when it exceeds one thousand volts but does not exceed thirty three thousand volts;

(c) high when it exceeds thirty three thousand volts.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, other expressions appearing in these Regulations shall have the same meaning as they have in Part I of the Act.

(3) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

- (a) any reference to a numbered Regulation or Schedule is a reference to the Regulation or Schedule bearing that number in these Regulations;
- (b) any reference to a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph bearing that number in the Regulation in which the reference occurs;
- (c) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa, and
- (d) words importing a gender include any gender.

PART II - THE GRID CODE

Compliance with and review of the Grid Code

4. (1) The Commission is responsible for implementation of the Kenya National Transmission Grid Code and the Kenya National Distribution Grid Code, collectively referred to as the Grid Code.

(2) The Commission and the System Operator shall ensure that—

- (a) every licensee complies with the Grid Code, and
- (b) the Grid Code is reviewed regularly to conform to good electricity industry practices and emerging technologies.

(3) Every licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the Grid Code that relate to the licensee’s undertakings and operations.

Failure to comply with the Grid Code

5. (1) A person who fails to comply with any provision of the Kenya National Electricity Transmission Code or of the Kenya National Electricity Distribution Code shall be dealt with in the manner set out in the relevant code and these Regulations.

(2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or who fails to comply with any prohibition or order of the Commission or the System Operator under any of these Regulations shall, where no specific punishment is prescribed under paragraph (1) hereof, be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding one million shillings or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART III - CONNECTION TO A SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

Duty to provide electricity in area of supply

6. (1) Every licensee shall use its best endeavors to provide electrical energy appropriate for each category of consumers in its area of supply.

(2) In providing electricity to consumers whether from the national grid, mini grids or stand-alone power systems, every licensee shall take into account safety of people and property, protection of the environment, sustainability, affordability, efficiency and reliability.

Provision of electric supply lines

7. (1) Where a licensee uses any electricity supply system to provide electricity to consumers pursuant to Regulation 6, that system may be laid down or erected at the cost of the licensee, the national or county governments or by way of capital contributions made by consumers connected to that system.

Provided that each electricity supply system shall be under the control of the licensee responsible for that area.

(2) Every person has the right to use the electricity supply system under the control of any licensee provided that the installation to be connected thereto meets the minimum requirements of the licensee as approved by the Commission.

(4) Every installation connected to the electricity supply system of any licensee shall be in accordance with a contract or form of contract approved by the Commission.

Application for connection to an electric supply line

8. (1) A person requiring connection to the distribution system under the control of any licensee for any purpose shall apply to the connection service provider in the manner set out in the [Third Schedule](#).

(2) The connection service provider shall prominently display on its website and at all offices where an application for connection may be made, the complete list of documents to be furnished with each application and the procedure for processing the application.

(3) Application for new connection shall be made in the form prescribed by the connection service provider and any error, omission or defect in the application shall be communicated to the applicant in writing within seven (7) days of receipt of application.

(4) Upon application by any person, the connection service provider shall, in accordance with Regulations 11 and 12, notify the applicant of the terms and conditions, which may include payments of whatever nature, to be complied with before the connection is provided.

Records of connections

9. (1) Every licensee shall in consultation with connection service providers maintain records of all persons whose premises get connected together with capital contributions made by those persons in respect of all electric supply lines erected or laid down after the date of commencement of these Regulations.

(2) Within three months after the end of every financial year, every licensee shall in consultation with connection service providers carry out an analysis of all new connections made at low voltage in the immediately preceding twelve months and derive the average costs of single and three phase connections.

(3) The licensee shall submit to the Commission the analysis and resultant average cost of connection derived in accordance with paragraph (2).

Charges for connection of households

10. (1) The Cabinet Secretary shall upon the recommendation of the Commission determine the charges for connecting households to a supply of electrical energy.

(2) In making the recommendation to the Cabinet Secretary, the Commission shall take into account—

- (a) the average costs derived pursuant to Regulation 9;
- (b) any appropriations by Parliament;
- (c) any contributions from the county governments;
- (d) willingness to pay by the applicants, and
- (e) any other matter that the Commission considers relevant.

Provided that the connection charges need not be uniform across the country.

Terms and conditions for connection

11. (1) Upon receipt of any application for connection to any electric supply line, the connection service provider shall:

- (a) make a determination of the quantum and costs of all materials, labour and transport necessary for effecting the connection;
- (b) establish all persons who may have contributed to the financing of that portion of electric supply line that the applicant is to be connected to and any refunds due to those persons;
- (c) advise the applicant the payments to be made before the connection is made, as well as any refunds that the applicant may be entitled to from persons that may be subsequently connected to the portion of electric supply line that he has made a contribution towards its erection.

(2) The payments and refunds contemplated in paragraph (1) shall be determined and dealt with in the manner described in the [Third Schedule](#).

(3) In any case where the application for connection relates to a household, the payments to be made by the applicant shall be subject to Regulation 10.

Processing of applications for connection

12. (1) Applications for connection to low voltage electric supply lines shall be processed in the following manner—

- (a) The connection service provider shall within thirty days of the date of acceptance of application give to the applicant a written notice of the conditions and terms to be complied with before the connection is made;
- (b) The applicant shall comply with the terms and conditions contained in the notice contemplated in paragraph (a) within ninety days from the date of service of the said notice, failing which the notice shall expire;

- (c) Upon fulfilment by the applicant of the terms and conditions contemplated in paragraph (a), the connection service provider shall effect the connection through a meter (unless other method of determining the quantity of electrical energy supplied is agreed upon) –
 - (i) within seven (7) days, if the connection is to be made without requiring any network extension;
 - (ii) within fifty days, if the connection is to be made after extension of the network requiring up to five poles; and
 - (iii) within seventy days, if the connection is to be made after extension of the network requiring more than five poles.

(2) Applications for connection to medium voltage electric supply lines shall be processed in the following manner—

- (a) The connection service provider shall inform the applicant in writing whether the connection is technically feasible or not within thirty days.
- (b) If the connection is technically feasible, the connection service provider shall inform the applicant in writing within thirty days, on such details as the voltage at which supply would be given, any agreement to be executed with the licensee and other commercial formalities to be completed.
- (c) Upon execution of a supply agreement and completion of other commercial formalities the licensee shall, within thirty days serve on the applicant the capital contribution and amount of account deposit payable and the procedure laid down for connection under paragraph (1) (c) shall apply save that the licensee shall energize the connection within sixty days or such other period as the parties may agree on, from the date of payment of the contribution.

(3) If the connection is not made and no communication is received by the applicant within the periods prescribed above, the applicant may lodge a complaint with the connection service provider, and the connection service provider shall be liable, from the seventh day after the filing of the complaint to make a daily refund to the applicant of one percent of the amount paid by the applicant for each day or part thereof during which the default continues.

Provided that if the connection service provider has not made the connection within fifty days from the date that the applicant lodged the complaint, the Commission may order for the connection to be made within five days and full refund by the connection service provider of the amount paid by the applicant.

Mini grids and
stand-alone
power systems

13. (1) Where, pursuant to Regulation 14, it is not economically viable to provide electricity supply to any area or premises from the national grid, that area or those premises may be served by mini grids or stand-alone power systems which may employ any or a combination of the following modes of generation—

- (a) Solar photovoltaic systems.
- (b) Wind, small hydropower or steam turbines.
- (c) Diesel, petrol or gas generator sets.

(2) Every mini grid and stand-alone power system shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained only by persons duly certified or licensed by the Commission and in accordance with applicable provisions of the Grid Code.

(3) A distribution licensee shall not extend the national grid to within one kilometre of any part of a licensed mini grid without the consent of the mini grid licensee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Provided that if there is any dispute between the distribution and mini grid licensees, any of the licensees may refer the dispute to the Commission for determination.

(4) A person duly certified or licensed by the Commission may install, operate and maintain a stand-alone power system anywhere.

Areas and premises that are unviable for supply from the national grid

14. (1) An area or premises shall be considered economically unviable for electricity supply from the national grid if the revenues from projected electrical energy consumption over a period of seven years are less than the aggregate costs for providing the requisite electric supply lines, energy purchases as well as operations and maintenance over the same period.

(2) Six months after the commencement of these Regulations and every two years thereafter, each distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission a schedule of all habited areas, laying within ten kilometres of any of its medium voltage electric supply lines, that are not economically viable for supply from the national grid in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) The Commission may, through a fair, open and competitive process, invite applications for licences to build, operate and maintain mini grids.

Standards of performance, quality of supply and service

15. (1) Every licensee shall clearly set out and submit to the Commission for its approval, the minimum reliability as well as quality of supply and service standards that consumers in its area of supply can expect, pursuant to applicable provisions of the Grid Code.

(2) Every licensee shall make readily available to all consumers in its area of supply the approved minimum standards referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) From the time when a licensee commences to supply electrical energy through any electricity supply system, he shall maintain sufficient and reliable supply for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from that electric supply line, mini grid or stand-alone power system, and that supply shall be constantly maintained:

Provided that, for any purpose connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, a licensee may discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as it may deem expedient; and when the supply is to be so discontinued, reasonable notice to all persons likely to be affected shall be given of such discontinuance, and of the probable duration thereof.

(4) Where a licensee is in default of the provisions this Regulation, the penalties set out in the [Ninth Schedule](#) shall apply.

Penalty for failure to supply electrical energy

16. Subject to any agreement which may be entered into between any licensee and a consumer as provided for in Regulation 7 (4), whenever the licensee makes default in supply of electrical energy to the consumer to whom he may be or is required to supply electrical energy under the licence, the licensee shall be liable in respect of each default to pay to the consumer the amounts set out in the [Ninth Schedule](#) for each day or part of a day on which the default occurs

PART IV - PROTECTION AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Fire risks and protection from lightning

17. (1) A licensee shall, in delivering electrical energy to any premises, exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on those premises.

(2) Where any electric supply line or its support is exposed in such a position as to be liable to cause injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against that liability.

(3) Electric supply lines in areas prone to lightning shall be fitted with efficient devices at such point or points as may be necessary to prevent as far as is practicable the conveyance of disturbances induced or created by lightning into the premises of consumers.

Insulation of electric circuits

18. (1) Every low voltage main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing voltage being not less than twice the maximum voltage to which it is intended to be subjected in use, and in any case at least five hundred volts, and the results of the tests of each main shall be duly recorded.

(2) Medium and high voltage circuits 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 supply line to be used for a voltage—

(a) not exceeding ten thousand volts, twice the said maximum voltage.

(b) exceeding ten thousand volts, a voltage exceeding the said maximum voltage by ten thousand volts.

(3) In the case of every machine device or apparatus the testing voltage shall be fifty per cent greater than its rated voltage.

(4) The results of each test shall be duly recorded by the licensee.

(5) The insulation of every circuit used for the supply of electrical energy, including all machinery, apparatus and devices forming part of or in connection with that circuit, shall be so maintained that the leakage current does not under any conditions exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current, and suitable means shall be provided for the indication and localization of leakage.

(6) Every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

(7) Every circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every year and the results of the tests shall be duly recorded by the licensee.

(8) Where any part of any electric circuit is connected with earth in accordance with these Regulations, the provisions of these Regulations shall not apply to that part of that circuit so long as the connection with earth exists.

Transformers

19. (1) Transformers shall be placed either in substations, in premises or on poles.

(2) Where transformers are placed—

(a) on poles, they shall be at such a height as to make them inaccessible except by means of a ladder or other special appliance;

(b) within a sub-station on any premises, they shall be inaccessible except to authorized persons.

(3) In every case where a medium or high voltage supply is transformed to a lower voltage, or electrical energy is transformed up to above medium voltage, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to guard against danger by reason of the lower voltage system becoming accidentally charged above its normal voltage by contact with or leakage from the higher voltage system.

(4) The metallic portion of every transformer with the exception of the conductors thereof shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Protection and maintenance of electric supply lines

20. (1) All electric supply lines including all apparatus belonging to or connected therewith shall be regularly inspected and efficiently maintained in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) Every electric circuit shall be protected by a suitable fuse or automatic circuit breaker.

Earthing of three-wire direct current system

21. Where the voltage of a supply between adjacent conductors of a three-wire direct current system exceeds one hundred and twenty five 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 plant, 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 at any time it exceeds one-thousandth part of the maximum supply, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation of the system.

Earthing of alternating current system

22. Alternating current circuits shall be connected with earth in accordance with the following conditions-

- (a) the connection with earth shall be made where energy is delivered to each circuit, that is to say, at every generating station, at every transmission or distribution substation and at every consumer's metering point, and shall wherever practicable be made at a neutral point in the circuit and in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy;

- (b) the connection with earth shall be efficiently maintained, except when it is interrupted by means of a switch or link for the purpose of periodical tests for ascertaining whether any current is passing by means of the connection with earth;
- (c) the insulation of the mains shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts; and
- (d) tests shall be periodically made to ascertain whether any current is passing by means of the connection with earth, and, if at any time the current so passing exceeds one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current of the circuit, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation; the tests and any action taken shall be duly recorded by the licensee.

**Earthing of
concentric
mains**

23. Concentric mains used for direct or alternating current shall be connected with earth in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) the connection with earth shall be made—
 - (i) by means of the external conductor; and
 - (ii) only at the point or points where energy is given to each circuit, namely, at every generating station, at every transmission or distribution substation and at every consumer's metering point;
- (b) the insulation of the external conductor shall be efficiently maintained at all other parts;
- (c) the external conductor shall form a complete metallic sheathing round the inner conductor;
- (d) the connection with earth shall be efficiently maintained, except when it is interrupted by means of a switch or link for the purpose of periodical tests for ascertaining whether any current is passing by means of the connection with earth; and

- (e) tests shall be periodically made to ascertain whether any current is passing by means of the connection with earth, and, if at any time the current passing by means of the connection with earth exceeds one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current of the circuit, steps shall be immediately taken to improve the insulation; the tests and any action taken shall be duly recorded by the licensee.

Removal of
disused works

24. (1) Any electric supply line which has fallen into disuse other than for a temporary short period shall be removed by the owner thereof, and in the event of the owner failing to remove it within a period of sixty days of its falling into disuse the Commission may order its removal.

(2) Before making an order for the removal of a disused line, the Commission shall give notice to the owner of its intention to make such order, and if good cause is not shown why it should not make such order within thirty days of such notice being given, the Commission may order its removal and recover the cost of such removal from the owner as a civil debt.

PART V - OVERHEAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINES

Overhead line
conductors

25. The sectional area of any conductor of any overhead electric supply line or any service line shall not be less than six square mm, and the minimum size of any conductor of an overhead electric supply line shall be such as to have an actual breaking load of not less than 2,500 kilonewtons.

(2) Line conductors shall be of copper, cadmium copper, copper-clad steel, galvanized steel, steel-cored aluminium, aluminium or such other materials as may be allowed by an appropriate Kenyan Standard:

Provided that line conductors of soft-drawn copper shall not be placed in tension.

(3) The factor of safety of line conductors, earth conductors, auxiliary conductors and guard wires shall be not less than three. The factor of safety shall be based on the breaking load and shall be calculated on the assumption that the line conductors are at a temperature of zero degrees Centigrade, and that they are simultaneously subjected to a horizontal wind at right angles to the line. This wind to be taken as exerting a pressure equivalent to 380 newtons per square metre calculated on the whole of the projected area of the conductors. The elasticity of the metal shall be allowed for in calculating the sag for line conductors.

Clearance of
overhead lines

26. (1) All line conductors other than those permanently connected with earth of overhead electric supply lines shall be so erected as to be inaccessible, to any person without the use of a ladder or other extraneous device and in particular—

- (a) no overhead electric supply line operating at low voltage shall be placed within 2,100 mm of any part of a building unless all line conductors not permanently connected with earth are efficiently insulated;
- (b) all overhead electric supply lines operating at medium or high voltage shall be placed at such minimum distance, which shall in no case be less than 2,100 mm from all parts of all buildings, as may be necessary for the avoidance of danger having due regard to the operating voltage of the line and all other foreseeable contingencies;
- (c) all electricity distribution systems shall, in addition to compliance with paragraph (a), be so placed as to provide for the convenience and economic provision of service lines.

(2) The height from the ground of any line conductor, earth conductor, auxiliary conductor or guard wire at any point of the span at a temperature of seventy five degrees Centigrade, shall be not less than—

- (a) for line conductors and auxiliary conductors at low voltage, earth conductors and guard wires—
 - (i) across a public or private road 5,800 mm

- (ii) in other positions 5,200 mm

Provided that, in the case of service lines at low voltage which are situated on private premises, the following minimum heights above ground shall be adopted—

- (i) for bare line conductors (other than earth, neutral and auxiliary conductors)..... 4,600 mm
- (ii) for line conductors and auxiliary conductors efficiently insulated and for bare earth neutrals, earth conductors and guard wires—
 - across a private carriage-way..... 4,600 mm
 - in other positions 4,000 mm
- (b) for line conductors at medium or high voltage in any position—
 - (i) for nominal voltages not exceeding 66,000 volts 6,100mm
 - (ii) for nominal voltages exceeding 66,000 volts and not exceeding 110,000 volts 6,400 mm
 - (iii) for nominal voltages exceeding 110,000 volts7,000 mm

(3) Where overhead electric supply lines cross—

- (a) navigable waterways, the minimum height above the water shall be as directed by the Kenya Maritime Authority.
- (b) game parks, the minimum height above the ground shall be as directed by the Kenya Wildlife Service.

(4) No overhead electric supply line shall come within 600 mm of any other separately owned overhead electric supply lines or cables except at a pole, and then only by arrangement between the respective owners of the lines.

(5) Telecommunication lines carried on the same supports with electric supply lines shall have at all temperatures below 75 degrees Centigrade such clearance from the ground (or, where crossing a railway, from rail level) of not less than 5,200 mm.

**Location of
overhead lines**

27. (1) Every overhead electric supply line shall be so located as to be as far as practicable so as to be immune from damage by vehicles which remain on the carriageway.

(2) In so far as it is practicable, overhead electric supply lines shall be placed on one side only of any street.

(3) In cases where it is considered necessary to construct overhead lines on both sides of a street, a copy of the notice served on the street authority shall, at the same time, be delivered to the chief executive officer of the provider of any telecommunication services in the area concerned.

(4) Where erection of any overhead electric supply lines or telecommunication plant necessitates the alteration of any existing telecommunication plant or overhead electric supply line, the expense of such alteration shall be borne by the owner of the new overhead electric supply line or telecommunication plant.

(5) An overhead electric supply line shall not be placed below a radio aerial, and the owner or user of a radio aerial which interferes with the erection of an overhead electric supply line by the operation of this Regulation shall be required, upon being given notice in writing by the owner or operator of an overhead electric supply line, to remove such aerial within a period of fourteen days of such notice and shall be reimbursed the reasonable cost of such removal by the owner or operator of the overhead electric supply line.

**Materials and
construction of
supports**

28. (1) Overhead conductors shall be carried on supports of durable material including wood, metal or reinforced concrete or a combination of these materials, but wooden supports other than cedar shall not be regarded as complying with this Regulation unless such supports are, or have been treated so as to have become, resistant to insect and fungus attack and to deterioration under local service conditions.

(2) The Commission may if it deems fit require the production of evidence to satisfy it as to the effectiveness of any process used in the treatment of wooden supports.

(3) Special precautions shall be taken to prevent the corrosion of metal work above, at or below ground level.

Supports of overhead lines

29. (1) Every support shall be so located as to avoid obstruction or interference with pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

(2) The supports, in conjunction with stays or struts if provided, shall withstand the longitudinal, transverse and vertical loads due to the weight of the wires, the wind pressure hereinafter specified and change of direction of the line without damage and without movement in the ground; and in no case shall the strength of the support in the direction of the overhead electric supply line be less than one-quarter of the required strength in a direction transverse to the line.

Erection of supports

30. (1) Supports shall be so erected as to withstand their normal service loading without damage and without permanent movement of supports in the ground.

(2) Any stay which forms part of a support and which passes over the carriageway of a either a public or private road shall be so erected as to have a minimum clearance of either 5,800 mm or 4,600 mm, respectively, from the surface of the carriageway under all conditions of weather and loading likely to be encountered.

Attachment of conductors to supports

31. (1) All overhead line conductors shall be attached to suitable insulators carried on cross arms or brackets of suitable material and cross section.

(2) Line conductors shall be attached to supports by means of insulators having electrical and mechanical characteristics which at the time of erection meet the requirements of the appropriate Kenyan Standard then in force, having due regard to the atmospheric conditions to which the insulators will normally be subject.

(3) Auxiliary conductors shall be attached to supports by means of suitable purpose-made fittings, which may be insulators where appropriate.

Factors of safety for supports

32. (1) The insulators or fittings by which overhead conductors are attached to supports shall have a factor of safety of not less 2.5.

(2) The factor of safety shall be based upon the ultimate strength of the attachment mounted in its service condition, and shall take account of unbalanced loading due to conductor terminations and changes of direction and shall be calculated on the assumption that the conductors are at a temperature of zero degrees Centigrade, and are simultaneously subjected to a horizontal wind pressure at right angles to the conductors equivalent to 380 newtons per square metre over the whole of their projected area.

(3) The minimum factors of safety for wood poles shall be 3.5 and for iron, steel or reinforced concrete poles shall be 2.5.

Provided that in the case of:

(a) wood poles, the factor of safety shall be based on the measurements of that portion of the pole impervious to the attack of termites;

(b) reinforced concrete poles, the manufacture and test shall be in accordance with the appropriate Kenyan Standard.

(4) The factors of safety specified in paragraph (3) shall be calculated on the assumption that all conductors, cables and wires carried by the supports are at a temperature of zero degrees Centigrade, and that together with the supports they are subjected to a horizontal wind at right angles to the line, this wind to be taken as exerting a pressure equivalent to 380 newtons per square metre calculated on the whole of the projected area.

(5) The wind pressure on the lee-side members of lattice steel or other compound structures shall be taken as one-half of the wind pressure on the windward-side members; the factor of safety shall be calculated on the crippling load of struts and the elastic limit of tension members.

**Precaution to
prevent danger**

33. (1) Every licensee shall take adequate precautions to prevent danger from a broken line conductor, from leakage and from lightning.

(2) All metalwork other than conductors shall be permanently and efficiently connected with earth.

(3) For purposes of compliance with paragraphs (1) and (2), a continuous earth wire shall, where required, be provided and connected with earth at not less than three points in every kilometre, the spacing between the points being as nearly equidistant as possible, or, alternatively, the metalwork shall be connected to an effective earthing device at each individual support.

(4) The design and construction of the system of earth connections shall be such that when contact is made between a line conductor and metal connected with earth, the resulting leakage current is not less than twice the leakage current required to operate the devices which make the line dead.

(5) All stay wires other than those which are connected with earth by means of a continuous earth wire shall be insulated to prevent danger from leakage and for this purpose an insulator shall be placed in each stay wire at a height of not less than 3,000 mm from the ground.

Road and
railway
crossings

34. Where an overhead electric supply line is erected along or across a public road or railway reserve or within a township or railway station, the following additional precautions shall be taken to prevent danger-

- (a) provision of additional insulators supporting the conductors;
or
- (b) installation of a suitable device to ensure that in the event of a line conductor falling it shall be put to earth; or
- (c) other means agreed upon with the chief executive officer of the Kenya Railways Corporation;

Lines at
different
voltages on
same poles or
crossing each
other

35. (1) Wherever overhead electric supply lines operating at different voltages are carried on the same support, the line operating at the lower voltage shall be placed below the line operating at the higher voltage, and such precautions as in any case may be necessary shall be taken for the avoidance of danger arising from one line becoming accidentally charged by the other:

Provided that in any case in which the support is specifically designed to provide adequate separation of the lines in the horizontal plane the lines may be attached to the support at a uniform height.

(2) Where lines at different voltages are carried on the same supports, means shall be provided for automatically and effectively earthing the lower voltage line in the event of the higher voltage line making contact with the lower voltage line.

(3) Where any overhead electric supply line conductor crosses over or under or is in close proximity to any other overhead wire, precautions shall be taken to prevent contact, due to breakage or otherwise, between the line conductor and the other overhead wire or between the other wire and the line conductor.

Electric supply lines to be separated into sections

36. A system of electric supply lines shall be separated into sections corresponding approximately to the different feeders, and these sections shall be inter-connected only through suitable circuit breakers or fuses arranged so as to be easily inspected.

Protection of conductors against vibration

37. Such precautions as in any case may be necessary shall be taken to prevent damage to overhead conductors by resonant vibration.

Earthing of metalwork of supports

38. (1) In the case of a support the main structure of which is of metal, all metalwork of that support and all metalwork other than metalwork of conductors of any apparatus mounted thereon shall be efficiently bonded and provided with efficient means of ensuring the immediate and safe discharge of energy to earth in the event of any such metalwork becoming electrically charged from any cause.

(2) In the case of a support the main structure of which is of reinforced concrete and which is part of an electric supply line operating at medium or high voltage, all exposed metalwork forming part of that support and all metalwork other than conductors of any apparatus mounted thereon shall be efficiently bonded and provided with efficient means of ensuring the immediate and safe discharge of energy to earth in the event of any such metalwork becoming electrically charged from any cause.

(3) In the case of a support the main structure of which is of wood and upon which is mounted any apparatus which materially impairs the impulse flashover value of the additional insulation provided by the wooden structure all metalwork other than conductors of such apparatus and all metalwork forming part of the support and which is part of an electric supply line operated at medium or high voltage shall be efficiently bonded and provided with efficient means of ensuring the immediate and safe discharge of energy to earth in the event of any such metalwork becoming electrically charged from any cause.

**Unearthed
construction**

39. (1) Except as may be required for compliance with Regulations 38 or 40, and provided that the conditions of paragraph (2) of this Regulation are fulfilled, it shall not otherwise be necessary for compliance with these Regulations to earth any metalwork forming part of a support, nor any metalwork of insulators or conductor attachments mounted thereon, which is inaccessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other extraneous device.

(2) In any case in which a metal stay forms part of a support, the metalwork of which would not but for the presence of such stay be required by these Regulations to be earthed, and in which an insulator of a type having a rating appropriate to the nominal operating voltage of the line is inserted in the stay as close as possible to the point of attachment of the stay to the main structure of the support and in any case at a height not less than 3,000 mm from the ground, the stay shall be deemed to be inaccessible for the purpose of paragraph (1).

**Precautions to
ensure safe
operation of
apparatus**

40. In addition to all requirements elsewhere expressed in these Regulations, any apparatus mounted on a support of an overhead electric supply line shall be so placed as, or such precautions as may in any case be necessary shall be taken, to protect from danger any person who may be required to operate such apparatus, whether by mechanical linkage or other means, from a platform, from a ladder or from the ground.

Protection of earth wires on support

41. Any conductor which may be affixed to any support for the purpose of providing a connection with earth shall be guarded between ground level and a point not less than 2,400 mm above ground level in such manner as effectively to prevent any person from making electrical contact with it and effectively to protect it from mechanical damage.

Overhead lines placed in default by another party

42. (1) Where any electric supply line erected or placed by the owner or operator of such line is interfered with by a person other than the owner or operator, the owner or operator may take immediate steps to effect any modification necessary to avoid danger caused by the interference and may recover from such other person the costs of such modifications and for any loss, damage or penalty caused by the said interference.

(2) In the event of any dispute or difference arising, the matter shall be determined on the application of either party by the Commission.

Erection of service lines

43. (1) The connection of service lines to overhead electricity distribution systems shall be made only at supports of the electricity distribution system, to which the service line shall be attached by means of suitable line insulators.

(2) Service lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

(3) Every portion of a service line, except an earthed neutral, which is outside a building and which is within 2,200 mm from any portion thereof, or is in any way accessible therefrom without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, shall be efficiently protected by insulating material of not less than 600 mega ohm grade.

(4) At the consumer's premises an overhead service line shall be terminated on insulators fixed either to a support provided for that purpose or to some suitable part of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other extraneous device.

Service line
lead-ins

44. The service line lead-in from the termination of the overhead portion to the consumer’s supply terminals shall consist of either—

- (a) insulated and sheathed cable of an approved type clipped direct to the building;
- (b) weather resisting cable of an approved type carried on cleats;
- (c) insulated cable carried in heavy gauged screwed conduit;
- (d) paper, rubber or plastic insulated metal sheathed and armoured cable; or
- (e) mineral insulated and metal sheathed cable.

Precautions
against damage
to consumer’s
premises

45. (1) In the placing of any works upon the premises of any consumer all due precautions shall be taken to avoid the risk of causing fire upon those premises, and in particular every service line shall be so placed or so protected at the point of entry to and within the building so as to be immune from mechanical damage.

(2) In attaching an overhead service line to the premises of a consumer, due account shall take of any stress likely to be imposed upon the premises by the service line or its attachments, and such precautions as may be necessary shall be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to the premises in consequence of the attachment.

Anti-climbing
devices and
danger notices

46. (1) Every support of an overhead electric supply line which is readily climbable and which stands in a place to which the public are entitled to have access shall be fitted with an efficient device to deter persons from climbing the support without the use of a ladder or other extraneous device.

(2) Every electric supply line operating at medium or high voltage shall have permanently affixed to it notices of such size as to be readily visible and bearing legends or symbols designed to convey to an illiterate person that danger attaches to interference with that line.

Prohibition of
use of unsafe
works

47. In addition to the imposition of any penalty under Regulation 78, the Commission may-

(a) prohibit the use of any overhead electric supply line if in the opinion of the Commission its use is attended with danger or if it fails to comply in any material respect with the requirements of these Regulations, and may continue such prohibition until the mater complained of has been rectified or

(b) order the removal of the overhead electric supply line.

Prohibition of works causing nuisance

48. (1) Where any person is maintaining or operating any installation, electric supply line, apparatus or other works which, in the opinion of the Commission, is causing a nuisance to any person or to the general public, or which interferes with the efficient working of any telecommunication equipment, the Commission may, by notice in writing, prohibit the use of such installation, electric supply line, apparatus or other works or may require the person who is maintaining or operating such installation, electric supply line, apparatus or other works to use it subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Any person upon whom a notice has been served under paragraph (1), and who fails to comply with the notice shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both.

Joint use of supports

49. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent the joint use of supports for the installation of telecommunication plant, electric supply lines and street lighting.

PART VI - UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINES

Underground supply lines

50. (1) These Regulations shall apply to all underground lines installed after the commencement of these Regulations, but shall not apply to any underground lines in existence at such date and constructed and maintained under and in accordance with any previous Regulations.

Provided that any renewal, modification or addition to such underground lines carried out after the said date shall comply with these Regulations.

(2) The provisions of these Regulations shall not derogate in any way from any powers conferred by any written law on any person to take steps to prevent interference in his property or interests as a result of the laying of any underground line under these Regulations.

Insulation of underground lines

51. Every underground line, unless specially designed to operate un-insulated, shall be efficiently insulated and protected from mechanical damage, and efficient means shall be employed to prevent danger resulting from the surface of the ground or any works in proximity to any underground line becoming charged by leakage from such underground line.

Minimum size of underground lines

52. The conductors of any electric supply line or service line placed underground shall have a cross-sectional area of not less than ten (10) square mm.

Depth of underground lines

53. The depth below the surface of the ground of every underground line shall be not less than-

- (a) 450 mm in the case of a line operating at low voltage;
- (b) 600 mm in the case of a line operating at medium or high voltage; and
- (c) 750 mm in the case of a line crossing beneath a roadway.

Underground lines along and across streets

54. (1) Underground electric supply lines laid along streets shall wherever possible be laid under footways.

(2) Underground electric supply lines crossing beneath any carriageway having a surface of concrete, bitumen or other permanent material shall be laid in ducts so that they can be withdrawn without damage to the surface of the carriageway.

Warning of presence of medium and high voltage underground lines

55. Underground electric supply lines operating at medium and high voltage unless laid on land in the exclusive occupation of the owner or operator thereof or contained in ducts shall have laid above them a covering in the form of tiles or slabs of durable material bearing a moulded inscription warning of the presence beneath them of such electric supply lines.

Levels of underground lines at different voltages

56. Wherever low, medium or high voltage underground electric supply lines are placed less than 1,800 mm apart, except where both lines are laid in ducts, the higher voltage lines shall be laid at a lower level than the lower voltage lines and the difference in level shall be not less than 300 mm.

Construction of pillars and street boxes

57. All ducts, casings, pillars and street boxes used as receptacles for underground electric supply lines or apparatus shall be constructed of durable material and where placed under carriageways shall be of sufficient strength to withstand heavy traffic; and

- (a) all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of gas, or water in such receptacles, and
- (b) the doors of substations and pillars and the covers of street boxes, subways and manholes shall be so constructed that they cannot be opened except by the use of special appliances.

Underground lines brought above the surface of the ground

58. Every portion of any underground line brought above the surface of the ground or into any subway or tunnel not in the sole occupation of the owner or operator of the underground line shall wherever it is less than 2,400 mm in height above the surface of the ground or any footway be protected against mechanical damage and unauthorized interference.

Earthing of ducts and metallic sheaths

59. (1) Metallic ducts containing underground electric supply lines shall wherever necessary to avoid danger be efficiently earthed and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings as to be electrically continuous throughout their whole length.

(2) Metallic armouring and metallic sheathing of underground electric supply lines shall be electrically continuous throughout the entire length of the lines.

Testing of underground lines

60. No medium or high voltage underground electric supply line shall be used for the supply of energy until it has been completely laid, properly jointed and, where practicable, tested or until it is in the sole charge of the owner or operator, and every such line during its use shall remain in the sole charge of the owner or operator.

Prohibition of use of unsafe wires

61. Without prejudice to any prosecution for an offence under Regulation 78, the Commission may prohibit the use or may order the removal of any underground line if in the opinion of the Commission its use is attended with danger or if it fails to comply in any material respect with the requirements of these Regulations, and may continue such prohibition until the matter complained of has been rectified.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with Regulations 50 to 60 (inclusive), or who contravenes or fails to comply with any prohibition or order of the Commission under this Regulation, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand shillings.

PART VII - LICENSING OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS

Licence required for electrical installation work

62. (1) Any person carrying out the design, construction, operation or maintenance of any electricity supply system must be duly authorized by the Commission as an electrical worker or contractor.

Provided that the Commission may allow a licensee to authorize its duly qualified employees as electrical workers.

(2) Every licensee, electrical worker or contractor shall in the process of carrying out any work on electricity supply systems exercise good electricity industry practice, which means that degree of skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that reasonably would be expected from a competent operator consistent with applicable laws, regulations, licences, codes, reliability, safety and environmental protection.

Powers of the Commission

63. (1) The Commission shall have power to issue, suspend or revoke certificates for electrical workers and licences for electrical contractors in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) The Commission shall have power to inquire into and resolve complaints involving holders of licences or certificates for electrical installation work, licensees, connection service providers and consumers.

(3) The Commission may in writing delegate such of its powers and duties under these Regulations as it shall specify to one or more persons.

Establishment and functions of the Committee

64. (1) There is established a committee in the Commission to be known as the Electrical Installation Work Licensing Committee.

(2) The Committee shall be responsible for authorizing electrical workers and electrical contractors and exercise other powers of the Commission conferred on it by the Act, in accordance with these Regulations.

Qualification of members of the Committee

65. The Director General shall appoint as members of the Committee persons who are holders of at least a higher national diploma or a university degree and not less than five years relevant experience in electrical installation work.

Composition of the Committee

66. The Committee shall be composed of:

- (a) Chairperson and Secretary who shall be staff of the Commission.
- (b) Five members selected as follows:
 - (i) one person to represent the ministry responsible for energy;
 - (ii) one person to represent the Engineers Board Kenya;
 - (iii) one person to represent the Kenya Engineering Technology Registration Board;
 - (iv) one person to represent licensed electrical energy suppliers; and
 - (v) one person to represent a recognized association of electrical workers.
- (c) The members appointed under sub-paragraph (b) shall hold office for a period of three years renewable once.

Termination of appointment of members of the Committee

67. A member of the Committee appointed under paragraph 7(b) may resign office by notice in writing addressed to the Director General.

(2) A member of the Committee may be removed from office if that member behaves in a manner not befitting the office.

(3) The Director General shall write to the nominating authority to replace the person removed under sub-paragraph (2).

**Meetings of the
Committee**

68. (1) The Committee shall meet as often as necessary for the transaction of business at such places and at such times as may be decided upon by the Committee but it shall meet at least six times every year and not more than sixty five days shall elapse between the date of one meeting and the date of the next meeting.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and any amendments thereof, the Committee may regulate its own procedure.

**Certificates for
electrical
workers**

69. (1) The Commission, may, on application made to it, grant to the applicant any of the prescribed classes of certificates as set out in the [Fourth Schedule](#).

(2). The Commission may grant the applicant such class of certificate as in its opinion he is qualified to hold, and the Commission may refuse to grant any certificate to an applicant, setting out in writing reasons thereof.

(3) An application for a certificate shall be made to the Commission on the prescribed form as set out in the [Seventh Schedule](#), and such application shall specify the class of certificate in respect of which the application is made and shall be accompanied by the application fees as set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#).

(4) The applicant shall furnish to the Commission such evidence or particulars as may be required relating to the applicant's previous experience in electrical installation work.

**Competency
assessment of
applicants**

70. (1) To be authorized as an electrical worker, the Commission may require an applicant to undergo or to have undergone a competency assessment appropriate for the class of certificate applied for.

(2) In addition to the competency assessment under paragraph (1), the applicant shall furnish the Commission with evidence of on the job attachment with a duly authorized electrical contractor or having worked under an authorized electrical worker for at least one year.

(3) The applicant shall pay the prescribed fees set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#) for grant of the required class of certificate.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), every certificate shall remain in force for three years after its grant and may, subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Commission, be renewed after every three years.

(5) An electrical worker shall pay such annual fee as set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#) for the class of certificate held not later than ninety days from its anniversary.

Provided that in any case where the annual fee is not paid within ninety days of its anniversary, the fee shall be one and half times the prescribed annual amount for renewal of his certificate.

(6) Any certificate which is not renewed after three years shall be deemed to have been revoked.

(7) An electrical worker shall practice for at least one year before applying for a higher class of certificate.

(8) The Commission shall maintain a register of all duly authorized electrical workers for the time being authorized under these Regulations.

Licences for
electrical
contractors

71. (1) The Commission may on application being made to it grant to the applicant any of the prescribed classes of certificates or licences under the [Fourth Schedule](#).

(2) To be authorized by the Commission as an electrical contractor a person must:

- (a) be authorized by the Commission as an electrical worker, or
- (b) have in his employ, a person authorized by the Commission as an electrical worker.

(3) An application for an electrical contractor licence shall be made to the Commission on the prescribed form set out in the [Seventh Schedule](#) and such application shall specify the class of licence in respect of which the application is made and shall, depending on the class of licence applied for, be accompanied by the application fees set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#).

(4) The applicant shall be required to pay the prescribed fees as set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#) for grant of the corresponding class of licence.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), every licence shall remain in force for twelve months after its grant and may, subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Commission, be renewed every year.

(6) An electrical contractor shall pay the prescribed fees as set out in the [Fifth Schedule](#) for renewal of any class of licence not later than ninety days from its anniversary.

Provided that in any case where the licence is renewed after ninety days of its anniversary, the applicable fee shall be one and half times the prescribed annual amount for renewal of licence.

(7) The Commission shall maintain a register of all electrical contractors and their business names.

(8) The Commission shall not authorize any electrical contractor who is unable to satisfy it that he carries on the business at premises constituting a permanent address.

(9) Unless prior written consent of the Commission has been obtained, the licence of any business thereof shall become void upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of any change in the ownership of such business, or upon the business being transferred from the premises in respect of which it is authorized.

PART VIII - CONSUMER INSTALLATIONS

Electrical
installation in
the premises of
a consumer

72. (1) It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of any premises to ensure that the electrical installation in the subject premises is –

- (a) carried out only by a duly authorized electrical contractor and appropriate certificates detailing particulars of the installation submitted to the licensee before initial connection to a supply of electricity is made; and
- (b) tested and inspected periodically, any defects being remedied, and appropriate certificates detailing particulars of the installation issued and displayed at the point of supply.

(2) Where the electrical installation does not meet the conditions set out in paragraph (1), the licensee shall decline to connect supply, or if the supply is connected, the supply may be discontinued until such time as the defects are remedied.

Documents for
electrical
installation in
the premises of
a consumer

73. (1) An electrical contractor undertaking any electrical installation work shall submit a commencement of work notice on the prescribed form as set out in the [Eighth Schedule](#) to an electricity supplier delivering the supply, but where there is no such supplier, the notice shall be submitted to the Commission.

(2) An authorized electrical worker of the electrical contractor or the electrical contractor, as the case may be, completing or directing the completion of the electrical installation work shall submit a completion certificate on the prescribed form as set out in the [Eighth Schedule](#) to an electricity supplier delivering the supply, but where there is no such supplier, the certificate shall be submitted to the Commission.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions under this Regulation, the commencement of work notice and the completion certificate for electrical installation work shall be submitted by the same electrical contractor unless permission is granted by the Commission.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with this Regulation commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided in Regulation 78.

(5) Any person who submits or causes to be submitted to an electricity supplier or to the Commission as the case may be, a commencement of work notice or completion certificate which he knows or has reason to believe is false in any particular material commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided in Regulation 78.

Testing the
installation at
the premises of
a consumer

74. (1) If, after making all proper examination of the electrical installation at the premises of a consumer by testing or otherwise, a licensee is reasonably satisfied that-

- (a) the wiring or fittings are not suitable for the voltage being employed; or
- (b) a leakage exists at some part of the circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of the circuit belonging to the licensee; or
- (c) any other requirements of these Regulations are not being complied with;

then, and in any such case, the licensee shall not commence a supply or shall discontinue the supply of electrical energy to the consumers' terminals, as the case may be, and shall give immediate notice in writing to the consumer of the reason for not commencing or for discontinuing the supply; and in either case supply shall not be given until the licensee is reasonably satisfied that the installation is in conformity with these Regulations.

(2) A licensee shall at his own cost make all proper examinations and tests before commencing a supply of electrical energy to a consumer's terminals, but if an installation fails to comply with these Regulations, or if a supply has been discontinued in accordance with any provision of the Act or of these Regulations, the licensee shall before giving a supply of electrical energy be entitled to charge and be paid a fee of one thousand shillings.

(3) If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of a licensee in refusing to give or in discontinuing or in not recommencing the supply of electrical energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of that consumer shall, on his application and payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an electric inspector or such person as the Commission may appoint.

Provided that this provision shall be endorsed upon every notice given under this Regulation.

Periodic testing and inspection of electrical installations

75. (1) The owner or manager of any building or premises shall ensure that regular inspection and testing of the electrical installation of the building or premises is conducted to ascertain that the installation is in good and safe condition.

(2) The owner or manager of a building or premises shall affix a notice at or near the place where electricity supply enters the building or premises showing the prescribed intervals between periodic inspections and tests as set out in the [Sixth Schedule](#).

(3) The owner or manager of any building or premises shall engage the services of a duly authorized electrical worker or contractor to carry out periodic tests and inspections and ensure that he is issued with a valid test and inspection certificate which shall be displayed at or near the place where electricity supply enters the building or premises.

(4) The electricity supplier shall issue a defective installation notice to the owner or manager of any building or premises which is overdue for periodic testing and inspection, and if the default is not rectified within the period specified in the notice, the supplier may be discontinued his supply until this regulation is complied with.

Failure to comply with regulations for electrical installation work

76. (1) The Commission may in its absolute discretion refuse to authorize or may suspend or revoke the licence of any business unless it is satisfied that there is and shall continue to be employed in the business on a full time basis, an electrical worker who holds a licence appropriate to the electrical installation work proposed to be undertaken by such business and who is and shall continue to be available to direct all such work.

(2) A person authorized by the Commission may at any time by giving a seven days notice in writing to an electrical contractor, a copy of which shall forthwith be sent to the Commission, suspend the licence of such electrical contractor until the next meeting of the Committee.

(3) Any electrical contractor who-

(a) undertakes or carries out by himself, his servant, or agent any electrical installation work at any time whilst his business is not authorized or while the licence of such business is suspended; or

(b) undertakes or carries out, by himself, his servant or agent any electrical installation work except under the direction of an authorized electrical worker holding a certificate of a class appropriate to such work,

commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided in Regulation 78.

(4) An owner or occupier of any building or premises or any developer or main contractor of any building or premises under construction who causes or permits to be carried out in the building or upon the premises any electrical installation work in contravention of these Regulations commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided for in Regulation 78.

(5) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions of any licence or certificate issued under these Regulations or willfully give false or misleading information under or for the purposes of these Regulations commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided in Regulation 78.

(6) A person who undertakes or carries out electrical installation work without being the holder of a licence or certificate then in force appropriate to the work undertaken or carried out or without being under the direction of such a licence or certificate holder commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to such punishment as provided in Regulation 78.

**Suspension or
revocation of a
certificate for
an electrical
worker**

77. (1) The Commission may suspend or revoke the certificate of any electrical worker upon being satisfied that the electrical worker has contravened any of the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Where the Commission suspends or revokes the certificate of any electrical worker it shall remove his name from the register of electrical workers for the time being authorized under these Regulations.

(3) Upon the suspension or revocation of the certificate of any electrical worker under paragraph (1), the Commission may, by written notice to such electrical worker, disqualify him from holding a certificate or a particular class of certificate for such period as the Commission deems fit.

(4) Before exercising its powers under paragraph (1), the Commission shall by notice in writing afford the authorized electrical worker whose certificate it is proposed to suspend or revoke an opportunity of appearing or being represented before it to show cause why the Commission should not exercise its power under this Regulation.

PART IX - MISCELLANEOUS

**Offences and
penalties**

78. (1) A person

- (a) who undertakes or carries out any electrical installation work without being the holder of a licence or certificate then in force appropriate to the work undertaken or carried out or without being under the direction of a suitably authorized electrical worker;
- (b) who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions of any electrical installation licence or certificate granted under these Regulations or willfully gives false or misleading information in relation to electrical installation work;

- (c) who submits or causes to be submitted to an electricity supplier or to the Commission a completion certificate which he knows or has reason to believe is false in any material particular;
- (d) who, being an electrical contractor, undertakes or carries out by himself, his servant, or agent any electrical installation work at any time whilst his business is not authorized or while the licence of such business is suspended or revoked;
- (e) who, being an electrical contractor, undertakes or carries out, by himself, his servant or agent any electrical installation work except under the direction of an authorized electrical worker holding a certificate of a class appropriate to such work; or
- (f) who, being an owner or occupier of any premises or any developer or main contractor of any premises under construction, who causes or permits to be carried out upon the premises any electrical installation work in contravention of these Regulations;

commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or who fails to comply with any prohibition or order of the Commission under any of these Regulations shall, where no specific punishment is prescribed under paragraph (1) hereof, be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding one million shillings or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offences by
corporate
bodies

79. Where any offence under these Regulations is committed by a company, co-operative society or other corporate body is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been facilitated by any director, chairman, manager, secretary or other officer thereof, he, as well as the company, co-operative society or other corporate body commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to be prosecuted against and punished according to Regulation 78.

Appeals

80. Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Commission may, within thirty days of communication to him of the order or decision appeal to the Energy Tribunal established under Section 27 of the Act.

Revocation

81. The Electric Power (Electrical Installation Works) Rules, 2006, are hereby revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE (TRANSMISSION GRID CODE)
(Regulation 4)

SECOND SCHEDULE (DISTRIBUTION GRID CODE)
(Regulation 4)

THIRD SCHEDULE
(Regulations 8 to 12)
GUIDELINES FOR CONNECTIONS TO A DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Objectives

1. This Schedule sets out procedures for connecting the premises of any consumer to the distribution network of any licensee (hereinafter referred to as the network), for any purpose.

Information to be provided by an applicant

2. A person making an application to connect to the network of any licensee pursuant to Regulation 4 shall provide the information set out below:
 - (a) Name and correspondence address and other contact details of the applicant.
 - (b) Description and address of the premises where connection is required, including where appropriate a site location plan showing the site boundary and a site layout plan, drawn to a suitable scale, indicating where the connection is or connections are required.
 - (c) A reasonable date by which the connection is or connections are required to be made.
 - (d) The purpose for which the connection is or connections are required or the nature of the use of network required, as more particularly detailed in the Grid Code.
3. Any person requiring a connection may file his application with the licensee or connection service provider.

Processing of an application by the licensee

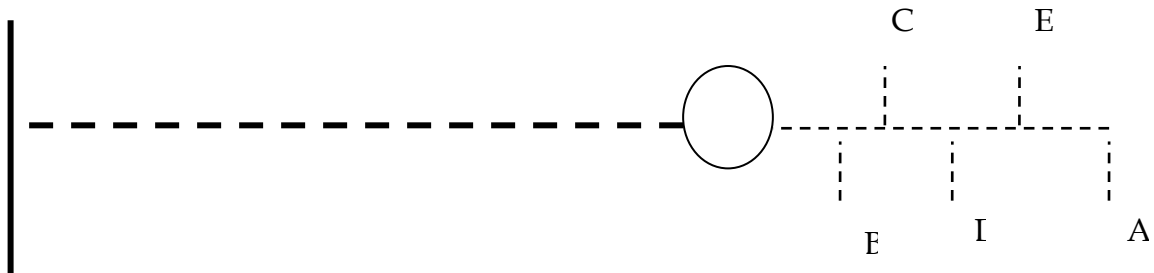
4. **Budget Estimates:** If the applicant makes an enquiry of a provisional nature, the connection service provider may provide an indication of the charge for providing the connection in a Budget Estimate. The connection service provider may not carry out any detailed design work but only a desk top

assessment. Any estimate that is provided at this stage will be the result of a preliminary assessment only and possibly without any site specific considerations being taken into account. The estimate that is provided at this stage may vary considerably from any further Budget Estimates or the price in any formal Connection Offer. A Budget Estimate is not a formal offer for connection and need not be accepted by applicant.

5. **Feasibility Studies:** for more complex connections, the connection service provider may at the request of the applicant undertake a feasibility study to consider a number of options for connection and provide estimated costs for each option as appropriate. Any cost estimated at this stage will be purely indicative and not binding. The price in any formal Connection Offer to you may differ from that established by the feasibility study. A Feasibility Study is not a formal offer for connection and need not be accepted by the applicant.
6. **Connection Offers:** An applicant need not to have requested a Budget Estimate or Feasibility Study before making a request for a formal Connection Offer. Upon application for a connection to the distribution system, the request is dealt with in five key stages.
 - (a) **Stage 1:** Upon satisfaction that all the required information has been provided the licensee will process the application as set out below. Where additional information is required, the applicant shall be notified accordingly.
 - (b) **Stage 2:** In designing the connection, the connection service provider shall take into account the location of the premises for which the connection is required, its proximity to the existing network and the available capacity in the network to provide the required connection.
 - (c) **Stage 3:** The Connection Offer is the formal written offer to an applicant to provide the connection to the network. This offer, subject to Regulations 9 and 10, will set out the terms and the quantum of the Connection Charge for connecting the premises to a supply of electricity. The Connection Offer may be accepted by applicant in accordance with its terms at any time within the Validity Period set out in the Connection Offer. It should be noted that the cost provided by the connection service provider at this stage may vary considerably from any previous Budget Estimates or Connection Offers.

Apportionment of connection costs future applicants

7. Paragraphs 7 to 19 set out the procedure of how to deal with the apportionment of costs between applicants who connect to electric supply lines that are paid for by preceding applicants, in a manner that is compliant with the provisions of Section 57 of the Act.
8. A new applicant (A) requires 3 kVA single phase supply and is 1 km away from nearest MV line, requiring extension of the MV line, establishment of a 15 kVA distribution substation and construction of 5 spans of LV line as illustrated in the figure below. Further, A has other neighbours B, C, D and E who can be supplied using the system constructed to connect A.



9. When A applies for connection, he will be required to pay $Q_a = CC + C_s$ where Q_a = Total amount to be paid by A before connection.
 C_s = standard connection charge, as set in paragraph 9.
 CC = the cost of constructing the MV line, establishing a 15 kVA distribution substation and constructing 5 spans of LV line.
 The licensee advises A that he will be entitled to reimbursement of a fair and just proportion of CC , the extra cost paid by him. The amount to be refunded to A shall be obtained from payment made by each person subsequently connected to the electric supply line for which A paid CC , provided that such refund shall be made within three years from the date of A making the payment.
10. When B applies for connection, the licensee will quote him $Q_b = \frac{CC}{2} + C_s$
 C_s is used to connect B and $\frac{CC}{2}$ is refunded to A.
 At this stage both A and B will have contributed $\frac{CC}{2}$ towards the system extension.
11. When C applies for connection, the licensee will quote him $Q_c = \frac{CC}{3} + C_s$

The licensee uses C_s to connect C and refunds $\frac{CC}{3*2} = \frac{CC}{6}$ to both A and B.

At this stage A, B and C will each have contributed $\frac{CC}{2} - \frac{CC}{6} = \frac{3xCC - CC}{6} = \frac{CC}{3}$ towards the system extension.

12. When D applies for connection, the licensee will quote him $Q_d = \frac{CC}{4} + C_s$

The licensee uses C_s to connect D and refunds $\frac{CC}{3*4} = \frac{CC}{12}$ to A, B and C.

At this stage A, B, C and D will each have contributed $\frac{CC}{3} - \frac{CC}{12} = \frac{4xCC - CC}{12} = \frac{CC}{4}$ towards the system extension.

13. It can be shown that by the time E is connected, each of the five applicants (A, B, C, D and E) will, in addition to payment of the Standard Connection Charge C_s , have contributed $\frac{CC}{5}$ towards the system expansion.

14. As more and more persons apply for connection, refunds are made to the preceding ones until all amounts in excess of C_s are refunded or the six year periods lapse since each of the applicants were connected, whichever occurs earlier.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 69 and 71)

CLASSES OF CERTIFICATES AND LICENCES

Electric supply lines	Consumers' installations
Class L1: to carry out work on all kinds of electric supply lines;	Class C5: to carry out all kinds of electrical installation work;
Class L2: to carry out work on electric supply lines operating at low or medium voltages;	Class C6: to carry out electrical installation work in any building including factories and places of public entertainment and for connection to supply metered at low or medium voltages;
Class L3: to carry out work on electric supply lines operating at low voltage.	Class C7: to carry out electrical installation work for connection to a three phase supply at low voltage and restricted to four storey buildings not used as factories or places of public entertainment;
Class L4: to carry out specialized electrical installation work, including elevators, escalators and generators in consumers	Class C8: to carry out electrical installation work for connection to a single phase supply at low voltage and restricted to two storey buildings not used as factories or places of public entertainment;

FIFTH SCHEDULE
(Regulations 70 and 71)

Table 1. Fees for Certificates of Electrical Workers

Class of Certificate	Fees in KShs in Respect of		
	Application for Certificate	Grant of Certificate	Annual Renewal of Certificate
(a) Class L1	2,000	5,000	2,000
(b) Class L2	1,500	4,000	1,500
(c) Class L3	1,000	3,000	1,000
(d) Class L4	500	2,000	750
(e) Class C5	1,000	5,000	2,000
(f) Class C6	750	3,000	1,000
(g) Class C7	500	2,000	750
(h) Class C8	250	1,000	500

Table 2. Licence Fees for Electrical Contractors

Class of Licence	Fees in KShs in Respect of		
	Application for Licence	Grant of Licence	Annual Renewal of Licence
(a) Class L1	2,000	10,000	10,000
(b) Class L2	1,500	5,000	5,000
(c) Class L3	1,000	3,000	3,000
(d) Class L4	500	2,000	2,000
(e) Class C5	1,000	5,000	5,000
(f) Class C6	750	3,000	3,000
(g) Class C7	500	2,000	2,000
(h) Class C8	250	1,000	1,000

SIXTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 75)

INTERVALS BETWEEN PERIODIC INSPECTIONS OF INSTALLATIONS

Type of installation	Maximum period between inspections
Domestic premises	5 years
Commercial premises	3 years
Educational establishments	3 years
Hospitals	3 years
Industrial premises	3 years
Cinemas	1 year
Churches	3 years
Leisure complexes	1 year
Places of public entertainment	1 year
Theatres, etc.	1 year
Agricultural and horticultural	3 years
Caravans	3 years
Caravan sites	1 year
Emergency lighting	3 years
Fire alarm systems	1 year
Launderettes	1 year
Petrol filling stations	1 year
Public Houses	3 years
Marinas	1 Year
Highway power supplies	3 years
Temporary installation	3 months

In this Schedule, “domestic premises” means premises used wholly or mainly for domestic purposes

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 69 and 71)

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES AND LICENCES FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION WORK

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE FOR AN ELECTRICAL WORKER

The Director General
Energy Regulatory Commission
P.O. Box 42681- 00100, GPO
NAIROBI

I, hereby apply to be authorized as an electrical worker in accordance with the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2016 for the class* of certificate selected in table below-

Class	Scope of Work	Mark "X" for Required Class
L1	Carry out work on all kinds of electric supply lines	
L2	Carry out work on electric supply lines operating at low or medium voltages	
L3	Carry out work on electric supply lines operating at low voltage	
L4	Carry out specialized electrical installation work, including elevators, escalators and generators	
C5	Carry out all kinds of electrical installation work in any premises or building including factories and places of public entertainment and for connection to supply metered at any voltage	
C6	Carry out electrical installation work in any building including factories and places of public entertainment and for connection to supply metered at low or medium voltages	

Class	Scope of Work	Mark "X" for Required Class
C7	Carry out electrical installation work for connection to a three phase supply at low voltage and restricted to four storey buildings not used as factories or places of public entertainment	
C8	Carry out electrical installation work for connection to a single phase supply at low voltage and restricted to two storey buildings not used as factories or places of public entertainment	

I promise to carry out all electrical installation work undertaken by me strictly in accordance with the **Energy Act, No XX of 2015** and any Regulations and by-laws for the time being in force therein.

Name in full.....

(Block capitals, surname first)

P. O. Box Postal Code Town

Mobile No.

Date of Birth

Nationality.....

Name and address of present employer, (if any)

.....

Title of present job

.....

Experience and Qualifications-

Details of educational qualifications and examinations passed

.....

(b) Details of apprenticeship (if any)

.....

.....

(c) Subsequent experience in the work of an electrical worker or a wireman (Trade Test Certificate, if any)

.....

Knowledge of Regulations:

The regulations for the electrical equipment of buildings by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Great Britain. Yes/No

Occupational Health and Safety Act Yes/No

Regulations made under section 288 of the Energy Act, No XX of 2016. Yes/No

Retail Electricity Supply Tariffs. Yes/No

Details of electrical installation certificate held (if any)

Certificate No.....

Issued on.....

Issued by.....

I declare that the particulars given by me are true and correct

Cheque, Postal Order or Payment Reference No.....

dated.....

For KShs. being the application fee is enclosed.

Date.....

Signature of Applicant

REFEREES

Provide details of two independent referees who know your ability very well, preferably in the trade

1st Referee

Full Name:

(Block letters, surname first)

Occupation:

P. O. Box Postal CodeTown.....

Telephone Mobile.....

Electrical installation certificate No. (if any)

Position held at present.....

I have known/been known by the above person for years.

2nd Referee

Full Name:

(Block letters, surname first)

Occupation:

P. O. Box Postal CodeTown.....

Telephone Mobile.....

Electrical installation certificate No. (if any)

Position held at present.....

I have known/been known by the above person for years.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE FOR AN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

The Director General
Energy Regulatory Commission
P.O. Box 42681- 00100, GPO
NAIROBI

I/We.....

hereby certify that I/we intend to conduct the business of Electrical Contractor at premises occupied by me/us situated at.....

.....
.....

Description of the premises:

Town.....

Location/name of the Road.....

Name of the Building.....

Available office and storage area.....

Details of Business

Business registration No. and date.....

P. O. Box Postal CodeTown.....

Telephone Mobile.....Email.....

Names of partners, their addresses and nationalities.....

.....
.....

Authorized electrical workers who will direct the electrical installation work:
(at least one authorized electrical worker)

Full name of Electrical worker

Certificate No

(1).....

(2).....

(3).....

Areas where the business will operate

.....
.....
.....

Previous experience in estimating and costing of electrical installation projects

.....
.....

Previous experience in electrical installation work

.....
.....
.....

Capital available for operating the business KShs.....

.....

Name and address of bank(s) or financial institution(s) where the business account(s) is/are maintained

.....
.....

Details of the tools and measuring and testing instruments available:

(a) List of tools.....

.....

(b) List of measuring and testing instruments

.....

Description	Make	Serial No.
-------------	------	------------

(i)		
-----------	--	--

(ii)		
------------	--	--

(iii)		
-------------	--	--

(iv)		
------------	--	--

(v)		
-----------	--	--

I/We hereby apply for licensing of the above mentioned Electrical Contractor in accordance with the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2016 and undertake to carry out all work undertaken by me/us strictly in accordance with the Energy Act No XX of 2016 and any Regulations and by-laws for the time being in force thereunder.

I/We hereby, declare that the information I/we have provided in the application is true and correct.

Cheque, Postal Order or Payment Reference No Dated
for KShs being the
application fee is enclosed and agree to pay the inspection fee and the initial
licensing fee, as and when required.

Signature of Applicant Date

REFEREES

Provide details of two different and independent persons, who can vouch for
your competence to operate a business of contractor if authorized, your technical
ability having already been established. Persons who may not understand what is
involved in running a business cannot be accepted as referees.

1st Referee

Full name.....

(Block letters, surname first)

Occupation.....

P. O. Box Postal CodeTown.....

Telephone Mobile.....Email.....

2nd Referee

Full name.....

(Block letters, surname first)

Occupation.....

P. O. Box Postal CodeTown.....

Telephone Mobile.....Email.....

Note:(1) Attach copies of (i) Business Registration Certificate (ii) Electrical worker
Certificate (iii) Office lease agreement or prove of ownership (iv) PIN/VAT
Certificate (v) Local Authority Licence/Permit (vi) Bank Introduction letter
(vii) Route Sketch to your premises.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 73)

COMMENCEMENT OF WORK NOTICE AND COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

COMMENCEMENT OF WORK NOTICE

No.....

To:

.....
.....

(Name and address of electricity supplier or the Commission)

In accordance with Regulation 73 (1) of the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2015.

I/We.....
.....
.....

(Name and address of Electrical Contractor)

hereby give notice that I/we propose to carry out the following work as under:
for.....

(Name of consumer)

of.....

(Address of consumer)

at.....

(Situation of Property)

of land office reference No.....

Nature of work: new installation/addition/modification of an existing installation.

(Delete where not applicable)

Proposed situation of meter-boards(s) in the case of a new installation or if the site of an existing board is to be changed will be

A service line is/is not required.....

I/we have Electrical Contractors Licence No.....

Class..... validated for the current year

Date.....

Signature of Electrical Contractor

NOTE - Any person who submits a commencement of work notice which is false in any material particular is liable to prosecution under Regulation 78 of the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2016.

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

No.....

To:

.....
.....
.....

(Name and address of electricity supplier or the Commission)

In accordance with Regulation 73 (2) of the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2016;

I/We.....
.....

(Name and address of Electrical Contractor)

Holding Licence No.....class, hereby give notice that the under-mentioned work in connection with the installation of the premises of:

Name.....
Address.....

is now completed and ready for testing and connection.

A service line is/is not required:

Details of installation (stating if new, addition or modification)

.....
.....

The work has been carried out and tested and is strictly in accordance with the Energy Act No XX of 2016 and all Regulations and by-laws for the time being in force thereunder.

Name of authorized electrical worker in charge.....
Class of certificate held..... Certificate No.....

Signatures of

Authorized electrical worker in charge Date.....

Electrical Contractor..... Date.....

(For office use by the electricity supplier)

Connection order No.....

NOTE - Any person who submits a Completion Certificate which is false in any material particular is liable to prosecution under Regulation 78 of the Energy (Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2016.

NINTH SCHEDULE

Penalties for Failure to Comply with these Regulations

Regulation	Default	Penalty
13 (2)	Constructing, operating or maintaining a mini grid without being licensed by the Commission or in contravention of the Grid Code.	A fine of one million shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both.
13 (2)	Constructing, operating or maintaining a stand-alone power system without being certified by the Commission.	A fine of one hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both.
14 (2)	Failing to submit to the Commission a schedule of areas that are not economically viable for supply from the national grid	A fine of one million shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both for every month that the schedule is not submitted.
15 (1)	Failing to submit to the Commission minimum standards for reliability as well standards for quality of supply and service	A fine of one million shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both for every month that the minimum standards are not submitted.
15 (1)	Failing to give notice of interruption of supply	Credit to the consumer of one hundred shillings or five percent of his/her average bill over the last three months, whichever is the higher.
16	Failing to supply electrical energy	For every event of default above two times the maximum number or duration of outages allowed in the Grid Code, credit every affected consumer one hundred shillings or five percent of his/her average bill over the last three months, whichever is the higher.

Regulation	Default	Penalty
26 and 53	Breach of clearance and depth of overhead and underground lines, respectively	A fine of ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both for every incident.
Various	Use of substandard materials or procedures	A fine of ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term of three months, or both for every incident.