



Section 12

Rule 12-012: Underground declarations

A declaration must be submitted with proposed cover prior to any backfill and cover of electrical wiring. Only when a passed inspection report or approval from an electrical inspector in *writing* has been received, can the underground installation be covered. Failure to do so may result in an order to re-excavate so a proper inspection can be completed. (Ref. Bulletin 11-2)

Rule 12-516: Protection for cable in concealed installations

Non-metallic sheathed cable should not be run horizontally through sections of a building where it is known that cupboards or other fixtures will be installed that may require the use of long mounting nails or screws that could pierce the cable. Unless the wall construction is such that horizontally run cables are at least 50 mm from the outer edges of the wooden members, cables should be protected by protection plates or sleeves of 16 MSG steel or the equivalent.

Use of armoured cables in lanes

Rule 12-604 indicates that unless otherwise protected, armoured cable must be protected with steel guards where located less than 2 m above grade in lanes and driveways. However, the cable may be subject to similar damage in other locations. To meet the intent of Rule 12-604, armoured cable located in areas where the cable may be subject to mechanical damage from vehicles or equipment must have mechanical protection for 2 m above grade.

Where underground cables extending to an overhead supply system are intended to be installed on a supply authority's pole, suitable mechanical protection should be provided. Please consult with the supply authority.

Use of PVC in lanes

Rules 12-934 and 12-1106 prohibit the use of PVC conduit in laneways without proper protection from mechanical damage. All rigid PVC conduit installed in areas where it could be exposed to mechanical damage must be protected by steel guards of not less than No.10 MSG.