KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION KING RELIGION

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

No. 796 August 9, 2007

PROKAS

ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT ON THE PROKAS NO. 470, DATED JULY 16, 2004 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, MINES AND ENERGY

– Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

– Seen the Royal KRET No. NS/RKT/0704/124 Dated July 14, 2004 on the appointment of the Royal Government;

– Seen the Royal KRAM No. NS/RKM/0196/05 Dated January 24, 1996 promulgating the law on establishment of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy;

– Seen the Royal KRAM No. NS/RKM/0201/ 03 Dated February 02, 2001 promulgating the Electricity Law of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

– Seen the Prokas No. 470, dated July 16, 2004 on the establishment of Electric Power Technical Standards of The Kingdom of Cambodia;

– Seen the urgent need and real situation at present;

DECIDES

Article 1

To amend the General Requirement of Electric Power Technical Standards of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued by Prokas No. 470, dated July 16, 2004 as follow:

– To add the definition of the word “Remote Areas” at paragraph 19 of clause 1 (“Remote Areas” means the areas whose electric demand is too small and whose grids are not connected to other grids).

– To add paragraph 4 in clause 3 (4.Electrical Power Facilities in Remote Areas).

– To revise the table in paragraph 6.2 (Variation of Voltages) of clause 6 as follow:

Nominal System Voltage	Value to be Maintained
230V	Between 207 to 253V

400V	Between 360 to 440V

Nominal System Voltage Value to be Maintained

230V Between 207 to 253V

400V Between 360 to 440V

Article 2

Other conditions and contents of General Requirement of Electric Power Technical Standards of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued by Prokas No. 470, dated July 16, 2004 besides the above amendment shall remain unaltered and in force.

Article 3

Prokas or any decision in contradition to this Prokas shall be null and void.

Article 4

This Prokas shall come into force from the date of signing.

Minister of Industry Mines and Energy

Sign and Seal

SUY SEM

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRIC POWER TECHNICAL STANDARDS OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

APRIL, 2004 ISSUED BY MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, MINES AND ENERGY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ELECTRICITY LAW OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 : General Provisions

Part 1 : Definitions

Clause1:Definitions

Part 2 : Purpose, Area of application and enforcement

Clause 2: Purpose

Clause 3: Area of Application

Clause 4: Enforcement

Clause 5 : Transitional Provision

Part 3 : Quality of electric power

Clause 6 : Voltage

Clause 7 : Frequency

Clause 8 : Continuity of power supply

Part 4 : Prevention of electric power disasters

Clause 9 : Prevention of electric power disasters

Clause 10: Prevention of accidents caused by electric power facilities

Clause 11 : Sefety of third persons

Cause 12 : Prevention of failures of electric power facilities from natural disasters

Part 5 : Prevention of electric power outage

Clause 13 : Prevention of electric power outage

Part 6 : Preservation of environment

Clause 14 : Compliance with the environment standards

Chapter 2 : General Requirements for electric power facilities

Part 1 : General Requirements for all facilities

Clause 15 : Applicable standards

Clause 16 : Life of electrical Power facility

Cause 17 : Grounding

Clause 18 : Connection of conductors

Clause 19 : Communication system

Clause 20 : Sccuracy of power meters

Part 2 : General Requirements for Thermal Generating facilities

Clause 21 : Boiler and accessories

Clause 22 : Steam turbine and its accessories

Clause 23 : Gas turbine and its accessories

Clause 24 : Internal combustion engine (reciprocating engine) and its accessories

Clause 25 :Gas-turbine combined cycle and its accessories

Part 3 : Genral Requirements for Hydro Power Generating facilities

Clause 26 : Dams, waterways, Powerhouses and other facilities

Clause 27 : Invention of damage by Hydroelectric power plant

Clause 28 : Hydraulic turbines and generators

Part 4 : Genral Requirements for Other Generating facilities

Clause 29 : Renewable energy, portable generators and small hydro generations

Clause 30 : Pumped storage generating facilities 4

Part 5: General requirements common for Transmission and distribution facilities

Clause 31 : Property of conductors

Clause 32 : Prevention of climbing on supporting structures

Clause 33 : Safety factor of base conductors and ground wires of overhead electrical lines

Clause 34 : Side by side use and joint use of electrical lines or communication lines

Clause 35 : Underground lines

Clause 36 : Protection against over-current

Cause 37 : Protection against ground faults

Clause 38 : SCADA system for load dispatching center

Clause 39 : Classification of grounding for electrical lines

Part 6: General Requirements for High Voltage Transmission facilities

Clause 40 : Design of supporting structures of overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 41 : Safety factor of fittings for conductors and / or Ground wires of overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 42 : Protection against lightning for overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 43 : Bare conductors of overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 44: Clearance among bare conductor and supporting structures of overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 45 : Height of high-voltage lines

Clause 46 : Clearance among overhead high-voltage lines other facilities or trees

Clause 47 : Prevention of danger and interference due to electrostatic induction and electromagnetic induction

Clause 48 : Surge arresters

Part 7 : General requirements for Medium and Low Voltage Distribution Facilities

Clause 49 : Supporting and structures

Clause 50 : Overhead lines

Clause 51 : Mechanical strength of insulators

Clause 52 : MV/LV transformers

Clause 53 : Protective devices

Clause 54 : Height of overhead lines

Clause 55 : Clearance between overhead lines

Clause 56 : Adjacency and crossing of overhead lines

Part 8: General Requirements for House Wiring

Clause 57 : Insulation

Clause 58 : Grounding

Clause 59 : Protection against over-current

Clause 60 : Protection against ground fault

Clause 61 : Indoor wiring

Clause 62: Indoor wiring utensil

Clause 63 : Installation methods of indoor electrical appliances

Cause 64 : Indoor wiring for adjacency and crossing

Clause 65 : outdoor installation at user's site

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 1

DEFINITIONS

Clause 1: Definitions

In this General Requirements of Electric Power Technical Standards, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned against each term:

1. Dam

"Dam" means an artificial barrier across a stream including embankments, its foundations

and affiliated facilities such as spillways, constructed to store flowing water or divert it to intakes for power generation.

2. Draw-in Conduit System

“Draw-in Conduit System” means an installation of underground lines, in which cables are installed in conduits.

3. EAC

EAC is abbreviation of Electricity Authority of Cambodia.

4. Electrical Line

“Electrical Line” means the part of electric power facilities used to transmit or supply electricity, which connects power stations, substations, switching stations and user’s sites, and includes lines and associated protective devices and switchgears.

5. Electric Power Facility

“Electric Power Facility” means Generating Facilities, Substations, Switching Stations, Electrical Lines, and dispatching centers, including equipment, buildings, dam, waterways, fuel storageyards, ash disposal areas, etc.

6. Electrical Equipment

“Electrical Equipment” means electrically-charged facilities.

7. Generating Facilities

“Generating Facilities” means the electric power facilities used for generating electricity.

8. High-Voltage Line

“High-voltage Line” means an electrical line of voltage higher than 35kV

9. House Wiring

“House wiring” means the installation of user’s electrical equipment like wiring or devices installed in houses or buildings etc for the purpose of using electricity. This installation doesn’t include the installation of electrical equipments which are not user’s facilities, like power generating facilities or substation installed in that place.

10. IEC

IEC is abbreviation of International Electrotechnical Commission

11. Indoor Electrical Appliances

“Indoor electrical appliances” means low-voltage incandescent lamps, discharge lamps, and

household and business electrical appliances installed indoors.

12. Insulated Conductor

“Insulated Conductor” means a cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) insulated conductor for the medium-voltage lines and XLPE insulated conductor or a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulated conductor for the low-voltage line, according to the substance of the covering insulator.

13. ISO

ISO is abbreviation of International Organization for Standardization .

14. Joint Use 7

“Joint Use” means a condition that electrical lines and/or communication lines belonging to two or more owners are installed on the same supporting structure.

15. Licensee

“Licensee” means an electric power service provider who has been issued a license by the EAC.

16. Low-Voltage Line

“Low-voltage Line” means an electrical line having voltage not more than 600V.

17. Medium-Voltage Line

“Medium-voltage Line” means an electrical line having voltage more than 600V but not more than 35kV.

18. National Grid

“National Grid” means the high voltage backbone system of interconnected transmission lines, substations and related facilities for the purpose of conveyance of bulk power.

19. Reservoir

“Reservoir” means stored water impounded by one or more dams or surrounding ground. It also means land on which water is impounded to the highest water storage level.

20. RTU

RTU is abbreviation of “Remote Terminal unit” for SCADA system, installed at the electric power facilities for monitoring the/fault status and control.

21. SCADA

SCADA is abbreviation of “Supervisory, control, and Data Aquisition” and means

equipment used for monitoring and receiving data.

22. Service Connection

“Service Connection” means an electrical link between a consumer’s site and Low-voltage Line for supply electricity to that consumer.

23. Side by Side Use

“Side by Side Use” means a condition that electrical lines and/or communication lines of one owner are installed on the same supporting structure.

24. Substation

“Substation” means electric power facilities to transform the voltage, including transformers, lightning arresters, circuit breakers, disconnecting switches, potential devices, current transformers, bus bars, protective relay systems for electrical lines and equipment and devices, RTU for SCADA system, telecommunication facilities, etc.

25. Supporting Structure

“Supporting structure” means a structure to support electrical line, such as wooden poles, iron poles, reinforced concrete poles and steel towers.

26. Switching Station

“Switching Station” means electric power facilities to change-over the electrical lines which includes disconnecting switches, circuit breakers, bus-bars, protective relay system, RTU for SCADA system, etc.

26. The Technical Standards

“The Technical Standards” means The Electric Power Technical Standards in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

28. User’s Site

“User’s Site” means a place at which machines, apparatus and devices for using electricity are installed.

29.Waterway

“Waterway” means a general term of channels and auxiliaries including gates and valves that take flowing water, convey it to hydro-turbines, and discharge it into a river and so on for power generation. “Waterway” is generally composed of intakes, forebays (settling basins), headraces, head tanks or surge tanks, penstocks, tailraces, outlets, and other facilities.

PART 2

PURPOSE, AREA OF APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Clause 2: Purpose

This General Requirements of Technical Standards has the following main purposes:

1. To specify the technical, design, and operational criteria of Electrical Power Facility, House Wiring and Electrical Appliance,

2. To ensure that the basic rules for supply of electricity are fair and non-discriminatory for all Consumers of the same category, and

3. To maintain the technical standards (levels) of Electrical Power Facility, House Wiring and Electrical Appliance installed in the Kingdom of Cambodia

Clause 3: Area of Application

All electrical power facilities, house wiring and electrical appliances, except the following facilities, shall be in accordance with the Technical Standards.

1. Electrical equipment installed in airplanes, vessels, trains and vehicles

2. Electrical equipment operationg at voltage lower than 30V AC/DC which has not been connected to the electric facilities of voltage 30V or more

3. Communication facilities other than the communication facilities for power system operation

Clause 4: Enforcement

4.1 Jurisdiction

All persons who are related to electric power supply, electrical works, use of electricity, manufacturing electric power facilities, trading in the facilities in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall strictly follow the Technical Standards. The Technical Standards will not exempt any concerned conditions stipulated in any other law or Regulations even though the matters not stipulated in the Technical Standards.

4.2 Attention to be paid for Power Project

1. In planning of electric power projects, the feasibility studies shall be made to examine the long term technical, economical and financial viabillity, and social acceptabillty.

2. The design, manufacturing, assembling and procurement of power facilities should be such that the facilities can be operated with the designated performance for a long time. 9

Therefore, enough attention shall be paid in selection of the materials, safety factors, and to easy operation, assembling/dismantling during operation and maintenance.

3. During installation of the electric power facilities and equipment and construction of the facilities, enough attention shall be paid in selection of the materials and construction management during the construction work.

4. In operation and maintenance of the electric power facilities, enough attention for maintaining the required performance of the power facilities for long time and to protect the environment in the surrounding areas, shall be paid.

5. In closing the electric power facilities, enough attention to the environmental and social issues after closure of the facilities, shall be paid.

4.3 Licensees of power utilities shall employ qualified electrical engineers or technicians as appropriated for supervision, operation and maintenance of the power facilities as provided in the Technical Standards and other regulations.

4.4 Electrical works, such as house wiring, cable connection, installation of electrical equipment, shall be carried out by qualified electricians. The works shall be carried out in accordance with the Technical Standards.

Clause 5: Transitional Provision

1 The existing electric power facilities not harmful to human beings, animals and trees could be operated till the time of its renewal or replacement.

2 The existing electrical power facilities harmful to human beings, animals and trees shall be modified within two years to be satisfactory with the requirement of the Technical Standards.

PART 3

QUALITY OF ELECTRIC POWER

Clause 6: Voltage

6.1 Standard Voltage

AC voltage shall be as follows below:

Classification of voltage	Range of Nominal Voltage	Nominal Voltage	Highest Voltage
Low Voltage	600V or less	230/400V	

Mediun Voltage	More than 600V 35kV or less	22kV	24kV
High Voltage	More than 35kV	115kV	123kV
		230kV	245kV

If in the interest of development of the power sector in the Kingdom of Cambodia it becomes necessary to use a nominal voltage other than that given in the table above, the Minitry of Industry, Mines and Energy may allow the use of such nominal voltage as a standard voltage through issuing Prokas.

6.2 Variation of voltages

The AC voltage at low voltage power supply points shall be maintained to the value according to the nominal system voltage in accordance with the following table;

Nominal System Voltage	**Value to be Maintained**
230 V	Between 207 V and 244 V
400 V	Between 360 V and 424V

Clause 7: Frequency

The rating frequency is 50 Hz. The variation of the frequency shall be between 49.5Hz and 50.5Hz.

Clause 8: Continuity of Power Supply

1 Electric power supply shall be made continuously in accordance with the Regulations on General Conditions of Supply of Electricity in the Kingdom of Cambodia issued by EAC.

2 In case of interruption in power supply, power system failure or loss of power, all electric power licensees shall make all possible efforts to restore the normal conditions for continuous power supply.

PART 4

PREVENTION OF ELECTRIC POWER DISASTERS

Clause 9: Prevention of Electric Power Disasters

The electrical equipment shall be installed in such manner as not to cause electrical shock, fire and other accidents.

Clause 10: Prevention of Accidents Caused by Electric Power Facilities

The electric power facilities shall be installed with proper measures for operators not to touch their moving parts, hot parts and other dangerous parts, and not to fall from them, accidentally.

Clause 11: Safety of Third Persons

1. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent third persons from entering into compounds of power plants, substations and switching stations.

2. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent third persons from climbing supporting structures of overhead electrical lines.

Clause 12: Prevention of Failures of Electric Power Facilities from Natural Disasters

Proper measures shall be taken for preventing failures of electric power facilities from anticipated natural disasters such as floods, lightning, earthquakes, and strong winds.

PART 5

PREVENTION OF ELECTRIC POWER OUTAGE

Clause 13: Prevention of Electric Power Outage

1. When any generating facility is in serious fault, the generating facility shall be disconnected from the power system so that the effect of the fault on the system can be minimal and possibly the system could be operated, continuously.

2. When a power system fault occurs in system connected to generating facility, the generating facility shall be disconnected from the system immediately, so that the generator shall be continuously running with no-load to wait for the recovery of the system from fault.

3. When a power system fault occurs affecting electrical lines, the power cut areas shall be minimized as much as possible by disconnecting the faulty section or other suitable methods.

PART 6

PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT

Clause 14: Compliance with the Environmental Standards

To prevent the Environmental pollution, the electric power facilities shall be in accordance with the environmental laws and regulations in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ECTRIC POWER FACILITIES

PART 1

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL FACILITIES

Clause 15:Applicable Standards

Electrical Power Facility, House Wiring and Electrical Appliance shall be as per the provision of the Technical Standards. In case a matter is not stipulated in the Technical Standards, then IEC Standards

shall be applied. If it is not covered in IEC standards, then ISO Standards shall be applied. If it is not covered in ISO Standards, then internationally recognized standards shall be applied subject to the approval of EAC.

Clause 16:Life of Electrical Power Facility

1.Electrical power facilities shall be durable for a long time usage with efficient and stable operation.

2. Taking design of the electrical power facilities, selection of the materials, assembling and installation

of the equipment into consideration, suitable safety factors against foreseeable stresses, such as thermal

stress, mechanical stress, insulation strength, shall be considered.

3. To secure the power supply for a long time, necessary drawings, installation records, technical manuals, instruction manuals, operation records necessary for the proper maintenance works on the electrical equipment shall be provided.

Clause 17:Grounding

1.Grounding or other appropriate measures shall be provided for Electrical Equipment to prevent electric

shock, danger to human beings, fire, and other impediments to objects.

2.Grounding for Electrical Equipment shall be installed to ensure that current can safely and securely flow to the ground.

Clause 18:Connection of Conductors

Conductors shall be connected as per following methods;

1. Conductors shall be connected firmly and the resistance of conductors shall not increase more than resistance of conductors without connection.

2. Conductors shall be connected so that the insulating capacity of cables and insulated conductors

shall

not decrease less than insulating capacity without connection.

3. The electrochemical corrosion shall not occur by connecting conductors of different kind of materials.

Clause 19:Communication System

To secure the power supply, necessary communication system shall be provided.

Clause 20: Accuracy of Power Meters

Power meters shall be accurate, fair and equitable power meters. The accuracy of Meter shall be generally as follows:

1. Electro-magnetic mechanical power meter

Type of Customer	***Class**
High-voltage customers	0.5
Medium-voltage customers	1.0
Low-voltage customers	2.0

*In accordance with IEC

2. Electronic power meter

Type of Customer	***Class**
High-voltage customers	0.5
Medium-voltage customers	1.0
Low-voltage customers	2.0

***In accordance with IEC**

PART 2

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THERMAL GENERATING FACILITIES

Clause 21: Boiler and its Accessories

21.1 Materials for Boiler and its Accessories

Vessels and tubes of the boiler, dependent superheater and steam storage vessel and its accessories, the parts which are subject to an internal pressure higher than 0kg/cm2 (hereinafter, referred to as pressure parts) shall be made of materials having enough mechanical strength and chemical stability under the maximum working pressure and temperature.

21.2 Structure of Boiler and its Accessories

The pressure parts of the vessels and tubes of the boiler shall have enough safety margins against the maximum stress under maximum working pressure or temperature condition. In this case, the stress shall not exceed the allowable stress of the material.

21.3 Safety Valves

Vessels and tubes of the boiler which may be subjected to overpressure shall be equipped with safety valve in order to release the pressure.

21.4 Feed Water System

1. The feed water system shall be able to avoid the thermal damage on the boiler during the maximum evaporating condition.

2. In order to avoid the abnormal condition on the boiler feed water system, the boiler shall be equipped with the standby feed water system.

21.5 Shutoff of Steam and Feed Water

1. The steam outlet of the boiler shall be able to be shutoff the steam.

2. The feed water inlet of the boiler shall be able to be shutoff automatically and firmly.

21.6 Drain Off Device For Boiler

In case of circulation boiler, the drain-off device shall be equipped which protect deposit and to maintain the water level.

21.7 Monitor and Alarm System

Boiler and its accessories shall be equipped with the monitoring system to monitor the running condition and the alarm system to protect from the damage of the boiler and its accessories.

Clause 22: Steam Turbine and its Accessories

22.1 Materials for Steam Turbine and its Accessories

Cylinders, vessels and tubes of the steam turbine and its accessories and the pressure parts shall be made of materials having enough mechanical strength and chemical stability under the maximum working pressure and temperature.

22.2 Structure of Steam Turbine and Its Accessories

1. Structure of steam turbine shall have enough mechanical strength even when it is operated at a speed, which the steam turbine reaches when the emergency governor is actuated.

2. Structure of steam turbine shall have enough mechanical strength against the maximum amplitude value of vibration produced on the major bearings and shaft.

3. Bearings of steam turbine shall have the construction to be able to support the load stably during operation and without it's abnormal wear and deformation, and overheat.

4. The critical speed of steam turbine and/or combined with generator or rotor on the same shaft shall not be in the speed between the minimum speed of governor and the maximum available speed of emergency governor. However, it will be exempted if it will be arranged to have enough countermeasure against the vibration at critical speed during operation of turbine.

5. The pressure parts and its accessories of the steam turbine shall have enough safety margin against the maximum stress under maximum working pressure and temperature. In this case, the stress shall not exceed the allowable stress of the material.

22.3 Governor

A steam turbine shall be equipped with a device to adjust automatically the steam entering into the steam turbine in order to prevent its speed and output from fluctuating continuously even in case of a change in load condition. The device to adjust the steam entering into the steam turbine automatically shall have an ability to keep the turbine speed after the interruption of the rated load below the speed at which the emergency governor is actuated.

22.4 Emergency Stop and Alarm Devices

1. A steam turbine shall be equipped with a device that functions to provide an alarm when the amplitude value of vibrations was detected to be beyond the allowable level during the turbine operation.

2. In order to avoid the occurrence of harm from overspeed or other abnormal conditions during steam turbine operation, steam turbine shall be equipped with a device which interrupts the inflow of steam automatically and a manual emergency stop device. When the above emergency stop device is actuated, the emergency stop alarm shall be energized.

22.5 Overpressure Protection Device

Steam turbine and its accessories which are likely to be subjected to overpressure shall be equipped with an overpressure protection device in order to release the pressure.

22.6 Monitor and Alarm System

A steam turbine and its accessories shall be equipped with the necessary monitoring system to monitor the operating condition and necessary alarm system to prevent any damages to the steam turbine and its accessories during the operation.

Clause 23: Gas Turbine and its Accessories

16

23.1 Materials for Gas Turbine and its Accessories

Cylinders, vessels and tubes of the gas turbine and its accessories and the pressure parts shall be made of materials which having enough mechanical strength and chemical stability under maximum working pressure and temperature.

23.2 Structure of Gas Turbine and its Accessories

1. A gas turbine shall have enough mechanical strength for the structure even when it is operated at a speed which the gas turbine reaches when the emergency governor is actuated.
2. A gas turbine shall have enough mechanical strength for the structure against the maximum amplitude value of vibration produced on the major bearings and shaft.
3. Bearings of gas turbine shall have the construction to be able to support the load stably during operation and without it's abnormal wear and deformation, and overheat.
4. The critical speed of gas turbine and/or combined with generator or rotor on the same shaft shall not be in the speed between the minimum speed of governor and the maximum available speed of emergency governor. However, it will be exempted if it will be arranged to have enough countermeasure against the vibration at critical speed during operation of turbine.
5. The pressure parts and its accessories of the gas turbine shall have enough safety margin against the maximum stress under the maximum working pressure and temperature. In this case, the stress shall not exceed the allowable stress of the material

23.3 Governor

A gas turbine shall be equipped with a device to adjust automatically the energy entering into the gas turbine in order to prevent its speed and output from fluctuating continuously even in case of a change in load condition. The device to adjust the energy entering into the

gas turbine automatically shall have an ability to keep the turbine speed after the interruption of the rated load below the speed at which the emergency governor is actuated.

23.4 Emergency Stop and Alarm Device

1. A gas turbine shall be equipped with a device that functions to provide an alarm when the amplitude value of vibrations was detected to be beyond the allowable level during the gas turbine operation.

2. In order to avoid the occurrence of harm from overspeed or other abnormal conditions during gas turbine operation, gas turbine shall be equipped with a device which interrupts the inflow of gas automatically and a manual emergency stop device. When the above emergency stop device is actuated, the emergency stop alarm shall be energized.

23.5 Overpressure Prevention Device

Gas turbine and its accessories which are likely to be subjected to overpressure shall be equipped with an overpressure protection device in order to release the pressure.

23.6 Monitor and Alarm System

A gas turbine and its accessories shall be equipped with the necessary monitoring system to monitor the operating condition and the necessary alarming system to prevent the damages of gas turbine and its accessories during the operation.

Clause 24: Internal Combustion Engine (reciprocating engine) and its Accessories

24.1 Material for Internal Combustion Engine and its Accessories

Cylinders, vessels and tubes of the internal combustion engine and its accessories, the pressure parts shall be made of the materials which have enough mechanical strength and chemical stability under the maximum working pressure and temperature. 17

24.2 Structure of Internal Combustion Engine and its Accessories

1. An internal combustion engine shall have enough mechanical strength even when it is operated at a speed which the internal combustion engine reaches when the emergency governor is actuated.

2. Bearings of the engine shall have the structure to be able to support the load stably during operation and without it’s abnormal wear and deformation, and overheat.

3 The pressure parts and its accessories which belong to the engine shall have enough

safety margins against the maximum stress under the maximum working pressure and temperature. In this case, the stress shall not exceed the allowable stress of the material.

24.3 Governor

An engine shall be equipped with a device to adjust automatically the energy entering into an engine in order to prevent its speed and output from fluctuating continuously even in case of a change in load condition.

24.4 Emergency Stop Device

In order to avoid the occurrence of harm from overspeed or other abnormal conditions during the engine operation, the engine shall be equipped with a device which interrupts the inflow of fuel automatically and a manual emergency stop device. When the above emergency stop device is actuated, the emergency stop alarm shall be energized.

24.5 Overpressure prevention Device

An engine and its accessories which are likely to be subjected to overpressure shall be equipped with an overpressure protection device in order to release the pressure.

24.6 Monitoring and Alarming System

An engine shall be equipped with the necessary monitoring system to monitor the operating condition and the necessary system to provide an alarm to prevent the damages of the engine and its accessories during the operation.

Clause 25: Gas-Turbine Combined Cycle and its Accessories

Gas Turbine Combined Cycle and its Accessories shall be designed, manufactured, constructed and operated in accordance with the above Clause 21, 22 and 23.

PART 3

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HYDRO POWER GENERATING FACILITIES

Clause 26: Dams, Waterways, Powerhouses and Other Facilities

26.1 Prevention of Overflow from Non-overflow Sections of Dams

Every dam shall be equipped on or near its body with a spillway capable of safe and secure discharge of an inflow design flood, and every dam body shall have an adequate freeboard, in order to prevent overflow of water from non-overflow sections of the dam for dam safety.

26.2 Dam Stability

1. Dam bodies shall be stable for sliding, overturning, and have required strength and

durability for dam stability. Fill dam bodies shall be stable for sliding, and have required strength and durability for dam stability.

2. Dam foundations and the contact areas between the dam body and its foundations shall be stable for sliding, and have the required strength for dam stability.

26.3 Prevention of Seepage Failure of Dams

1. Dam foundations shall have required water-tightness and seepage failure shall not occur in dam foundations.

2. Dam bodies shall have required water-tightness. Excessive uplifts shall not occur under concrete dam bodies. Seepage failure shall not occur in fill dam bodies.

3. Seepage failure shall not occur at the contact areas between a dam body and its foundations.

26.4 Prevention of Serious Deformations and Cracks of Dams

1. Dam foundations shall have the required bearing capacity.

. Serious cracks shall not occur in concrete dam bodies.

3. Fill dam bodies shall be embanked with adequate materials in order to prevent serious settlement and cracks.

26.5 Prevention of Failure of Waterways

1. Waterways shall be structurally stable for anticipated loads, and not be damaged by disasters such as a landslide and a flood.

2. Waterways shall be able to safely and securely discharge and control a design plant discharge, and be hydraulically stable.

26.6 Prevention of Failure and Damage of Powerhouses and Other Facilities

Structures related to hydroelectric power civil engineering facilities such as powerhouses, maintenance roads, and temporary facilities for construction works shall be stable for anticipated loads, and not suffer failure and damage due to a landslide and a flood.

Clause 27: Prevention of Damage caused by Hydroelectric Power Plant

27.1 Prevention of Damage to Reservoirs and Ground around Reservoirs

1. Reservoirs shall not cause harmful water leakage to the surrounding ground, seepage failure of the ground, and large-scale landslides.

2. Proper measures shall be taken if submergences of properties such as houses and

buildings may occur at upstream areas of a reservoir due to rises in water level caused by the reservoir sedimentation.

19

27.2 Prevention of Damage to Downstream Areas of Dams and those of Outlets

1. Damage due to discharge from a dam to the downstream area under conditions of floods shall not increase in comparison with the damage of no dam existence.

2. Proper measures shall be taken if damage to humans or properties, and impacts on the surrounding environment and so on may occur at the downstream areas due to discharge from dams.

3. Proper measures shall be taken if a rapid change in water level at downstream area of an outlet due to discharge from a hydroelectric power plant may cause damage to the downstream area.

Clause 28: Hydraulic Turbines and Generators

28.1 Prevention of Damage to Hydraulic Turbines

1. Hydraulic turbines shall not be remarkably damaged by driftwood, floating debris, or sediment that flows into hydraulic turbines.

2. Vibrations that may damage hydraulic turbines shall not occur.

3. Cavitation erosion that may damage hydraulic turbines shall not occur.

28.2 Equipment to Quickly Shut off the Inflow of Water

Hydraulic turbines or waterways shall be equipped in principle with facilities that can quickly shut off the inflow of water into the turbines.

28.3 Mechanical Strength of Hydraulic Turbines and Generators

1. Hydraulic turbines shall withstand the maximum water pressure in case the load is rejected.

2. Hydraulic turbines and generators shall withstand the maximum speed in case the load is rejected.

3. Generators shall withstand the mechanical shock caused by short-circuit current.

28.4 Thermal Strength of Hydraulic Turbines and Generators

Hydraulic turbines and generators shall withstand the heat generated by hydraulic turbines and generators under normal operations.

28.5 Protective Devices for Hydraulic Turbines and Generators

Hydraulic turbines and generators shall be equipped with devices to disconnect the generators from the electrical circuits and to stop the hydraulic turbines automatically in case any abnormality that may cause significant damage and/or make serious trouble to the supply of electricity occurs.

PART 4

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER GENERATING FACILITIES

Clause 29: Renewable Energy, Portable Generators and Small Hydro Generations

In General, the Technical Standards shall also applicable to renewable energy generating facilities including photovoltaic generation, wind power, bio-mass or bio-gas generation, portable generators and small hydropower generation including micro-hydro generation. However, some of the conditions of the clauses stipulated in the Technical Standards which may be difficult to be applied to such generating facilities because of special features of the facilities and/or the circumstances. Relaxation from these conditions may be allowed on application from the prospective owner with the reasons if it is judged reasonable.

Clause 30: Pumped Storage Generating Facilities

The Technical Standards shall be applicable to the generating facilities. Since the Technical Standards are not enough for the generating facilities, an additional version of the Technical Standards on the generating facilities will be issued and promulgated by the time when it is needed.

PART 5

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS COMMON FOR TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

Clause 31: Property of Conductors

1. The conductor of transmission and distribution facilities shall be cables, insulated conductors or bare conductors. Bare conductors shall not be used for low-voltage lines.

2. Cables and insulated conductors shall have sufficient insulation capacity appropriate for the conditions of the applied voltage.

Clause 32: Prevention of Climbing on Supporting Structures

As for supporting structures of electrical lines, following measures shall be taken to prevent danger to third persons.

1. Any metal steps of supporting structures shall not be installed at the height of 1.8m or less from the ground.

2. Warning signs to make third persons recognize danger shall be installed at each supporting structure.

3. As for high-voltage lines, appropriate devices shall be installed at all legs of supporting structures to prevent third persons from climbing the supporting structures. However, in case that the supporting structures are located at places where third persons hardly approach such as in the mountains or the supporting structures are surrounded by fences or walls with appropriate height, this article shall not be applicable.

Clause 33: Safety Factor of Bare Conductors and Ground Wires of Overhead Electrical Lines

As for tensile strength of conductors and ground wires for overhead electrical lines except for cables, the safety factor shall be not less than 2.5.

Clause 34: Side by Side Use and Joint Use of Electrical Lines or Communication Lines

34.1 High-Voltage Lines, Medium-Voltage Lines and Low-Voltage Lines

Side by side use and joint use of electrical lines shall be done by following methods.

1. When a high-voltage line and a medium-voltage line are installed at the same supporting structure, the medium-voltage line shall be installed under the high-voltage line and on separate cross arms.

2. When a medium-voltage line and a low-voltage line are installed at the same supporting structure, the low-voltage line shall be installed under the medium-voltage line and on separate cross arms.

3. No low-voltage line shall be installed at the same supporting structure where a high-voltage line is installed.

34.2 Electrical Lines and Communication Lines

Side by side use and joint use of electrical lines and communication lines shall be done by following methods. If communication lines are optical fibers and they are tied to electrical lines or ground wires, this may not be applicable.

1. When a medium-voltage or a low-voltage line and a communication line are installed on the same supporting structure, the medium-voltage or the low-voltage line shall be installed above the communication line and on separate cross arms.

2. No communication line shall be installed at the same supporting structure where a high-voltage line is installed.

Clause 35: Underground Lines

35.1 Cables shall be used for underground electrical lines.

35.2 In case that underground lines are installed with draw-in conduit system, tubes shall withstand the pressure of vehicles and other heavy objects.

35.3 In case that underground lines are installed with a direct burial system, they shall be installed in accordance with following methods.

1. Installation of proper plates above the underground lines or other proper measures shall be taken to protect the underground lines against mechanical shocks.

2. The installed position of underground facilities shall be no less than 1.2 m in depth at a place where there is a danger of receiving pressure from vehicles or other objects, and no less than 0.6 m at other place.

Clause 36: Protection against Over-current

Protection equipment against over-current shall be installed at the appropriate places of electrical circuits to prevent electrical equipment from over-heating due to excessive current and not to cause fire.

Clause 37: Protection against Ground Faults

Protection equipment against ground faults or other appropriate measures shall be provided to prevent damage of electrical equipment, electrical shock and fire.

Clause 38: SCADA System for Load Dispatching Center

1. RTU for SCADA System shall be installed in electric power facilities so that the state of the National Grid could be monitored and control of the Power Facilities could be made at the Dispatching Center.

2. Necessary telecommunication system shall be installed among Dispatching Center and electric power facilities. As the redundancy, at least two different telecommunication

systems shall be required for the National Grid.

Clause 39: Classification of Grounding for Electrical Lines.

The types of grounding, the places to be applied, installation conditions, resistance value to earth of distribution line shall be as given in the following table;

Kinds of groundings

Grounding type	Application	Installation conditions	Resistance to earth (Ω)
System grounding	MV/LV transformer	Low-voltage neutral conductor of TT or TN grounding type	Value prescribed for Class B grounding work
Safety grounding	Exposed conductive parts(*1)	For high-voltage lines(*2)	Value prescribed for Class A grounding work
		For medium-voltage	
		For low-voltage exceeding 300 V	Value prescribed for Class C grounding work
		For low-voltage not exceeding 300 V	Value prescribed for Class D grounding work
Arrester grounding	Surge arrester	For medium-voltage	Value prescribed for Class A grounding work

Remarks

(*1) “Exposed conductive parts” refers to parts such as steel stands, metal case or the like of apparatus installed in the electrical circuit.

(*2) Groundings for high-voltage substations and switching stations shall be individually designed, depending on the short-circuit capacity.

Class A – Class D resistance value to earth shall be equal to or less than the value given in the following table.

Classification of grounding work	Resistance to earth	Conditions for easement of resistance value
Class A	10Ω or less	
Class B	10Ω or less (When 1 * I 230 is less than 10,	In cases where voltage to earth of a low-voltage electrical circuit exceeds 230V due to power contact between the medium-voltage electrical circuit and the low-voltage electrical circuit of the transformer, when an earth leakage breaker that cuts off the electrical circuit within 1 second is installed,

	resistance to earth shall be the value of 1 * I 230 or less.)	1 * I 600 Ω or less. When 1 * I 230 becomes less than 5Ω, it shall not be necessary to obtain resistance less than 5Ω.
Class C	10Ω or less	In the case where grounding arises in a low-voltage electrical circuit, when an earth leakage breaker that acts within 0.5 seconds is installed, the resistance value shall be 500Ω or less.
Class D	100Ω or less	In the case where grounding arises in a low-voltage electrical circuit, when an earth leakage breaker that acts within 0.5 seconds is installed, the resistance value shall be 500Ω or less.

*1 Single-line earth fault current

PART 6

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Clause 40: Design of Supporting Structures of Overhead High-voltage Lines

1. Supporting structures of overhead lines shall be designed, taking into account the following loads.

Kinds of Loads

Type of Load	Components of Load
Vertical loads	Weight of the supporting structure
	Weight of the conductors and the ground wires and the accessories supported by the supporting structure
	Weight of the insulator strings and the fittings supported by the supporting structure
	A vertical component of the maximum tension of the guy wires supporting the supporting structure, if any
Horizontal transverse loads	Wind pressure of the supporting structure under the maximum wind velocity
	Wind pressure of the conductors and the ground wires supported by the supporting structure under the maximum wind velocity

	Wind pressure of the insulator strings and the fittings supported by the supporting structure
	A horizontal transverse component of the maximum tension of the conductors and the ground wires supported by the supporting structure and the guy wires supporting the supporting structure, if any
Horizontal longitudinal loads	Wind pressure of the supporting structure under the maximum wind velocity
	A horizontal longitudinal component of the unbalanced maximum tension of the conductors and the ground wires supported by the supporting structure and the maximum tension of the guy wires supporting the supporting structure, if any

2. Supporting structures and foundations of overhead high-voltage lines shall be designed in consideration of the value of wind pressure based on the assumed maximum wind velocity in Cambodia.

3. Supporting structures and foundations of overhead high-voltage lines shall be designed so that those withstand the maximum loads, in consideration of appropriate safety factors.

4. In cases that overhead high-voltage lines are installed at places on the worst conditions such as inside river areas, windy areas, and so on, the supporting structures and the foundations shall be designed to withstand such the severe conditions.

Clause 41: Safety Factor of Fittings for Conductors and/or Ground Wires of Overhead High-voltage Lines

Safety factor for the tensile strength (the maximum tensile strength, breaking strength) of fittings of conductors and ground wires for overhead high-voltage lines shall be 2.5 or more.

Clause 42: Protection against Lightning for Overhead High-voltage Lines

The following measures shall be taken for overhead high-voltage lines to decrease the number of electrical faults and to protect equipment from damage by the faults.

1. Installation of ground wires for overhead high-voltage lines

2. Installation of arcing horns for both ends of insulator assemblies of overhead high-voltage lines

3. Installation of armor rods to wrap conductors by a clamp of suspension insulator assemblies of overhead high-voltage lines

Clause 43: Bare Conductors of Overhead High-voltage Lines

1. Vibration Dampers

An appropriate type and number of dampers shall be installed to prevent fatigue of bare conductors and ground wires for overhead high-voltage lines due to their aeolian vibration.

2. Connection In case that bare conductors and ground wires are jointed with each other or with insulated conductors or cables, the connection shall conform to the following requirements in addition to the Clause 18.

(1) Bare conductors and ground wires shall be connected with compression type sleeves or compression type devices.

(2) Tensile strength of connection of bare conductors and ground wires shall be 95 % or more of the tensile strength of the connected bare conductors and ground wires.

However, this requirement shall not be applied to cases where the maximum tension to be designed is substantially smaller than the ultimate strength of the bare conductors and ground wires such as jumper conductors, the end span to substations and others.

Clause 44: Clearance among Bare Conductors and Supporting Structures of Overhead High-voltage Lines

1. Clearance among bare conductors and supporting structures, arms, guy wires and/or pole braces of overhead high-voltage lines shall be as follows. The clearances shall be secured, in any cases of the maximum swing of conductors under the maximum wind velocity to be designed, as follows;

Nominal Voltage	Clearance
115kV	No less than 0.70m
230kV	No less than 1.45m

2. Clearance among ground wires and the nearest conductor in the same span shall be larger at any points in the span than the clearance of the supporting points at the both sides of the span.

Clause 45: Height of Overhead High-voltage Lines

Height of conductors of overhead high-voltage lines shall be as follows.

1. Height in urban areas

Height of conductors of overhead high-voltage lines in urban areas shall be no less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 6.5m,

2. Height in areas where third persons hardly approach Height of conductors of overhead high-voltage lines in areas where third persons hardly

approach shall be no less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 5.5m.

3. Height over roads and/or railways Height of conductors of overhead high-voltage lines crossing over roads and/or railways shall be no less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 13m.

4. Height over rivers and/or seas

Height of conductors of overhead high-voltage lines crossing rivers and/or seas shall be as follows.

At places with no vessel passage	At places with vessel passage
From the highest water level	From the highest point of vessels on the highest water level(*1)
No less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 5.5m;	No less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 3m;

(*1) The highest point of vessels shall be decided taking into account the future possibility.

5. All the heights described above shall be secured in any cases of the maximum sagging of conductors in the maximum temperature to be designed.

Clause 46: Clearance among Overhead High-voltage Lines and Other Facilities or Trees

Clearance among each conductor of overhead high-voltage lines and other facilities or trees shall be as follows;

1. Clearance to other facilities

Clearance among each conductor of overhead high-voltage lines and other facilities shall be no less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 3m.

2. Clearance to trees

Clearance among each conductor of overhead high-voltage lines and trees shall be no less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every 10kV over 35kV to 2m.

3. The clearances described above shall be secured in any cases of the maximum sagging of conductors in the maximum temperature and/or the maximum swing of conductors under the maximum wind velocity to be designed.

Clause 47: Prevention of Danger and Interference due to Electrostatic Induction and Electromagnetic Induction

47.1 Electrostatic Induction

High-voltage lines shall be installed to prevent danger to human bodies and/or interference on communication lines installed near the high-voltage lines caused by electrostatic induction, taking appropriate measures including following items 1, 2 and Clause 34 into consideration.

1. The electrical field, which is caused by overhead high-voltage lines, at 1 m above the ground surface shall be 3kV/m or less, except for overhead high-voltage lines in the places where third persons seem to hardly approach such as in the mountains, in farming land and so on.

2. Conductive materials on the surface of the buildings under overhead high-voltage lines shall be grounded with the Class D in accordance with Clause 39.

47.2 Electromagnetic Induction

High-voltage lines shall be installed to prevent danger to human bodies and/or interference on communication lines caused by electromagnetic induction on the low voltage lines and/or communication lines installed near the high-voltage lines, taking appropriate measures including Clause 39.

Clause 48: Surge Arresters

Surge arresters shall be installed at the appropriate places of Electrical Lines.

PART 7

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

(MEDIUM AND LOW VOLTAGE)

Clause 49: Supporting Structures

49.1 Safety Factor of Foundation of Supporting Structures

1. The safety factor of foundation of supporting structure for low-voltage lines shall be 2 or more to the wind load.

2. The safety factor of foundation of supporting structure for medium-voltage lines shall be 2 or more to the load prescribed in Clause 40.

3. If wooden poles, iron-poles and iron-reinforced concrete poles are installed at other than soft ground in accordance with the following table, this clause may not be applicable.

	Design Load of supporting structure	**Length of Poles**	**Setting depth**	**Span**
Wooden pole		15m or less	1/6 of overall	Medium-voltage lines in urban area: No more than

			length or more	75mOthers: No more than 150m.
		More than 15m, and 16m or less	2.5m or more	
Iron pole		15m or less	1/6 of overall length or more	
		More than 15m, and 16m or less	2.5m or more	
Iron-reinforced concrete pole	6.5kN or less	15m or less	1/6 of overall length or more	
		More than 15m, and 16m or less	2.5m or more	
		More than 16m, and 20m or less	2.8m or more	

49.2 Strength of Iron-reinforced Concrete Pole

1. Iron-reinforced concrete pole for low-voltage lines shall have the strength to withstand the wind load.

2. Iron-reinforced concrete pole for medium-voltage lines shall have the strength to withstand the load prescribed in Clause 40.

3. Iron-reinforced concrete pole shall withstand 2 times the strength of design load.

Clause 50: Overhead Lines

50.1 Cables for Overhead Lines

1. When cables are used for overhead lines, the cables shall be installed not to be inflicted the tensile strength using messenger wires or other appropriate measures. The messenger wires shall be installed in accordance with the provision of Clause 41.

2. When cables are installed along a building or another object, the cables shall be supported not to be damaged by contacting the building or the object.

50.2 Connecting Methods of Overhead Conductors

The tensile strength of the conductors shall not be reduced by 20% or more, when electric

conductors are connected. If the tension working on the conductors is distinctly smaller than the general tensile strength of conductors this may not apply.

50.3 Branching of Overhead Lines

Branching of overhead lines shall be made at the supporting point of the lines. If branching shall be done not to inflict tension to conductor at the branch point, this may not be applicable.

Clause 51: Mechanical Strength of Insulators

The insulator to support medium-voltage line shall be installed in such a manner that it has sufficient strength to attain a safety factor of 2.5 or more based on the assumption that the following loads are exerted to the insulators..

1. For the insulators to anchor lines, the load is the assumed maximum tension of the lines.
2. For the insulators to support lines, the load is the horizontal lateral load or vertical load exerted perpendicular to the axis of the insulators.

Clause 52: MV/LV Transformers

MV/LV transformers including medium-voltage conductors other than cables, shall be installed not to be

in danger of electrical shock in either manner of following method.

1. MV/LV transformers shall be installed in an exclusive cabin that is locked.
2. MV/LV transformers shall be installed at the height of 5.0m or more above the ground in order that persons do not touch them easily.
3. Appropriate fences shall be installed around the MV/LV transformers in order that persons do not touch them easily and warning signs to indicate the danger are displayed. Otherwise MV/LV transformers of which charged parts are not exposed shall be installed for persons not to touch them easily.

Clause 53: Protective Devices

53.1 Installation of Medium-Voltage Over Current Circuit Breakers

1. On a Medium-voltage Lines, an over current circuit breaker shall be installed at the outgoing point of a substation or similar location and on the primary side of a transformer.
2. Over current breakers for a short circuit protection shall have the ability to break the short circuit current that pass the breakers.

53.2 Installation of Medium-Voltage Ground Fault Circuit Breakers

A ground fault breaker that breaks circuit automatically when an earth fault happens in the lines shall be installed at an outgoing point of substation or similar locations.

53.3 Installation of Surge Arresters

To prevent electrical equipment from being damaged by lightning, surge arresters shall be installed at the places of lines stated below or their surrounding areas. If electric power facilities will not be damaged by lightning, this may not be applicable.

1. A lead-out of overhead line from power station, substation, and equivalent places.

2. The connecting point of overhead medium-voltage lines with a main transformer.

Clause 54: Height of Overhead Lines

The height of overhead lines shall be no less than the values in the following table;

(Unit: meter)

	Low-voltage	**Medium-voltage**		
		Urban area		**Other area**
		Cable	**Others**	
Crossing a road	6.5	8.0	8.0	6.5
Others	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.5

Clause 55: Clearance between Overhead Lines and Other Objects

Minimum clearance between a line and another object shall be the values in the following table;

(Unit: meter)

				Low-voltage	**Medium-voltage**
Structures of buil dings	Up side adja -cency	With the possibility for persons to climb on	Bare conductor	–	3.0
			Insulated conductor	2.0	2.5
			Cable	1.0	1.2
		Others	Bare conductor	–	3.0
			Insulated conductor	1.2	1.5
			Cable	0.4	0.5
	Lateral and downside adjacency		Bare conductor	–	3.0
			Insulated conductor	1.2	1.5
			Cable	0.4	0.5

Plants	Bare conductor	–	2.0
	Insulated conductor	Shall not contact directly	
	Cable	Shall not contact directly	

Low voltage cable including ABC (Ariel Bundle Conductor) type cable may be installed directly on a wall of a building by isuing clip and clamp in such a way that normally a person cannot reach the cable.

Clause 56:Adjacency and Crossing of Overhead Lines

56.1 Plural Medium-Voltage Lines

When a medium-voltage line is installed adjoining or crossing another medium-voltage line, the clearance between the two medium-voltage lines shall be 2.0m or more. If one is a cable and the other is a cable or an insulated conductor, the clearance shall be 0.5m or more.

56.2 Medium-Voltage Lines and Low-Voltage Lines

When a medium-voltage line and a low-voltage line are installed with adjoining or crossing each other,

they shall be installed in the manner of following method.

1. The medium-voltage line shall not be installed under the low-voltage lines. If the medium-voltage line keeps the horizontal clearance of 3.0m or more with the low-voltage line, and the low-voltage line does not come in contact with the medium-voltage line when the support structure of the low-voltage line collapses, this may not be applicable.
2. The clearance between the medium-voltage line and the low-voltage line shall be 0.5m or more when the medium-voltage line is a cable, 1.0m or more when it is an insulated conductor, and 2.0m or more when it is a bare conductor.
3. The medium-voltage line shall not cross under the low-voltage line. If the medium-voltage line is a cable and the clearance between the medium-voltage line and the low-voltage line is 0.5m or more, this may not be applicable.

56.3 Plural Low-Voltage Lines

When a low-voltage line is installed adjoining or crossing other low-voltage lines, the clearance between the two low-voltage lines shall be 0.6m or more. When one is a cable and the other is a cable or an insulated conductor, the clearance shall be 0.3m or more.

56.4 Medium-Voltage Lines and Communication Lines

When a medium-voltage line is installed adjoining or crossing a communication line, the medium-voltage

line shall be installed in the manner of following methods.

1. The medium-voltage line shall not be installed under the communication line. If the medium-voltage line keeps the horizontal clearance of 3.0m or more with the communication line, and the communication line does not come in contact with the medium-voltage line when the support structure of the low-voltage line collapses, this may not be applicable.

2. The clearance between the medium-voltage line and the communication line shall be 0.5m or more when the medium-voltage is a cable, 1.0m or more when it is an insulated conductor, and 2.0m or more when it is a bare conductor.

3. The medium-voltage line shall not cross under the communication line. If the medium-voltage line is a cable and the clearance between the medium-voltage line and the communication line is 0.5m or more, this may not be applicable.

56.5 Low-Voltage Lines and Communication Lines

When a low-voltage line is installed adjoining or crossing a communication line, the low-voltage line shall be installed in the manner of following method.

1. The low-voltage line shall not cross under the communication line. If other methods are not technically realistic, this may not be applicable.

2. The clearance between the low-voltage line and the communication line shall be 0.3m or more when the low-voltage is a cable, and 0.6m or more when it is insulated conductor.

PART 8

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSE WIRING

Clause 57: Insulation

The insulation resistance between conductors of low-voltage wiring and between the electrical circuit and ground shall be no less than the value given in the following table with respect to the nominal circuit voltage for each section into which the electrical circuit can be divided by switching devices or over-current circuit breakers.

If insulation resistance measurement is difficult, it is sufficient to keep the leakage current 1 mA or less.

Nominal circuit voltage [V]	Test voltage d.c. [V]	Minimum of Insulation resistance [MΩ]

500 V or less	500	More than 0.5
Over 500 V	1,000	More than 1.0

Clause 58: Grounding

Grounding shall be installed according to Clause 39.

Clause 59: Protection against Overcurrent

Devices to protect against Overcurrent shall be installed according to Clause 36.

Clause 60: Protection against Ground Fault

On an electrical circuit to supply electricity to low-voltage equipment and devices enclosed with a metal case and installed at a place where there is the danger of persons easily touching it, a device shall be installed to interrupt the circuit automatically when a ground fault occurs in the electrical circuit. However, such a device need not be installed if the situation is under one of the following:

1. If the equipment and devices are installed in a dry place.

2. If the equipment and devices are covered with rubber, synthetic resin or other insulating material.

3. In the case of supplying electricity to emergency lighting equipment etc of which could impair ensured public safety.

Clause 61: Indoor Wiring

61.1 Restriction of bare conductor

Bare conductor shall not be used for indoor wiring.

61.2 Sign of indoor wiring 35

The color sign for neutral conductor shall be black or blue. And the color sign for protective conductor shall be green or green with white or yellow.

Clause 62: Indoor Wiring Utensil

Indoor wiring utensils attached to the indoor electrical circuits shall be installed as follows:

1. No live parts shall be exposed.

The above shall not apply to a place prepared to block out any person other than the operator.

2. The utensil shall be connected fast and electrically safely by screw fastening or the like. In addition, no mechanical tension shall act on the connection point.

3. The indoor wiring shall contain protective grounding conductors beforehand to ensure the grounding of electric equipment.

Clause 63: Installation Methods of Indoor Electrical Appliances

Indoor electrical appliances shall be installed as follows:

1. No live parts of electrical household appliances shall be exposed.

2. No live parts of low-voltage business electrical appliances shall be exposed. However the above shall not apply to appliances that are used with some live part inevitably exposed and the case that these are installed in a place made inaccessible for any person other than the operator.

3. If the indoor electric appliance is connected to an electrical conductor, the electrical conductor shall be connected fast and electrically perfect. In addition, no mechanical tension shall act on the connection point.

Clause 64: Indoor Wiring for Adjacency and Crossing

The low-voltage indoor wiring shall be installed in such a manner so as not to contact a telecommunication conductor, water supply pipe, gas pipe or other similar object.

Clause 65: Outdoor Installation at user's site

65.1 Overhead low-voltage service drop lines

1. Height from ground

The height from the ground surface shall be not less than 4 m, and no less than 6.5 m for road crossing.

2. Clearance to other objects

A low-voltage overhead service drop line shall be installed according to Clause 55. For a building in which a low-voltage overhead service drop line is directly installed, or if it is technically difficult to install such facilities according Clause 55, A low-voltage overhead service drop line shall be installed in such a manner that a person cannot reach it even if he or she stretches out his/her hand from a window, corridor, or a passage where person can ordinarily access.

65.2 Other outdoor Installation at user's site The wire or cable shall be in a conduit if people have possibility of touching them.

Outlets shall be waterproof type if they have possibility of taking rainwater.

A protective device shall be installed if it is considered danger.

No less than the value by adding 0.06 m for every

10kV over 35kV to 3m;