

Proposed Guidelines for provision of Multiple Electricity Supplies for a Location

These guidelines are intended to be read together with guidelines for new connections issued by the commission.

- 1) When a request for a supply is made by any owner or occupier of any premises as per section 25 of the SLEA, the licensee shall review such request based on the purposes for which electricity is to be used in that premises.
 - a) If the request is made for a supply that is to be used for a dwelling unit, it shall be entertained only if it is made for a separate dwelling unit identified by a separate assessment number by the relevant Local government.
 - b) If the request is made for a supply that is to be used for a distinct business activity, a premises needs not to be identified by a separate assessment number by the relevant Local government.
- 2) Irrespective of whether the supply of electricity is to be used for a business activity or in a dwelling unit, the electrical installation/wiring of the location for which a new electricity supply is sought, shall be “electrically separated” from rest of the building or land. The integrity of the electrical installation in this case shall be certified by a licensed electrician or chartered electrical engineer depending on the kVA capacity of the supply.
- 3) Sub-metering shall be used to measure the consumption of new connections by installing electricity meters downstream of existing meter and cut-out, wherever providing a separate connection is practically difficult due to nature of the structure (e.g. high-rise condominiums. In such occasions electrical separation shall be considered to be adequately satisfied by using a separate cut-out and isolator at each metering point downstream of the main meter. The usage of a common protective earth conductor shall not be construed as a violation of “electrical separation”.
- 4) For the purposes of new connections ‘premises’ shall be identified as “*any land, building or structure*” and part of a building shall be considered a ‘premises’ as long as the electrical installation is “electrically separated” from rest of the wiring of the building.
- 5) If the electrical separation is complied with and if the new supply is a proposed to be used for domestic/religious purposes, and
 - a) If the new premises have a separate entrance , and
 - b) The new premise is physically separated in a way that a load wire cannot be drawn from inside of one premise to the other without doing any modification to the building or structure.

The new supply (using either separate metering or sub metering as appropriate) shall be provided.

- 6) If the electrical separation is complied with and if the new supply is proposed to be used for Business Activity, and
 - a) If the new supply is requested for a new premise created in the same building, and
 - i. If the floor area used for each business/dwelling unit, and therefore will be catered by each electricity supply, is clearly demarcated by physical separation or any other adequate means, and,
 - ii. Installation switchgear (MCBs) are selected and final circuits in the wiring are physically terminated in such a way that load sharing cannot happen,
The new supply (using either separate metering or sub metering as appropriate) shall be provided.
 - b) Else, if the new supply is requested for a new premise that is located in different building or structure, within the same land that is physically apart from the existing premise and electricity supply, (e.g. outdoor EV charger)
The new supply (using either separate metering or sub metering as appropriate) shall be provided.
- 7) For the purposes of determining “physical separation” for the purposes of this guideline, usage of any specific building material such as brick and mortar shall not be a prerequisite. (i.e. any partition which is sufficient for its purpose of physically separating a space, shall be sufficient means of physical separation)
- 8) Violation of electrical separation as prescribed in this guideline will be considered a violation under clause 59 of the Electricity Safety Quality and Continuity Regulations, and can be grounds for disconnection of supply as per the provisions of Electricity Safety Quality and Continuity Regulations.