BRITISH COLUMBIA

Safety Standards Act

ELECTRICAL SAFETY REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 100/2004

Deposited March 23, 2004 and effective April 1, 2004
Last amended August 31, 2018 by B.C. Reg. 170/2018

Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia

This is an unofficial consolidation.

B.C. Reg. 100/2004 (M58/2004), deposited March 23, 2004 and effective April 1, 2004, is made under the *Safety Standards Act*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 39, s. 88.

This is an unofficial consolidation provided for convenience only. This is not a copy prepared for the purposes of the *Evidence Act*.

This consolidation includes any amendments deposited and in force as of the currency date at the bottom of each page. See the end of this regulation for any amendments deposited but not in force as of the currency date. Any amendments deposited after the currency date are listed in the B.C. Regulations Bulletins. All amendments to this regulation are listed in the *Index of B.C. Regulations*. Regulations Bulletins and the Index are available online at www.bclaws.ca.

See the User Guide for more information about the *Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia*. The User Guide and the *Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia* are available online at www.bclaws.ca.

Prepared by:
Office of Legislative Counsel
Ministry of Attorney General
Victoria, B.C.

Safety Standards Act

ELECTRICAL SAFETY REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 100/2004

Contents

Point in time from August 31, 2018 to July 21, 2019

Safety Standards Act

ELECTRICAL SAFETY REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 100/2004

Definition for the Act

1 For the purposes of the Act, **"electrical equipment"** includes apparatus, conduits, plant, pipes, poles, works and any other regulated product that is used, designed or intended for use for or in connection with the generation, transmission, supply, distribution, or use of electrical energy for any purpose.

Definitions

2 In this regulation:

"Act" means the *Safety Standards Act*;

"B.C. Electrical Code" means the B.C. Electrical Code adopted under section 20;

"electrical work" means regulated work in respect of electrical equipment;

"fully detached dwelling" means any of the following if occupied or intended by the owner to be occupied as a permanent residence:

(a) any detached building containing only one dwelling unit;

(b) a manufactured home as defined in the *Manufactured Home Act*;

(c) a recreational vehicle;

"homeowner" means the owner of a fully detached dwelling who lives in or intends to live in that dwelling as a permanent residence;

"industry training credential" has the meaning in the Industry Training Authority Act;

"licence" means a licence issued by a provincial safety manager in respect of electrical equipment;

"licensed electrical contractor" means a person who holds a licence as a licensed contractor in respect of electrical equipment;

"manufacturer's technical representative" means an individual authorized by the manufacturer of a regulated electrical product to provide technical services in respect of that product;

"regulatory authority" means the ministry or local government which provides for an inspection service and has authority to require inspection of electrical work in an area of British Columbia;

"rough wiring" means a phase of construction in which an electrical installation is fully accessible for inspection;

"testing" means the evaluation and verification of electrical equipment by means of instruments and testing devices;

"utility" means a person who owns or operates equipment or facilities in British Columbia for the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity or communication signals that are for sale.

[am. B.C. Reg. 327/2005, Sch. 1, s. 1.]

Application to utilities

3 (1) This regulation, except for section 3.1, does not apply to a public utility as defined in the *Utilities Commission Act* in the exercise of its function as a utility with respect to the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

(2) Despite subsection (1), this regulation applies to the electrical equipment owned or in the possession or control of a public utility if the electrical equipment is not used directly in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

[am. B.C. Reg. 198/2006, s. (a).]

Residential electricity consumption

3.1 The range of electricity consumption prescribed for the purposes of the definition of "residential electricity information" in section 19.1 of the Act is 93 kilowatt-hours per day or more, averaged over one billing cycle.

[en. B.C. Reg. 198/2006, s. (b).]

Relation to the Safety Standards General Regulation

3.2 This regulation is subject to the Safety Standards General Regulation.

[en. B.C. Reg. 134/2009, s. 2.]

PART 1 – GENERAL QUALIFICATION AND LICENSING PROVISIONS

Division 1 – Individuals Who May Perform Regulated Electrical Work

Individuals who may perform electrical work

4 (1) Subject to subsection (2), an individual must not perform regulated work in respect of electrical equipment unless the individual

(a) holds an appropriate industry training credential in respect of electrical work,

(b) has successfully completed training recognized by a provincial safety manager,

(c) is employed by an organization that utilizes training programs that are approved by a provincial safety manager and the individual

(i) has successfully completed the relevant training, and

(ii) does not perform regulated work for any person other than the individual's employer who provided the training,

(d) is a homeowner acting in accordance with section 17,

(e) is a manufacturer's technical representative,

(f) holds another certificate of qualification under the Gas Safety Regulation or the Power Engineers, Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Safety Regulation, or

(g) is permitted to do so under section 5 of the Safety Standards General Regulation.

(2) Any right referred to in subsection (1) to perform electrical work is limited by

(a) any exception under this regulation,

(b) any terms and conditions imposed under a permission issued under the Act, or

(c) by the scope of the individual's certificate of qualification or industry training credential.

(3) For the purposes of section 5 of the Safety Standards General Regulation or section 12 of this regulation, only an individual referred to in subsection (1) (a), (b), (c) or (f) of this section is authorized to supervise a person to do electrical work.

5 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 327/2005, Sch. 1, s. 2.]

Division 2 – Certificates of Qualification for Field Safety Representatives

Who may apply for a certificate of qualification as a field safety representative

6 Only the following individuals are eligible to apply for a certificate of qualification as a field safety representative:

(a) an individual referred to in section 4 (1) (a) to (c);

(b) an applied technologist referred to in section 9 (1);

(c) a professional engineer referred to in section 10 (1).

Classes of field safety representative

7 (1) Class A, class B and class C certificates of qualification as a field safety representative are established.

(2) The classes of certificate established under subsection (1) are in addition to other certificates of qualification for electrical work issued by a provincial safety manager.

(3) The holder of a class A certificate of qualification may make declarations for any type of electrical work.

(4) The holder of a class B certificate of qualification may make declarations only with respect to electrical installations in which the voltage of the completed installation does not exceed 750 volts.

(5) The holder of a class C certificate of qualification may make declarations only with respect to electrical installations in which the current and voltage in the installation do not exceed current of 200 amps and voltage of 150 volts to ground, single phase power.

[am. B.C. Reg. 170/2018, Sch. 1, s. 1.]

Requirements for classes A, B or C certificates for industry training credential holders

8 (1) In order to obtain a certificate of qualification for Class A, B or C as a field safety representative under section 7, an individual must

(a) hold an appropriate industry training credential,

(b) complete a course in the application of electrical codes and standards required by the provincial safety manager, and

(c) pass an examination required by the provincial safety manager.

(2) In order to obtain a class A certificate of qualification as a field safety representative under this section, an individual must also complete three high voltage installations.

(3) An individual who qualifies for a class A certificate of qualification as a field safety representative may obtain a certificate of class B or C but may hold only one of those certificates at any time.

Field safety representative certificates for applied technologists

9 (1) An individual may apply to a provincial safety manager for a certificate of qualification as a field safety representative in one of the classes of certificates referred to in section 7 if the individual

(a) holds qualifications in electrical engineering technology,

(b) is registered as an applied science technologist under the *Applied Science Technologists and Technicians Act*,

(c) completes a course in the application of electrical codes and standards required by a provincial safety manager, and

(d) passes an examination required by the provincial safety manager.

(2) An applied technologist who applies for a class A or class B certificate of qualification as a field safety representative must have

(a) 2 years of work experience, acceptable to a provincial safety manager, after receiving a class C certificate of qualification as a field safety representative, or

(b) 3 years of work experience, acceptable to a provincial safety manager, with electrical installations in which the voltage of installation is more than 150 volts to ground.

(3) An applied technologist who applies for a class C certificate of qualification as a field safety representative must have one year of work experience acceptable to a provincial safety manager.

[en. B.C. Reg. 475/2004, Sch. 1.]

Field safety representative certificates for professional engineers

10 (1) An individual who holds qualifications in electrical engineering and is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia may apply to a provincial safety manager to obtain a certificate of qualification as a field safety representative in one of the classes of certificate of qualifications as a field safety representative referred to in section 7 if the individual passes an examination required by the provincial safety manager.

(2) A professional engineer who applies for a class A or class B certificate of qualification as a field safety representative must have two years of work experience acceptable to a provincial safety manager.

PART 2 – PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND REGULATED PRODUCTS

Division 1 – Permits

Permits for electrical work

11 (1) When electrical work is performed on electrical equipment, a permit is required

(a) for each structure with a separate electrical supply, or

(b) for each portion of a structure with a separate electrical supply service.

(2) A permit is required for any electrical work that requires the attendance of a utility to connect or reconnect an electrical service.

Supervision ratios under installation permits

12 (1) In this section:

"main consumer service" has the same meaning as in the Canadian Electrical Code;

"trainee" means a trainee under the *Industry Training Authority Act*.

(2) For the purposes of doing regulated work under an installation permit for electrical equipment in which the field safety representative named in the permit is a person who holds a certificate of qualification of class A, B or C, a person authorized to supervise under section 4 (3) may supervise

(a) up to 4 individuals for installations derived from a 3 wire 120/240 volt grounded neutral system, if the rating of the main consumer service equipment does not exceed 200 amps, or

(b) in any other case, 1 or 2 trainees.

(3) For the purposes of doing regulated work under an installation permit for electrical equipment in which a field safety representative of any class other than class A, B or C is named on the installation permit, the field safety representative may supervise only one or two individuals.

[am. B.C. Reg. 327/2005, Sch. 1, s. 3.]

Exemption if electrical work subsumed in permit for elevating device or gas work

13 If a person holds a permit under the Elevating Devices Safety Regulation or the Gas Safety Regulation to do work on an elevating device or gas system that includes electrical work, no additional permit under this regulation is required to do the electrical work.

Operating permit

14 If electrical maintenance is performed on a building or premises, the application for the operating permit must include the name, class and certificate of qualification number of the field safety representative who will perform or supervise the regulated work under the permit.

Operating permit not required

15 An operating permit under this regulation is not required for a utility that is regulated under an enactment of Canada.

Duties of a utility representative named on an operating permit

16 (1) In this section, **"utility representative"** means individual specified in an application for an operating permit for a utility as the applicant's utility representative.

(2) A utility representative must provide the name, class and certificate of qualification number of at least one field safety representative who will perform or supervise all electrical work under the permit.

When a homeowner may perform electrical work under a permit

17 (1) Subject to this section, a homeowner may perform electrical work in their fully detached dwelling under an installation permit.

(2) An installation permit may be issued to a homeowner only if

(a) electricity is not fed or supplied from the fully detached dwelling to a separately owned or occupied property, and

(b) the electrical work involves only installations in which the current and voltage do not exceed current of 200 amps and voltage of 150 volts to ground, single phase power.

(3) An installation permit issued under subsection (2) does not authorize the issue of a permit to install the connection from a manufactured home or recreational

vehicle to the power supply of a manufactured home park or recreational vehicle park.

(4) A homeowner who performs electrical work under an installation permit must request that the work be inspected by a safety officer

(a) if the work or a phase of the work is completed, promptly on that completion, or

(b) if no other inspection has been made within 180 days from the start of the permit, immediately before the expiry of the 180 day period.

(5) If an inspection is required after a request under subsection (4), the inspection must be made after completion of the electrical work and before

(a) the concealment of any portion of the rough wiring, and

(b) the connection of power to the electrical supply system.

(6) A homeowner may perform the electrical work in the homeowner's fully detached dwelling under an installation permit issued to a licensed electrical contractor for that work if

(a) the contractor who holds the permit supervises the work, and

(b) the homeowner only performs work referred to in subsection (2).

When permit is not required for electrical work

18 (1) No permit is required if the only electrical work performed is testing.

(2) An individual may replace the following regulated products without a permit, up to a maximum rating of 150 V to ground, with electrical equipment of a similar type or rating:

(a) receptacles;

(b) cord attachment plugs;

(c) snap switches;

(d) ballasts;

(e) dimmer switches;

(f) fan speed controllers;

(g) thermostats;

(h) overcurrent devices.

(3) An individual may replace, without a permit, a lamp of up to 347 V to ground with a lamp of a similar type or rating.

(4) An individual may replace, without a permit, a fuse of up to 750 V with a fuse of a similar type or rating.

(5) If a licensed electrical contractor or a manufacturer's technical representative performs repairs involving the components of existing installed and certified regulated electrical equipment, no permit is required if

(a) there are no modifications or additions to the electrical installation,

(b) neither the electrical rating nor the characteristics of the equipment is altered, and

(c) the replacement components are of a type which do not invalidate the original certification mark.

(6) If a licensed electrical contractor or a manufacturer's technical representative performs maintenance on, or a repair of, a class 2 security alarm system, or replaces parts of a class 2 security alarm system, no permit is required if the conditions set out in subsection (5) (b) and (c) are met.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), **"class 2 security alarm system"** means a security alarm system that is powered by a class 2 circuit.

[am. B.C. Regs. 327/2005, Sch. 1, s. 4; 50/2017, s. 1.]

Inspection of electrical work

19 (1) If a person holds an electrical installation permit, the field safety representative named on the permit must request an inspection at least once in every 180 day period.

(2) If no inspection request under subsection (1) has been submitted within a 180 day period, the holder of the permit must have the permit amended to allow for the extra time before performing any regulated work.

(3) On the completion of each phase of electrical work under an installation permit, the field safety representative named on the permit must request an inspection.

(4) A person must not do any of the following unless the regulated work has been inspected or the inspection has been waived:

(a) conceal any portion of the rough wiring;

(b) connect power to the electrical supply system;

(c) if the inspection is required for other than the last phase, work on the next phase of the electrical work.

(5) If an inspection is required for regulated work, other than the regulated work in the last phase, a person must not do regulated work on the next phase of electrical work.

(6) After receiving a request under subsection (1) or (3), the regulatory authority may require

(a) an inspection, or

(b) a declaration that the work performed under the permit complies with the Act and the regulations.

Division 2 – Regulated Product Standards and Certification

Canadian Electrical Code adopted as B.C. Electrical Code

20 The Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Twenty-third Edition, Safety Standard for Electrical Installations, Canadian Standards Association Standard C22.1-15, amended as set out in the Schedule to this regulation and including any errata, is adopted as the B.C. Electrical Code 2015.

[en. B.C. Reg. 222/2015, s. 1.]

20.1 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 170/2018, Sch. 1, s. 2.]

Certification or approval mark required for electrical equipment

21 (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a person must not use electrical equipment in British Columbia, or offer for sale, sell, display or otherwise dispose of electrical equipment for use in British Columbia, unless the electrical equipment displays a label or mark as follows:

(a) a certification mark;

(b) a label or mark of a certification agency that is acceptable to the appropriate provincial safety manager to certify electrical equipment for a specific installation;

(c) an approval mark issued under section 10 of the Act;

(d) in the case of used manufactured homes, used factory-built structures and used recreational vehicles, a label supplied by the appropriate provincial safety manager.

(2) An approval mark under subsection (1) (c) signifies compliance with requirements in respect of fire and electrical shock hazards only.

(3) Electrical equipment that does not require approval under the B.C. Electrical Code does not require a label or mark.

(4) Electrical equipment that has not been approved under subsection (1) may

(a) be displayed for not more than 14 days if the regulatory authority gives written permission to do so, or

(b) be used by a utility in its capacity as a utility if a professional engineer has certified that the use of the equipment is safe.

[am. B.C. Reg. 327/2005, Sch. 1, s. 6.]

Division 3 – Combustible Wood Dust Hazards

Definitions

22 In this Division:

"acceptable industry standard" means any of the following:

(a) NFPA 499, "Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas)";

(b) Part 10-2 of IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) 60079-10-2 Explosive Atmospheres;

(c) a standard, acceptable to a safety manager, for classifying CDH locations;

"CDH location" means combustible dust hazardous location;

"CDH location management plan" means a plan prepared in accordance with section 24, and includes any revisions to the plan made under section 25;

"combustible dust" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the B.C. Electrical Code;

"hazardous location" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the B.C. Electrical Code, as it applies to combustible dust;

"NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association;

"qualified professional" means an individual described in section 23;

"wood processing facility" means a sawmill, planer mill or other facility that

(a) cuts, planes or otherwise mills raw lumber,

(b) is capable of producing Zone 20 or Zone 21 CDH locations, and

(c) first began cutting, planing or otherwise milling raw lumber before February 29, 2016;

"Zone 20" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the B.C. Electrical Code;

"Zone 21" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the B.C. Electrical Code.

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

Who are qualified professionals

23 (1) An individual who acts independently of any other person is a qualified professional for the purpose of this Division if the individual has, in the opinion of a safety manager, professional qualifications, or a combination of skills and experience, relevant to all of the following:

(a) the operation of a wood processing facility, including knowledge of potential failure modes within the meaning of NFPA 664, "Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities" that may cause a CDH location to form;

(b) the application of acceptable industry standards for the purpose of classifying CDH locations;

(c) the proper installation and operation of electrical equipment present on the premises of a wood processing facility;

(d) the application of the B.C. Electrical Code, the British Columbia Fire Code, the B.C. Natural Gas and Propane Code and other relevant regulations.

(2) An individual who is a member of a group is a qualified professional for the purpose of this Division if

(a) the group members collectively have, in the opinion of a safety manager, the professional qualifications or combination of skills and experience described in subsection (1), and

(b) the individual exercises the functions of a qualified professional under this Division only while acting together with other members of the group.

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

CDH location management plan

24 (1) An owner of a wood processing facility must retain a qualified professional to

(a) assess the wood processing facility for the purpose of identifying and classifying, in accordance with an acceptable industry standard, CDH locations within the wood processing facility, and

(b) prepare the records referred to in this section.

(2) Following an assessment, a qualified professional must prepare a written report that does all of the following:

(a) details the results of the assessment and the process used to conduct the assessment, including confirming that the assessment was conducted using an acceptable industry standard;

(b) confirms that the results of the assessment are documented in records located at the wood processing facility;

(c) contains all further information, if any, required by a safety manager.

(3) Following an assessment, a qualified professional must prepare a written CDH location management plan that does all of the following:

(a) either

(i) satisfies a safety manager that electrical equipment in CDH locations in the wood processing facility complies with the B.C. Electrical Code, or

(ii) includes a dust management plan made in accordance with subsection (4);

(b) details a process for the regular evaluation of

(i) the currency of the assessment conducted under subsection (1), and

(ii) the effectiveness of combustible dust management practices used in the wood processing facility and, if applicable, the dust management plan;

(c) contains all further information, if any, required by a safety manager.

(4) A dust management plan must do all of the following:

(a) set out the details of the processes that will be used to manage the combustible dust hazard;

(b) provide procedures for monitoring the implementation of the plan;

(c) provide procedures for recording and keeping the results of the monitoring referred to in paragraph (b), in sufficient detail and in a manner that a safety officer or safety manager, on inspection, will be satisfied that the plan is being implemented as intended.

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

Revision of CDH location management plan

25 (1) An owner of a wood processing facility must ensure that a CDH location management plan is revised, by a qualified professional, as follows:

(a) in accordance with the directions of a safety officer or safety manager, within the time required by the safety officer or safety manager;

(b) if electrical equipment within a CDH location is changed in a manner that affects the level of safety to be achieved by complying with the plan;

(c) if changes are made to

(i) combustible dust management practices used in the wood processing facility, or

(ii) processes detailed in a dust management plan used to manage combustible dust hazards;

(d) if changes are made to the type of raw lumber being processed in the wood processing facility;

(e) if significant changes are made to how raw lumber is processed in the wood processing facility, including any changes to the equipment used in processing or the introduction of a new type of processing.

(2) Within 30 days of revising a CDH location management plan for a reason described in subsection (1) (b), (d) or (e), an owner of a wood processing facility must submit to a safety manager a declaration stating

(a) that the plan has been revised by a qualified professional, and

(b) the reason for the revision.

(3) An owner of a wood processing facility must submit to a safety manager any further information the safety manager requires after receiving a declaration under subsection (2).

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

Continuing duties

26 (1) An owner of a wood processing facility must do both of the following with respect to the records referred to in section 24:

(a) keep a copy of the records within the facility;

(b) keep a copy of the records for at least 5 years from the date on which they were made.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the original record and each revision to the record are to be treated as separate records.

(3) An owner of a wood processing facility must ensure the operation of the wood processing facility is in compliance with the CDH location management plan that applies to the facility.

(4) The following persons must promptly notify, in writing, a safety manager or safety officer if a CDH location management plan that applies to a wood processing facility is not being complied with, or if circumstances in the facility have changed in a manner that affects the adequacy of the plan to achieve safety:

(a) the owner of the facility;

(b) the qualified professional who prepared the plan;

(c) a field safety representative named on a permit for electrical equipment located within a CDH location identified in the plan.

(5) Annually, or more often if required by a safety manager, an owner of a wood processing facility must submit to a safety manager, in the form and manner required by the safety manager, a declaration stating

(a) that the owner's wood processing facility is being operated in compliance with the CDH location management plan that applies to the facility, and

(b) all further information, if any, required by the safety manager.

(6) An owner of a wood processing facility must promptly notify a safety manager, in writing and accompanied by proof acceptable to the safety manager, of any of the following circumstances:

(a) if all electrical equipment in CDH locations in the wood processing facility complies with the B.C. Electrical Code;

(b) if electrical equipment in a CDH location that did not comply with the B.C. Electrical Code is permanently removed from the CDH location or replaced with equipment that complies with the B.C. Electrical Code;

(c) if a CDH location identified in a CDH location management plan that applies to the facility no longer exists.

(7) No later than 30 days after the occurrence of either of the following events, an owner of a wood processing facility must notify a safety manager, in writing and accompanied by proof acceptable to the safety manager, of the event:

(a) if ownership of the wood processing facility is transferred to another person;

(b) if the wood processing facility ceases to operate for a period of more than 30 days.

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

When requirements under this Division cease to apply

27 The requirements of sections 25 and 26 cease to apply with respect to a wood processing facility when all electrical equipment in all CDH locations identified in a CDH location management plan that applies to the facility complies with the B.C. Electrical Code.

[en. B.C. Reg. 50/2017, s. 2.]

SCHEDULE

[en. B.C. Reg. 222/2015, s. 2.]

AMENDMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF ADOPTING CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE AS B.C. ELECTRICAL CODE 2015

1 For the purposes of section 20 of this regulation, the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Twenty-third Edition, Canadian Standards Association Standard C22.1-15, is adopted as if it were amended as follows:

(a) in section 0 by deleting the definition of* "Electrical contractor" *and substituting the following:

"Electrical contractor" means a licensed electrical contractor, as defined in the Electrical Safety Regulation;

"National Building Code of Canada", **"National Building Code of Canada or local building legislation"** or words of similar effect, except in Appendix C, mean the British Columbia Building Code and local building bylaws;

"National Fire Code of Canada" means the British Columbia Fire Code; ***;***

(b) in section 2 by repealing rule 2-104 (1);

(c) in section 10 by repealing rule 10-802 (1) and substituting the following:

(1) The grounding conductor may be insulated or bare.

(1.1) Subject to sub-rules (1.2) and (1.3), the grounding conductor must be made of copper.

(1.2) The grounding conductor may be made of aluminum if installed in a dry location.

(1.3) The grounding conductor may be made of a material other than copper or aluminum if special permission is obtained under rule 2-030. ***;***

(d) in section 18 by amending rule 18-002 by adding the following to the definition of* "Explosive dust atmosphere"*:

For certainty, dust, fibres, or flyings arising from the processing or handling of wood, when mixed with air under atmospheric conditions, are conclusively deemed to be flammable substances that, after ignition, permit self-sustaining propagation for the purposes of this definition. ***;***

(e) in Appendix B

(i) by adding the following note to rule 10-002 (1):

Rule 10-002(1)

The object of bonding is to have an impedance sufficiently low in order to

(a) facilitate the operation of the overcurrent devices in the circuit on the occurrence of a fault of negligible impedance from an energized or phase conductor to exposed metal, and

(b) limit the duration of the voltage above ground on this exposed metal. This object is accomplished by means of completing the fault path of the bonding arrangement of the consumer's installation which would normally have to be such that a current of not less than 5 times the rating of the overcurrent device protecting the circuit will flow on the occurrence of a fault of negligible impedance via a bonding conductor back to the solidly ground source. **,**

*(ii) by amending the note to rule 12-1204 by striking out "*3.1.5.15, 3.15.17,*" and substituting "*3.1.5.16,*",*

*(iii) by amending the note to rule 12-3000 by striking out "*Subsections 9.25.3 and 9.25.4*" and substituting "*Subsections 9.25.3 and 9.25.4 and Article 9.36.2.9.*",*

(iv) by adding the following to the note to rule 32-110:

Article 2.1.3.3 of the British Columbia Fire Code permits battery-powered fire alarms in some circumstances. ***, and***

*(v) by amending the note to rule 46-108 by striking out "*Section 3.2.6*" and substituting "*Sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7*";*

(f) in Part G3. of Appendix G

(i) by repealing the following reference:

Rule 2-122 3.8.1.5., Mounting height of electrical controls in barrier-free areas

and substituting the following:

Rule 2-122 3.8.3.21., Mounting height of electrical controls in accessible areas **,**

(ii) by repealing the following reference:

Rule 2-312 3.8.1.5., Mounting height of electrical controls in barrier-free areas

and substituting the following:

Rule 2-312 3.8.3.21., Mounting height of electrical controls in accessible areas **,**

(iii) by repealing the following reference:

Section 26 3.8.3.3.(5), Power-operated barrier-free doors

and substituting the following:

Section 26	3.3.1.13. and 3.8.3.5., Power-operated accessible doors **,**

(iv) by repealing the following reference:

Section 26	3.8.3.7., Assistive listening device systems

and substituting the following:

Section 26	3.8.3.20., Assistive listening device systems **,**

(v) by repealing the following reference:

Section 38	3.3.1.7.(1)., Protection of conductors for elevator used in barrier-free floor area

and substituting the following:

Section 38	3.8.3.19.(1)., Protection of conductors for elevator used in accessible floor area ***, and***

(vi) by repealing the following reference:

Section 38	3.8.3.5., Elevators in barrier-free floor areas

and substituting the following:

Section 38	3.8.3.10., Elevators in accessible floor areas **.**