

*Location of Overhead Lines.*

10. Except by permission of the Minister of Telegraphs, or subject to an agreement between the Post and Telegraph Department and the Board, all overhead electric lines shall be placed on the opposite side of the street to that on which any telegraph lines exist; and where the erection of the electric lines necessitates the alteration of any telegraph lines, and such alteration is approved by the Minister of Telegraphs, the cost of the alteration shall be borne by the Board.

In running the lines authorized by this license through or along any street where no telegraph line exists the Board shall keep to one side of the street, and in running wires to the opposite side of the street the Board shall arrange so as to interfere as little as possible with the route of any future telegraph lines.

*Facilities for Service Connections.*

11. Where electric lines are on one side of the road and electric-telegraph lines on the other, and service is required to be given from either to the other side of the road, the Board and the Minister of Telegraphs shall give to each other reasonable facilities as far as possible to effect supply.

*Lines not in Use.*

12. An aerial line shall not be permitted to remain erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy unless the Board intends within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

*Post and Telegraph Crossings.*

13. Where electric lines are permitted to be supported on telegraph poles all details of the supports and the insulation shall be approved by the Minister of Telegraphs, who may, on giving to the Board reasonable notice in that behalf, require the Board to remove such electric lines at any time from such telegraph poles, and without payment of any compensation to the Board.

Wherever it may be necessary to cross telegraph wires the electric lines shall cross over or under as may be decided by the Minister of Telegraphs, and shall be at least 2 ft. distant.

Where lead-covered telephone cables are crossed above or below by the electric lines, the latter lines shall be insulated with not less than 600-megohm-per-mile grade of vulcanized rubber throughout the crossing-span, and in every such span the maximum tension in the wire shall not exceed one-half the elastic limit of the wire under the conditions of minimum temperature and wind-pressure specified in clause 8.

In cases where it may be required to cross with the low-pressure electric-light wires through any other aerial wires or through cables because of the impracticability of crossing above or below (and crossing shall be effected above or below if possible), all such through crossings, if permitted, shall be effected at a pole. In every case of a through crossing, no matter whose property the lines crossed through may be, the method of carrying the electric-light wires across the pole, of protecting them thereon, of preventing other wires from coming in contact with them, and of protecting persons working on the poles from danger of shock, shall be to the satisfaction of the Minister of Telegraphs. The electric-light wires shall be insulated with a triple covering of jute braiding thoroughly compounded where they pass through on the poles and over the whole length of the span on each side of the pole crossed through. Where the insulated wires cross through on the pole they shall be encased in some approved hard protecting substance for the entire length of the arms on such pole. If metal pipe is used to encase the wires it shall be effectively earthed.

Where electric lines and telegraph lines intersect, the latter shall be suitably insulated if deemed necessary, and when the crossing is above and near a pole the spans on each side of the pole may be insulated.

Where low-pressure lines and telegraph lines other than lead-covered cables intersect, the former shall be insulated with weatherproofed insulation as prescribed in clause 8.

Where deemed necessary efficient guard-wires, effectively earthed, shall be erected in a manner to meet with the approval of the Minister of Telegraphs at all crossings or places where electric lines intersect telegraph lines, or at any place where such protection may be considered necessary.

The Board shall bear the expenses of such guard-wires in all cases where an electric line intersects any telegraph line previously existing.

The cost of all necessary guard-wires and special provisions required to comply with this clause, or deemed to be necessary as a protection to telegraph and telephone wires generally, shall be borne by the Board when the telegraph lines are erected before the electric lines. In other cases the Board, on receipt of notice from the local officer of the Telegraph Department that it is proposed to run a telegraph line along the route, shall forthwith make the necessary

changes required to comply with this clause at any points at which electric lines already cross such routes.

*Earth-wires.*

14. Earth-wires, where led down poles, shall be protected by a casing for a distance of 8 ft. from the ground. A test shall be made every three months, and oftener if required, of all earths, to ensure that the earth-wire is intact and that the earth is effective.

*Railway Crossings.*

15. No work of any nature shall be erected or constructed in pursuance of this license upon, over, or under any part of the Government railways until the Board has obtained the consent of the Minister of Railways thereto, as required by section 4 of the Government Railways Amendment Act, 1910 (No. 2).

*Service Connections.*

16. Service connections from aerial lines shall be taken direct from insulators, and shall not be tapped off between insulators. They shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

Every portion of any aerial line which is outside a building, and is within 7 ft. from any part of the building, shall be rubber-insulated.

*Arc Lamps.*

17. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than 10 ft. from the ground.

Arc lamps used in any street for private lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than 8 ft. from the ground, and shall be so screened as to prevent risk of contact with persons.

Arc lamps must be insulated from earth and be fixed so that they cannot swing into contact with any substance, metallic or otherwise, that might connect them to earth. They may be run in series, and at any available voltage up to 460 volts. Resistances for the regulation of arc lamps, if exterior to the lamp, shall be mounted on incombustible bases, shall be so placed that they cannot by conduction or radiation set fire to any contiguous materials, and shall be of ample size to safely carry the maximum current that will normally flow through them. Each arc-lamp circuit shall be provided with a fuse on each pole. Interior arc lamps shall also be provided with a switch on each circuit.

*Maintenance.*

18. Every aerial line, including its supports, its conductors, and their insulating covering, and all structural parts and electric appliances and devices belonging to or connected with the line, shall be duly and efficiently maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

*Lightning-arresters.*

19. Where any portion of any electric line or support for an electric line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning it shall be efficiently protected against such liability.

*Underground Conductors.*

20. Underground conductors shall be thoroughly insulated, and shall be protected from mechanical damage by steel armouring, or by wooden boxing, or earthenware, stoneware, concrete, iron, or fibre conduits or pipes. They shall be laid wherever possible under the footpaths, and with a cover of at least 12 in. from the surface of the pavement. Where laid under any other part of the street such cover shall be increased to 2 ft.

All conduits, pipes, casings, and street boxes used as receptacles for electric lines shall be constructed of durable material, and they shall be of ample strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic, and reasonable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of gas in such receptacles.

Where any underground line crosses or is in proximity to any metallic substance special precaution shall be taken against the possibility of any electrical charging of the metallic substance from the line or from any metallic conduit, pipe, or casing enclosing the line.

*Earthing Conduits.*

21. All metallic conduits, pipes, or casings containing an electric line shall be efficiently earthed, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street boxes and other openings as to make good electrical contact throughout their whole length.