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Law on formalities for safety measures against dangers and accidents with electrical installations, etc.
TRANS 108 Issue 2 og ulemper ved elektriske anlegg m.v.

LAW of 16 May 1896 regarding safety measures against dangers and accidents with electrical installations, etc.
With Supplementary Laws of 19 July 1912 No. 9 and 26 July 1916 No. 6 and 25 June 1954 No. 3.

Para. 2.

Electrical installations using a voltage so high that it is considered that they may involve a danger to human life or public safety may not be set in operation without permission from the Crown or a duly authorized person. Before such permission is granted, the opinion of the communal council shall be sought regarding the application.

Permission may be granted upon such conditions as are considered to be consistent with the interests of the State and of the public.

These conditions may specify an annual charge payable to the State and amounting to up to kr. 2.00 per electrical horsepower of the power of the installation.

Where a charge for motive power arises in connection with an agreement for the renting of such power, this charge shall be deducted from the charge levied under the present Law.

Where a charge arises for the waterfall from which the motive power is obtained, either in connection with permission to control it or in connection with permission to acquire it, this should be taken into account when determining the charge payable under the present Law.

If the charge is not paid when due, annual interest shall be charged at the rate of 6%. The charge may be enforced by distraint.

Detailed provisions regarding the calculation of the charge and its payment shall be laid down by the appropriate Government Department.

Para. 3.

The level which the voltage must attain for Para. 2 to come into application shall on each occasion be determined by the Crown or a duly authorized person.

Para. 7.

The present Law shall come into force on the 1 January 1897.

Para. 2 sub Para. 1, point 1 and sub Para. 2, as also Para. 3 also apply to Spitzbergen.

1929
24 mai
nr. 4
LAW of 24 May 1929 regarding the supervision of electrical installations, with Supplementary Laws of 7 April, 1933 7 May 1936 and 25 June 1954 No. 3.

Para. 1.

The present Law covers all electrical installations, but not installations for radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony.

Para. 2.

The Crown¹ shall prepare technical regulations governing the design, maintenance and operation of electrical installations. These regulations may contain, inter alia, provisions having the object of preventing electrical installations from exercising an unnecessarily deleterious influence upon their surroundings.

Para. 3.

The Crown² shall, to the extent found necessary, order the public supervision of electrical installations. The persons who exercise such supervision are, in the present Law, designated the Electricity Inspectorate. Instructions for this body shall be prepared by the Crown².

* Paras. 1 and 4 of the Law of 16 May 1896 are replaced by Paras. 2 and 3 of the Law of 24 May 1929, which follows.
Para. 5 regarding the setting up of an Electricity Commission is cancelled by the Law of 16 July 1920.
Para. 6, which contains penal provisions, is cancelled by the Law regarding the coming into force of the Penal Law, dated 22 May 1902.

1. Department of Industry.
2. The Council of the Water Resources and Electricity Board in accordance with the Decree of 4 July 1929.

Para. 4.

1. A charge shall be paid to the Exchequer for the supervision exercised by the Electricity Inspectorate, such charge being determined in accordance with a scale laid down by the Crown with the approval of the Norwegian Parliament. This scale shall contain provisions as to when and by whom the charge shall be paid. No charge is payable for light-current installations.
2. If the charge is not paid when due, annual interest shall be charged at the rate of 6%. The charge carries the same right of distraint in regard to the installation as do taxes in regard to real estate and it can be enforced in the same manner.
3. Special expenses incurred by the Electricity Inspectorate or local inspector in issuing, on behalf of the Broadcasting Organisation, the orders mentioned in Para. 7 (2) sub-Para. 1 of the present Law shall be refunded by the Broadcasting Organisation in accordance with a provision made by the Council of the Waterways and Electricity Board.

Para. 5.

The Electricity Inspectorate shall at all times have unrestricted access to the installations under its supervision. It shall be obliged to show its authorization on request, this being issued by the Council of the Water Resources and Electricity Board. On instructions from the Electricity Inspectorate, the owner of the installation or his representative shall be present during the inspection, and he is obliged to provide the Electricity Inspectorate with all information considered necessary for the Inspectorate to carry out its inspection and to ensure that its orders have been fulfilled, or to calculate the charge mentioned in Para. 4.

Para. 6.

If the Electricity Inspectorate finds that an electrical installation subject to supervision, or any part of such installation, is not constructed in a suitable manner or is not constructed with current regulations or with the plan specified in the official permission (if required) for the installation to be set to work and the conditions regarding technical design contained in that permission, the Electricity Inspectorate has the right to prohibit the continuance of work and to require that such work be repeated, renewed and improved.

Para. 7.

1. When an electrical installation which is subject to supervision is in any part badly or defectively maintained or otherwise in such condition that in the opinion of the Electricity Inspectorate it constitutes a danger to human life or is a danger to property, the Electricity Inspectorate may give orders that its operation be at once stopped and that it be put into a proper condition or removed.
2. In addition, when an electrical installation as under (1) above causes inconvenient electrical interference, the Electricity Inspectorate may give orders that it be at once put into such condition that this interference is as far as possible stopped.

The Council of the Water Resources and Electricity Board may, to the extent considered necessary for the protection of legitimate public interests, issue regulations to the effect that electrical installations, components or apparatus which, in the opinion of the Electricity Inspectorate, constitute a serious hindrance to radio reception, shall not be operated at certain periods of the day or night, unless such hindrance can be prevented by measures ordered by the Electricity Inspectorate pursuant to current regulations.

3. Where an order as under (1) or (2) above is not carried out without delay, the Electricity Inspectorate may cause it to be carried out at the owner's expense. Public expenditure in this connection can be recovered under the same right of distraint upon the installation as exists upon real estate in regard to taxes and recovery can be obtained in the same manner.

Para. 8.

The orders issued by the Electricity Inspectorate shall, in order to be valid, be made in writing or by telegram.

Para. 9.

1. Decisions of the Council of the Water Resources and Electricity Board and of the Electricity Inspectorate in regard to the provisions of the present Law may be the subject of appeals to the Crown.
2. An appeal has a delaying effect, but the authority which has made the decision may, where it is found necessary, order that decision to be put into effect immediately.

Para. 10.

The Crown may determine that owners of certain electrical installations themselves have the duty of supervising the installations connected thereto. This local inspection is subject to the control of the Electricity Inspectorate. In other respects the same provisions apply to local inspection as are laid down in Paras. 5 to 9 of the present Law in regard to the Electricity Inspectorate; the orders for the stopping or removal of an installation (Para. 7 (1)) must, however, be issued by the Electricity Inspectorate, while authorization for local inspection shall be issued by the owner (controller) of the installation concerned.

Para. 11.

1. The Crown may order that certain types or kinds of equipment and apparatus for electrical installation shall be subject to inspection. Equipment and apparatus for which such inspection is ordered may not be sold or used in Norway until the type or kind concerned has been inspected and approved.
2. The vendor must pay a fee for the inspection in accordance with a scale laid down by the appropriate Department.
3. Detailed rules for the putting into effect of these provisions shall be prepared by the Crown.

Para. 12.

1. The Crown may order that the construction or repair of certain electrical installations shall be undertaken by a trained foreman (engineer) and that the operation of certain electrical installations shall be controlled by a trained foreman. The Crown may also decree that fitters working alone on the construction and repair of electrical installations shall possess qualifications specified in detail by the Crown.
2. Detailed rules for the putting into effect of these provisions shall be prepared by the Crown.

Para. 13.

All persons have the duty to keep secret the operating and trade information which may come to their knowledge by reason of their work under the present Law, as also to refrain from imitating the methods and procedures adopted and kept secret by any business owner which may thereby come to their knowledge.

Para. 14.

The breaking of the present Law or of the regulations or rules laid down in accordance with it or any failure to comply with an order or prohibition issued by the Council of the Water Resources and Electricity Board, the Electricity Inspectorate or the local inspector (see Para. 10) under warrant of the present Law or Regulations, or any refusal to afford access to the Electricity Inspectorate, or any failure to provide the information discussed in Para. 5 shall be punished with fines, unless a more stringent penalty falls to be imposed in accordance with the general penal regulations.

Equipment or apparatus which is used, sold or offered for sale, or which may be assumed to be intended for use or sale without having been approved in accordance with rules prepared in accordance with Para. 11, may be confiscated, whether or not the owner is guilty.

Para. 15.

The present Law shall come into force immediately.

The Law of 16 May 1896 Paras. 1 and 4 are cancelled simultaneously, (see Law of 19 July 1912). The Regulations for electrical installations issued under the Law of 16 May 1896 and the supervision system established under Para. 4 of that Law, (see Law of 19 July 1912), together with the charge scale thereby laid down for the approval and inspection of electrical heavy current installations shall, however, remain in force until the Crown shall otherwise determine.

The present Law applies also to Spitzbergen.