

SINGAPORE STANDARD

CP 88 : Part 3 : 2004

(ICS 29.260.10)

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR

Temporary electrical installations

Part 3 : Shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards

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Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Temporary Electrical Installations under the direction of the Electrical and Electronic Standards Committee.

It deals with temporary electrical installations for shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards. It is a revision of Singapore Standard CP 47 : 1989 – “Code of practice for temporary electrical installations for shipbuilding and shiprepairing yards”.

This part of CP 88 is drawn up to supplement the general requirements of Singapore Standard CP 5 – “Code of practice for electrical installations”. In this revision, the basic electrical safety requirements with regard to protection against electric shocks and earthing arrangement are stipulated. In addition, guidelines on the installation of supply cable between shore distribution boards and the main intake switchboard on-board vessel, installation of generating sets, socket-outlet assembly and the use of portable electric hand-held tools and hand-lamps on board vessel are given to address the safety issues associated with these parts of installations.

It is to be noted that for installations where separated extra low voltage (SELV) is used, references shall be made to the general requirements for protection by SELV in Singapore Standard CP 5.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards are subject to periodic review to keep abreast of technological changes and new technical developments. The revisions of Singapore Standards are announced through the issue of either amendment slips or revised editions.*
2. *Compliance with a Singapore Standard does not exempt users from legal obligations.*

Code of practice for temporary electrical installations – Part 3 : Shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards

1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of the code deals principally with the provision of temporary electricity supply from the shore fixed installations or from mobile generating sets to vessel(s) under construction and during repair and conversion work.

This Code covers all temporary electrical installations in the building and repairing of vessels in the yards. It applies to electrical installations set up for the provision of electricity supply during the execution of the works in:

- (a) shipbuilding and repairing yards;
- (b) vessels moored alongside the yards; and
- (c) confined spaces or confined locations or other similar situations on board vessels.

The Code does not cover :

- a) electricity supply for the vessel's electrical installation and any part of such installation set up for the use by the crew on board vessel;
- b) installations operating at voltages exceeding low voltage.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this Code is to protect persons and property against electrical hazards while the vessels are under construction and during repair and conversion. The general requirements of Singapore Standard CP5 shall be read in conjunction with this Code.

This Code shall cover electrical installations and practices generally experienced in the yards under normal safe working environment. For installations in hazardous spaces or zones in vessels which contain flammable and explosive vapours or gases, the recommendations of the skilled person, the safety department of the shipyards or relevant authorities shall be sought prior to the commencement of any electrical installation work.

1.3 Relationship with statutory regulations

This Code is to be implemented in conjunction with other statutory requirements currently in force in the Republic of Singapore and should there be any conflicting requirements in this Code and the Acts and their Regulations, clarification should be sought from the relevant bodies administering the Acts and Regulations.

1.4 Use of established materials, equipment and methods

Only established materials, equipment and methods are considered, but it is not intended to discourage invention or to exclude other materials, equipment and methods affording an equivalent degree of safety which may be developed in the future.