

Definition of a Major Amendment – (Electric)

1.1 All Extra High Voltage work (33 and 132KV)

This includes work on Underground or Overhead circuits, at Substations and includes Faults and Diversions.

1.2 All High Voltage work (1 up to 11kV)

This includes work on Underground or Overhead circuits, at Substations and includes Faults and Diversions.

1.3 All Low Voltage Mains work where the LV Network Operational diagram is altered or extended.

This includes the installation or removal of Link Boxes, Feeder Pillars and also Faults and Diversions that change the LV Network Operational diagram. NOTE: A Low Voltage fault repair involving only one Low Voltage main where the repair does not change the LV Network Operational Diagram is considered a Minor amendment regardless of size or length - therefore this will NOT require registration in SATS.

All 3-phase services that are directly connected to the LV fuses at a Substation or the links at a Feeder Pillar because they will change LV Network Operational diagram.

All 3-phase services that are directly connected to the LV fuses at a Pole Mounted Transformer because they will change LV Network Operational diagram

All 3-phase services (with 95sqmm conductor or larger) if the cable lay is 100m or greater.

NOTE: A 3-phase service (with 95sqmm conductor or larger) which is not connected directly to the fuses at a substation or links at a feeder pillar and is less than 100m in length is NOT treated as a Major amendment.

All 3-phase services (with 95sqmm conductor or larger) if it is envisaged that the service will become a main in the future.

1.4 All Low Voltage Overhead Mains work.

A 3c25sqmm cable when used as a LV Mains cable because it will be shown on the LV Network Operational diagram. All other single-phase services will be classed as Minor amendments and therefore will NOT require registration