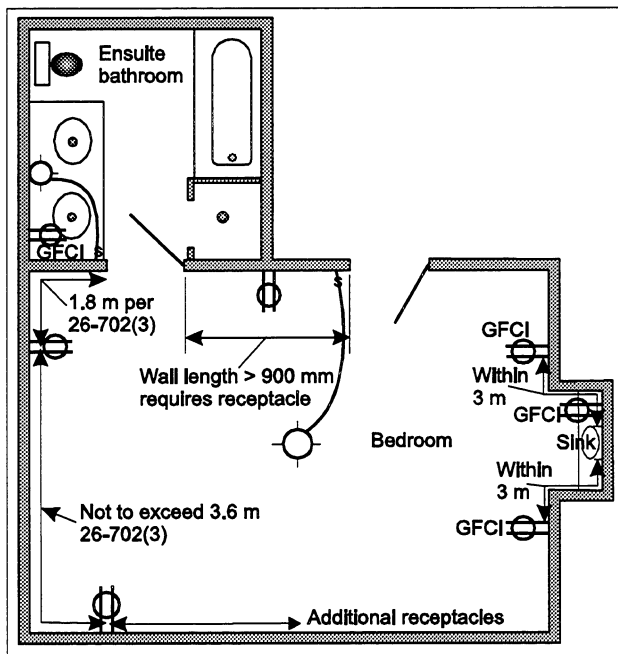


Subrule (13) requires that a receptacle that is located within 3 m of a washbasin, bathtub, or shower stall be protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter. An Appendix B Note has been added to indicate that the 3 m distance does not apply to receptacles where the measurement is taken through an opening fitted with a door. See Figure 26-700(13).



**Figure 26-700(13)**  
**Receptacle Requiring GFCI Protection**

## **26-702 Receptacles in Residential Occupancies (see Appendices B and G)**

There have been many changes to this Rule; hence the Subrule numbering has changed.

Subrule (2), which was Subrule (21), requires all receptacles covered in this Rule to be CSA Configuration 5-15R as shown in Diagram 1. Exemptions from this requirement are listed in Subrule (24).

Subrule (7), which was Subrule (6), has been revised by adding the requirement that when the gas piping or a gas connection outlet has been provided for a free-standing gas range, a receptacle shall be installed behind the free-standing range. This receptacle is permitted to be connected to the branch circuit supplying the receptacle in the eating area of the kitchen. Also, an exception as permitted in Rule 26-706, which allows the use of T-slot 20 A receptacles on a 120 V circuit as an alternative to the multi-wire split receptacle above the counter in the kitchen, has been added.

A new Subrule (9) has been added, listing the areas on the wall behind the kitchen counter work surfaces in which the receptacles required by Subrule (7) are not to be located. These areas include the wall directly behind the kitchen sink and, where receptacles are allowed in the side of the counter work surface for use by persons with physical disabilities, the areas directly in front of the kitchen sink.

The first part of renumbered Subrule (14), which covers the minimum distance from the bathtub or shower stall that the receptacles in bathrooms can be installed, has been revised. The new minimum

distance from the bathtub or shower stall is 1 m where practicable, but the receptacles can now be installed as close as 500 mm to the bathtub or shower stall. This change was incorporated to allow for the different configurations of bathrooms where the 1 m requirement would be impracticable.

Renumbered Subrules (16) and (17) have been revised to clearly set out when receptacles for cord-connected appliances are allowed to be installed in a cupboard, cabinet, or similar enclosure to avoid creating a fire hazard if the appliance is left on and the door closed.

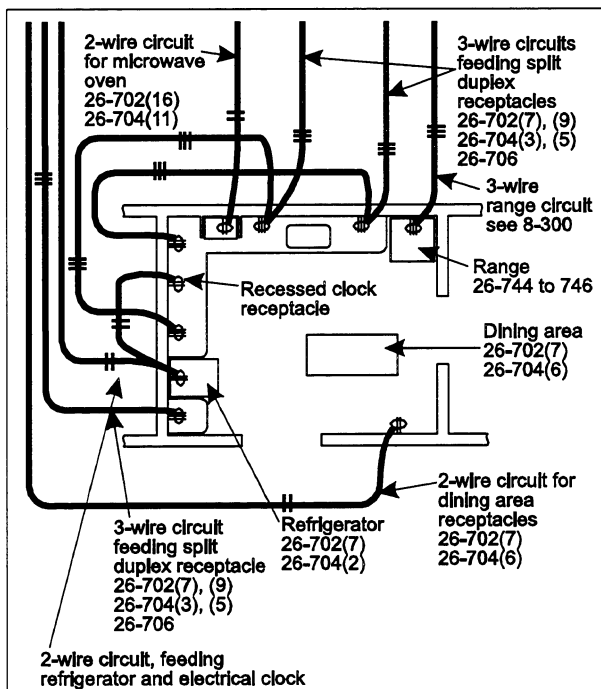
A new Subrule (21) has been added, giving the requirements for using a CSA Configuration 5-20RA duplex receptacle as shown in Diagram 1. The 5-20RA receptacle is allowed to be used provided that the ampacity of the branch circuit supplying such receptacles is not less than 20 A.

Subrule (24) has been revised to clearly set out when a receptacle is to be installed for a cord-connected central vacuum system. The receptacle is to be installed where the complete duct for the central vacuum system is installed. The location of the receptacle should then be easier to determine.

## **26-704 Branch Circuits in Residential Occupancies**

Subrule (6), which requires the receptacle in the dining area forming part of a kitchen to be supplied by a branch circuit that does not supply any other outlets, has been revised. The revision allows the receptacle for the free-standing gas range to be placed on the circuit with the receptacle in the dining area forming part of a kitchen.

Subrule (12) was revised by adding the requirement that each central vacuum system have its own separate branch circuit.

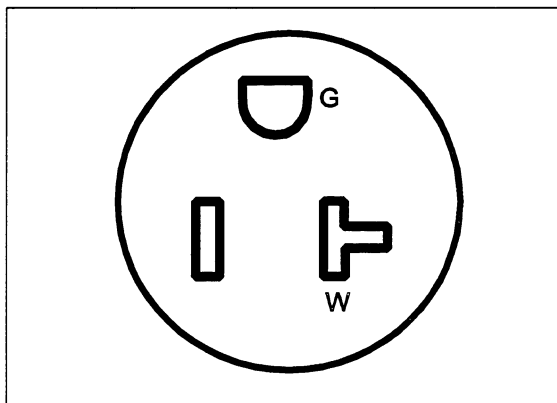


**Figure 26-704**  
**Receptacles In a Kitchen**

### **26-706 Alternative to Split Receptacles and Multi-Wire Branch Circuits in Kitchens (see Appendix B)**

This Rule has been added to harmonize with the National Electric Code by allowing T-slot 20 A receptacles on a 120 V circuit as an alternative to the

multi-wire split receptacle above the counters in the kitchen.



**Figure 26-706**  
**Single/Duplex Receptacle 5-20RA**

### ***Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances***

#### **26-742 Rating of Portable Appliances**

This Rule was deleted since the Part II Standards cover the input rating of portable electric heating and cooking appliances used on 115 V, 15 A branch circuits.

#### **26-742 Separate Built-In Cooking Units**

Subrules (1) and (3) have been deleted, as they referred to the separate panel for the necessary overcurrent protection that was once required as part of a built-in cooking unit.

#### **26-744 Supply Connections for Appliances**

Subrule (2) has been deleted as it referred to the

separate panel that was once required as part of a built-in cooking unit.

### **26-746 Appliances Exceeding 1500 W**

Subrule (3) was revised by deleting the reference to the overcurrent devices that were once required as part of a built-in cooking unit.

## ***Heating Equipment***

### **26-806 Heating Equipment Rated 400 000 Btuh or Less (see Appendix B)**

A new Subrule (3) was added to cover the requirements for the electrical power requirements on water heaters using gaseous fuels, such as high-efficiency gas-fired water heaters, as Subrule (1) does not apply to power requirements for gas-fired water heaters.

## **Section 28**

## ***Motors and Generators***

### ***Overcurrent Protection***

### **28-206 Grouping of Motors on a Single Branch Circuit**

Paragraph (c)(ii) was revised by adding the method of calculating the maximum overcurrent device size for a group of machine tool or woodworking machine motors being protected by a single set of overcurrent devices. The revision does not affect the requirement that the maximum setting of the overcurrent devices must not exceed 200 A at 250 V or less, or 100 A at voltages from 251 to 750 V.

Paragraph (f) was added to allow more than one motor on a piece of refrigerant equipment to be on a single branch circuit, where the branch circuit has a maximum voltage of 120 V and is protected at a maximum of 20 A. Also, each motor's horsepower rating must not be greater than 1 hp with a maximum full load current not exceeding 6 A.

### ***Overload and Overheating Protection***

#### **28-306 Rating or Trip Selection of Overload Devices**

Subrule (1) was revised to refer to both the fixed and adjustable types of motor overload devices when calculating their maximum rating.

#### **28-316 Types of Overheating Protection (see Appendix B)**

Subrule (2), which covered the requirements for marking motors with inherent overheating protection, was deleted, as the marking requirements are covered in the Standards covering the equipment.

### ***Hermetic Refrigerant Motor-Compressors***

#### **28-710 Overload Protection**

Paragraph (c) was revised by deleting the word "acceptable." This removes the requirement for an inspector to decide when overload protection used with approved assemblies comprising one or more motor compressors with or without other loads in combination are acceptable.

## **Section 30**

### ***Installation of Lighting Equipment***

#### ***Interior Lighting Equipment***

##### **30-104 Protection (see Appendix B)**

The Rule has been revised to require that luminaires, lampholders, and lighting track not be connected to a branch circuit protected by overcurrent devices rated or set at more than:

- (a) 15 A in dwelling units; or
- (b) 15 A in other than dwelling units, where the input voltage exceeds 347 V nominal; or
- (c) 20 A in other than dwelling units, where the input voltage does not exceed 347 V nominal.

In other than dwelling units, the rating of the overcurrent devices may be increased to 40 A where the load is:

- (i) Luminaires and lampholders of the incandescent mogul base type; or
- (ii) High-intensity discharge (HID) luminaires, with or without auxiliary lighting systems, where the input voltage does not exceed 120 V nominal; or
- (iii) Tungsten halogen luminaires with double-ended lampholders, where the input voltage does not exceed 240 V nominal; or
- (iv) Luminaires provided with an integral overcurrent device rated at not more than 15 A, where the input voltage does not exceed 120 V nominal.

The sizing of overcurrent protection for lighting branch circuits is now dependent on the type of installation (dwelling or non-dwelling unit) and the operating voltage of the luminaire.



## ***Installation of Lighting Equipment***

### **30-300 Live Parts**

Subrule (2), which prohibited lampholders and switches having exposed accessible terminals from being installed in metal luminaire-canopies or in open bases of portable lamps, has been deleted. This is because the construction details of luminaires and portable lamps are covered in a Part II Standard.

### **30-302 Supports**

A new Subrule (5) has been added, requiring that rigid PVC boxes not be used for the support of luminaires unless they are marked as being suitable for the purpose. This addition clarifies the intent of Rule 12-1116 on the support of luminaires.

### **30-304 Outlet Boxes to be Covered**

Subrule (2), which covered the use of noncombustible material between the luminaire-canopy or pan and the edge of the outlet box, has been deleted. This is because the construction details of luminaires and portable lamps are covered in CSA Standard C22.2 No. 9.0.

### **30-312 Luminaire as a Raceway**

Subrule (1) has been revised by deleting Paragraph (b), which removes the requirement for an inspector to decide when the wiring method between luminaires is acceptable.

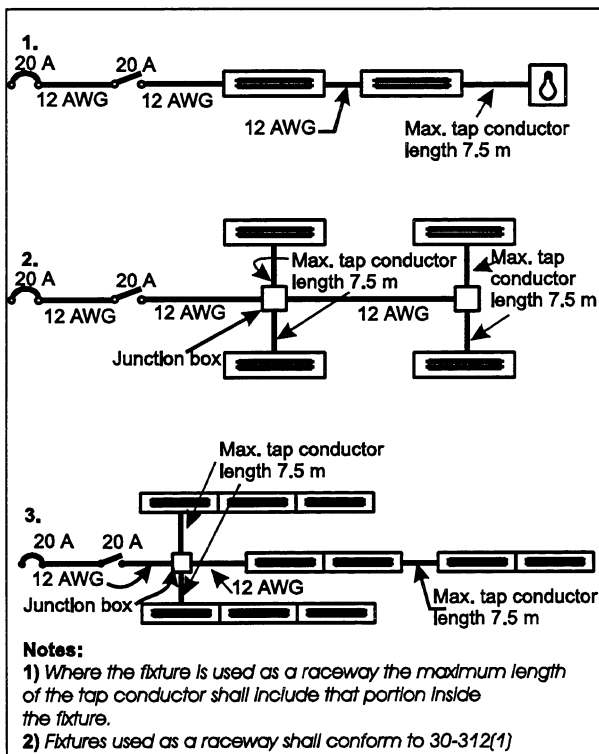
## ***Wiring of Lighting Equipment***

### **30-400 Wiring of Luminaires**

Subrule (2), which covered the making of joints or taps in the arm or stem of a luminaire, has been deleted. This is because the construction details of luminaires are covered in CSA Standard C22.2 No. 9.0.

### **30-414 Tap Connection Conductors**

Size reductions of conductors in distribution systems usually occur in switchboards and panelboards or at splitters, and generally the upstream overcurrent device is too large to protect the smaller conductor from overload or short circuit. The simplest solution is to provide a suitably sized fuse or circuit breaker ahead of the smaller conductor, but this is sometimes inconvenient or prohibitively expensive. Experience has shown that in certain circumstances the smaller conductor, or tap, may perform safely when the rating of the overcurrent device protecting it is greater than the ampacity of the tap. This Rule has been added to cover the sizing of a tap conductor in lighting branch circuits. A tap conductor sized no smaller than a No. 14 AWG may be used as a tap conductor from a 20 A branch circuit to feed single luminaires or end-to-end mounted luminaires. The No. 14 AWG tap conductor should not be longer than 7.5 m and should have an ampacity no less than the rating of the luminaires that the tap conductor feeds.



(Continued)

**Figure 30-414**  
**Examples of Tap Conductors**