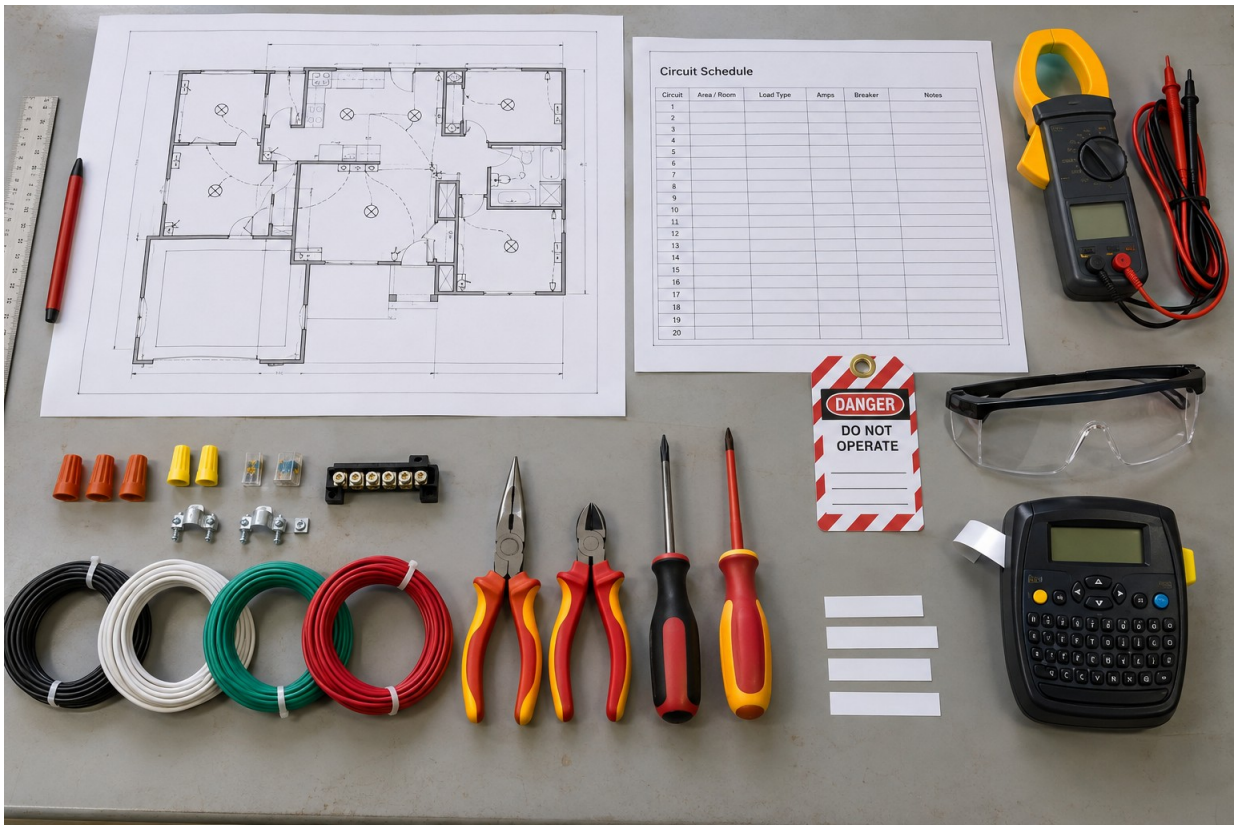
CARR TECHNICAL LEARNING SERIES

Practical Building Wiring From Start to Finish

Residential Commercial and Industrial Training Guide



Original object-only CARR instructional photograph.

STUDENT AND PRACTITIONER TRAINING BOOK

Original diagrams • Worked applications • Supervised practicals • Regulation citations

For training and project preparation in Guyana with NFPA 70 guidance

FREE EDUCATIONAL EDITION - NOT FOR RESALE

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Publication Information

Field	Information
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Publisher	CARR Consultancy and Engineering Services
Edition	First illustrated free educational edition, 2026
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Website	CARR free educational books website
ISBN	To be assigned

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This publication is educational information, not legal advice, an electrical permit, a construction drawing, a method statement for live work, a Certificate of Inspection or utility authorisation. Mr. R.A. Singh's author credit and academic or private-sector experience do not represent registration as a licensed electrical contractor or inspector. Actual work must be assessed, designed, installed, tested, inspected and approved by the persons and authorities required for the project and location. The current instructions of the Government Electrical Inspectorate, Guyana Power and Light, the authority having jurisdiction, the project professionals and equipment manufacturers take priority over this book.

Safety Notice

Electrical work can cause shock, arc flash, burns, fire, explosion, equipment damage and death. De-energise, isolate all sources, lock out, tag, prove the tester, verify absence of voltage, and control

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stored or alternate energy before contact. Only competent authorised persons may perform the work for which they are qualified. Learners must use supervised, purpose-built training equipment. No reader should perform live work because a procedure appears in this book.

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How to Use This Book

The book follows a complete project rather than a collection of disconnected wiring tricks. Each chapter begins with decisions and evidence, moves through a worked application, and ends with a practical exercise that can be completed safely on drawings or a de-energised training board.

Stage	What the learner does
1 Read	Study the purpose, safety boundary and local approval requirement.
2 Plan	Prepare drawings, schedules, questions and hold points.
3 Calculate	Use documented inputs and show units and assumptions.
4 Practise	Work only on de-energised or purpose-built training equipment under supervision.
5 Verify	Inspect, test, record and correct under an approved method.
6 Cite	Use the chapter citation trail to check the current official source.

Edition control. Regulations, standards and utility rules change. Confirm the current adopted requirements before every real project. The reference date for the online sources in this edition is 21 September 2026.

Course Map

Chapter	Learning focus
01	Legal Roles Safety and the Approval Path
02	Survey Brief and Electrical Drawings
03	Supply Service and Metering Coordination
04	Load Assessment and Circuit Planning
05	Conductors Cables and Voltage Drop
06	Overcurrent Ground Fault and Surge Protection
07	Grounding Bonding and Equipotential Safety
08	Containment Boxes Supports and Workmanship
09	Residential Building Wiring
10	Commercial Building Wiring
11	Industrial Power and Motor Installations
12	Panels Switchboards Transformers and Generators
13	Renewable Energy Storage and Special Loads
14	Inspection Testing and Commissioning
15	Handover Records and Owner Training
16	Maintenance Fault Reporting and Safe Alterations

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Regulatory Hierarchy and Citation Method

A source citation identifies where a requirement or guidance topic came from; it does not copy protected standards text. The following hierarchy must be applied with professional judgement. When sources conflict, obtain a written ruling from the authority responsible for the project.

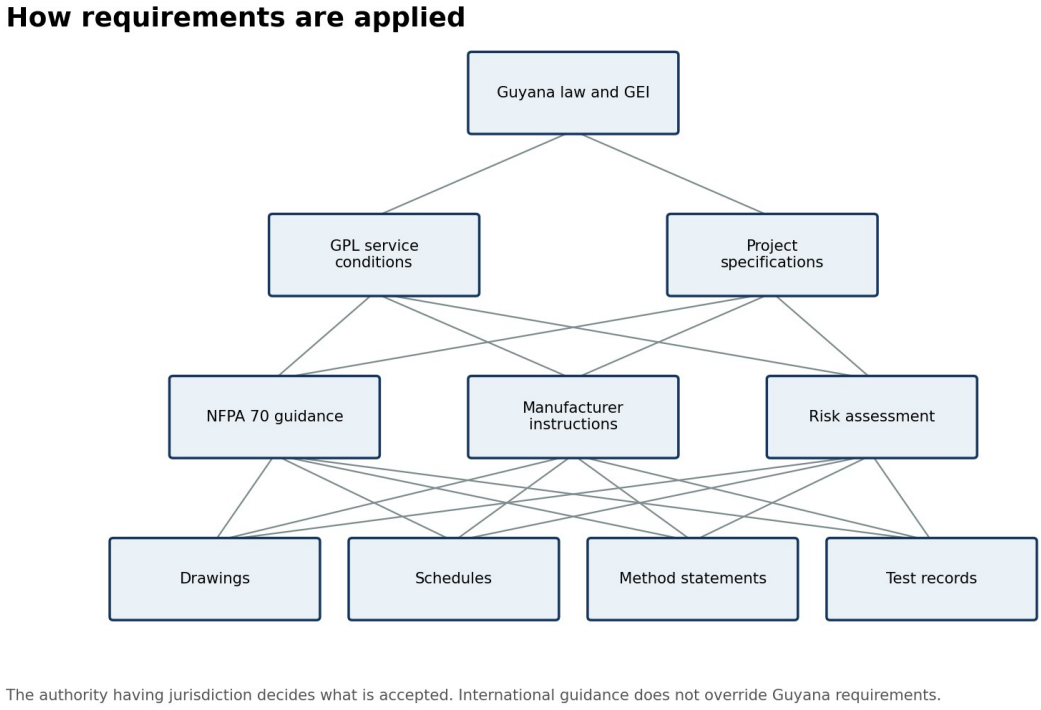

Figure F.1 Original CARR hierarchy for applying requirements.

Tag	Source and use
[GY-GEI]	Official Government Electrical Inspectorate role, licensed-contractor, inspection and Certificate of Inspection process.
[GY-ACT]	Electricity Sector Reform Act, Chapter 56:01, including public-supply and safety-regulation framework.
[GPL-SVC]	GPL service application and change-service information.
[GPL-PV]	GPL published requirements for grid-tied photovoltaic interconnection.
[NFPA-70]	NFPA 70 National Electrical Code, 2026 edition, used as international technical guidance unless adopted or accepted by the authority.

NFPA states that the 2026 edition is the current edition and supersedes the 2023 edition. The edition adopted or accepted for a particular project may differ. Use the official text or NFPA LiNK for exact article and section language; this book intentionally provides paraphrases and topic references only. [NFPA-70]

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CHAPTER 01

Legal Roles Safety and the Approval Path

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Separate education, design, installation, inspection and utility responsibilities.
- Follow the Guyana GEI and GPL approval path.
- Plan safe de-energised practical work and controlled testing.

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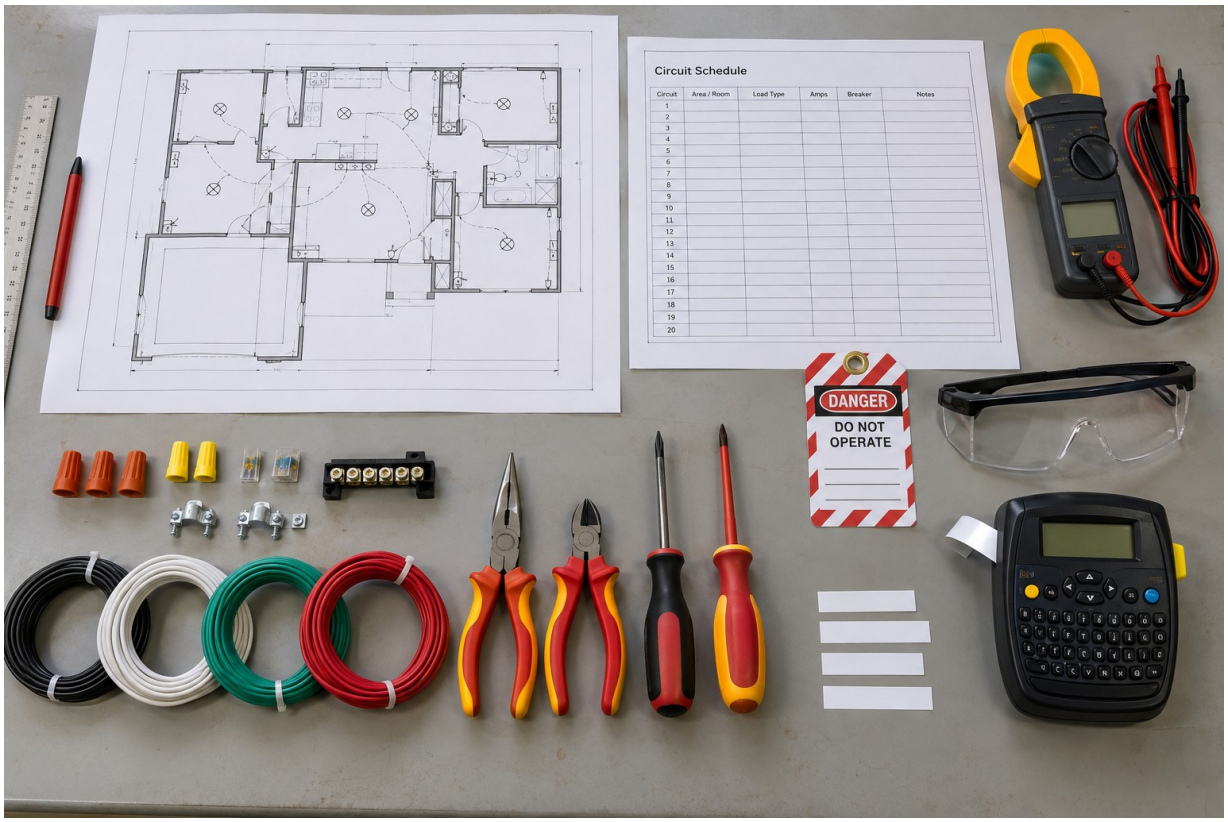

Original CARR instructional image: legal roles safety and the approval path training context.

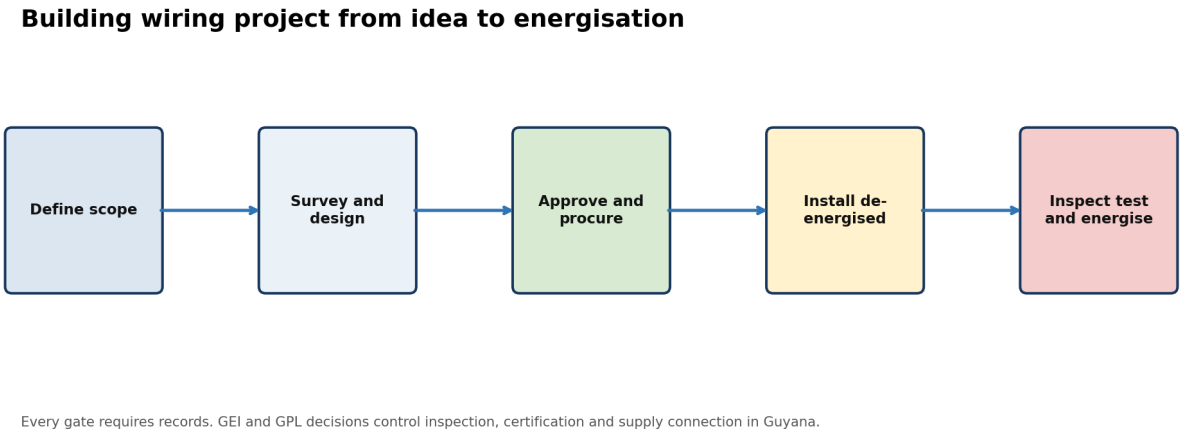

Figure 1.1 Original CARR diagram for legal roles safety and the approval path.

The legal boundary

A building wiring project is not complete merely because lamps and outlets operate. The work must satisfy the applicable law, the Government Electrical Inspectorate, the public supplier, the approved project documents and the equipment manufacturer's instructions. In Guyana, GEI identifies itself as the electrical safety authority and regulatory body. Its published process requires

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a registered licensed electrical contractor to wire the building and apply for inspection. The Certificate of Inspection is then used when applying to GPL for service. [GY-GEI]

Competence and authorisation

The owner, designer, contractor, inspector and utility have different duties. A learner may prepare drawings, schedules, estimates and de-energised training assemblies under supervision. Only persons with the required licence, competence and authority should undertake work that the law or the project reserves for them. This book cannot issue a permit, approve a design, certify an installation or authorise energisation.

Stop-work conditions

Stop when the supply cannot be positively isolated, the source is uncertain, an enclosure may contain exposed live parts, test equipment is unsuitable, drawings conflict with site conditions, water or structural damage is present, or the work would disturb utility seals. Escalate the condition to the responsible licensed contractor or inspector.

Field workflow

Step or item	Responsible focus	Record or decision
1	Owner	Defines use, budget, future loads and site access
2	Designer	Produces coordinated calculations, drawings and specifications
3	Licensed contractor	Plans, installs, records and applies for inspection
4	GEI	Inspects and issues the applicable certification when compliant
5	GPL	Assesses the service and installs or changes metering under its requirements

Worked application

A shop owner asks a handyman to install a new panel and call GPL afterward. The correct response is to pause the work, appoint the appropriate designer and licensed contractor, establish the service requirements with GPL, submit the job through GEI, correct inspection findings, obtain the Certificate of Inspection, and then complete the GPL application. The sequence protects the owner and prevents concealed noncompliant work.

Supervised practical

Activity. Project responsibility map

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

1. Use a fictional building brief.

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2. List the owner, designer, contractor, inspector, utility and equipment supplier.
3. Write one decision each role may make and one decision it may not make.
4. Mark every point where work must stop for review.
5. Have a qualified instructor approve the map.

Evidence to submit. Completed responsibility map and approval-gate list.

Review and apply

6. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in legal roles safety and the approval path.
7. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
8. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
9. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] Ministry of Public Works GEI role, licensing, inspection and Certificate of Inspection process; [GY-ACT] Electricity Sector Reform Act, Cap. 56:01; [NFPA-70] NFPA 70, 2026 edition overview and scope.

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CHAPTER 02

Survey Brief and Electrical Drawings

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Convert an occupancy brief into a controlled load list.
- Coordinate electrical routes with structure, plumbing, HVAC and fire systems.
- Prepare drawings that can be checked and revised.

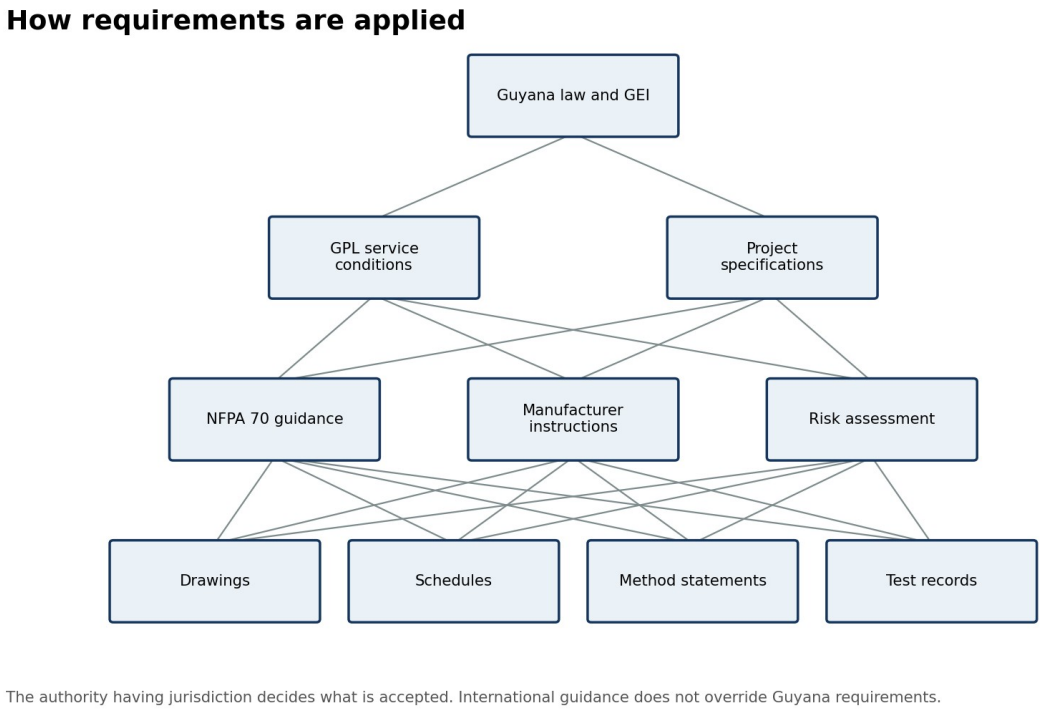

Figure 2.1 Original CARR diagram for survey brief and electrical drawings.

Start with how the building will be used

Record occupancy, operating hours, wet or corrosive areas, machinery, cooling, pumps, cooking, computers, accessibility needs, emergency arrangements, future expansion and environmental exposure. Residential, commercial and industrial projects can use similar drafting methods, but their risks and approval requirements are not interchangeable.

Site survey

Confirm dimensions, construction materials, existing services, possible supply point, equipment locations, escape routes, fire-rated elements and maintainable access. Photograph only with permission and do not include private documents or people without consent. Treat every existing conductor as live until a competent person proves otherwise.

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Drawing set

A useful set normally includes a site or floor plan, lighting and power layouts, one-line or riser diagram, panel schedules, equipment connection details, earthing and bonding details, cable or conduit schedules, specifications, legend and revision record. Show design status so a preliminary drawing cannot be mistaken for construction issue.

Field workflow

Step or item	Responsible focus	Record or decision
Document	Purpose	Control
Electrical layout	Location and circuit intent	Revision, scale and legend
One-line diagram	Distribution relationships	Ratings and source notes
Panel schedule	Circuit allocation	Load, phase and device references
Specification	Materials and workmanship	Edition, approvals and substitutions

Worked application

A two-storey mixed-use building has a grocery on the ground floor and an apartment above. The survey separates dwelling loads, shop refrigeration, lighting, signage, water pumping and future air-conditioning. It also records that the shop and dwelling may need separate metering or distribution. No assumption is made until GPL and GEI requirements are confirmed.

Supervised practical

Activity. Prepare a coordinated concept plan

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

10. Sketch a simple 10 m by 8 m fictional building.
11. Add rooms, fixed equipment and the proposed distribution location.
12. Overlay plumbing and HVAC routes.
13. Move electrical routes away from conflicts and inaccessible spaces.
14. Add a legend, revision block and 'TRAINING CONCEPT - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION'.

Evidence to submit. One plan, one legend and one coordination checklist.

Review and apply

15. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in survey brief and electrical drawings.
16. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
17. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
18. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

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Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] GEI inspection and licensing process; [GY-ACT] Cap. 56:01 provisions for safety regulations and records; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC general installation and planning framework.

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CHAPTER 03

Supply Service and Metering Coordination

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Confirm rather than assume supply characteristics.
- Define the service point, metering and main isolation concept.
- Prepare the documents needed for GEI and GPL coordination.

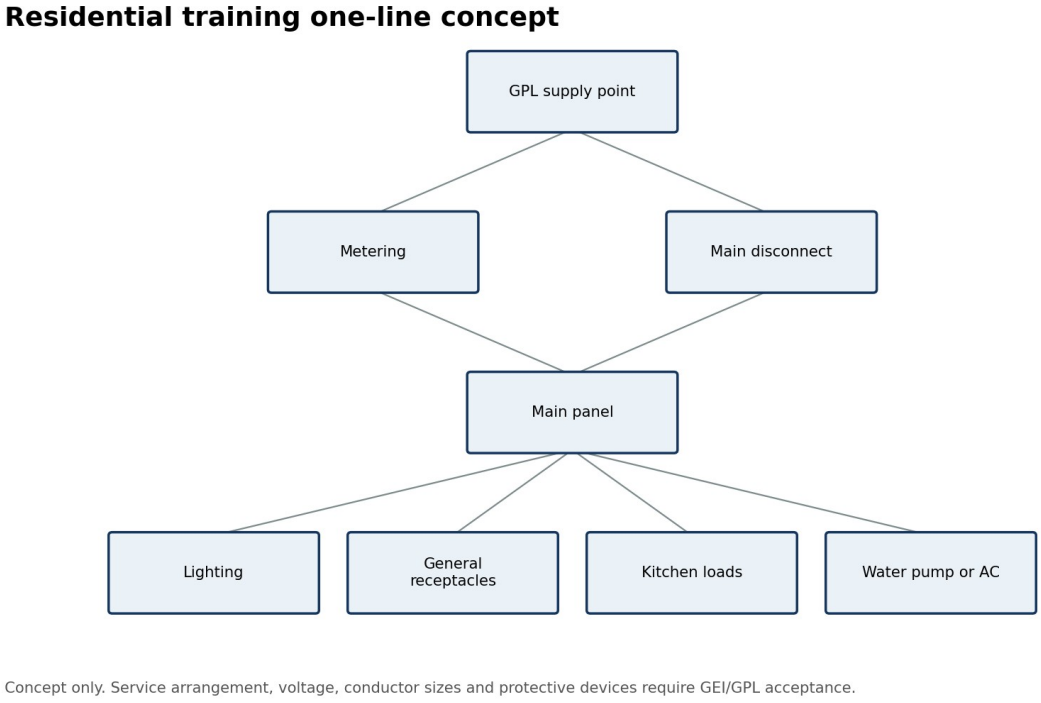

Figure 3.1 Original CARR diagram for supply service and metering coordination.

Confirm the supply

Before final design, obtain the available voltage, phase, frequency, service capacity, prospective fault information where provided, connection method and metering arrangement from the responsible authority or utility. Guyana installations may encounter different existing arrangements; a book cannot determine the supply at a particular property.

Service boundary

Show what belongs to GPL and what belongs to the customer. Do not move seals, meters or utility conductors. Provide safe access, working space and weather protection as required by the accepted service arrangement. The meter location and service route must be agreed rather than improvised after construction.

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Application path

GEI's published process places the licensed contractor and inspection before the GPL service application. The owner takes the Certificate of Inspection, identification and property document to GPL, after which GPL assesses the wiring and meter request. [GY-GEI]

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Input	Evidence
Supply characteristics	Written utility confirmation or approved service information
Ownership boundary	One-line diagram and responsibility schedule
Meter location	Approved layout and accessible mounting location
Inspection status	GEI record and Certificate of Inspection
Connection	GPL assessment and authorised installation

Worked application

A 60 kVA design cannot be finalised only from the connected load. The designer checks the intended demand, available service, phase arrangement, voltage, transformer or network constraints, fault duty and metering. If GPL cannot provide the assumed arrangement, the design is revised before procurement.

Supervised practical

Activity. Service document pack

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

19. Prepare a fictional owner information sheet.
20. Draw the proposed property line, service route, meter and main disconnect.
21. List questions for GPL and GEI.
22. Create a document register for application, drawing, inspection and certificate records.
23. Mark all utility-owned equipment 'DO NOT ALTER'.

Evidence to submit. Service concept drawing and application checklist.

Review and apply

24. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in supply service and metering coordination.
25. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
26. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
27. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

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Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] Guyana electricity application sequence; [GPL-SVC] GPL services page; [GY-ACT] Cap. 56:01 and public supply framework; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC service and disconnect guidance.

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CHAPTER 04

Load Assessment and Circuit Planning

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Create connected-load and demand schedules.
- Calculate single-phase and three-phase design current.
- Group circuits for safety, operation and maintenance.

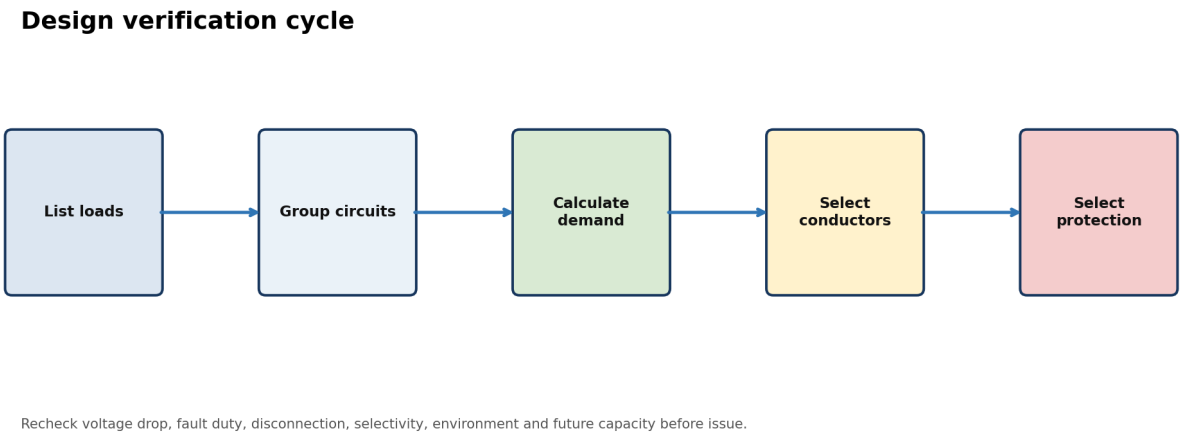

Figure 4.1 Original CARR diagram for load assessment and circuit planning.

Connected load is not automatically design demand

List nameplate or specified loads, their supply, phase, power factor, duty and likelihood of simultaneous operation. Apply only demand or diversity factors accepted by the governing design basis. Keep residential, commercial and industrial assumptions clearly separated.

Basic calculations

For a single-phase load, current is approximately power divided by voltage times power factor. For a balanced three-phase load, current is approximately power divided by square root of three times line voltage times power factor and efficiency. Use nameplate data and the manufacturer's instructions when available.

Circuit grouping

Group loads so one fault does not remove more service than necessary. Consider life safety, refrigeration, computers, motors, HVAC, wet areas, outdoor equipment, emergency systems and critical processes. Allow for phase balance, maintenance isolation, future capacity and clear identification.

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Field workflow

Step or item	Responsible focus	Record or decision
Load	Input	Training current
Water heater	4.5 kW, 240 V, PF 1.0	18.75 A
Single-phase AC	2.4 kW input, 240 V, PF 0.90	11.1 A
Three-phase motor	15 kW output, 400 V, PF 0.85, efficiency 0.90	28.3 A
Lighting group	1.2 kW, 120 V, PF 0.95	10.5 A

Worked application

For the three-phase motor example, I = 15,000 / (1.732 x 400 x 0.85 x 0.90) = 28.3 A. This is only the calculated operating current. Final conductor and protective-device selection must also consider starting current, motor rules, temperature, grouping, installation method, voltage drop, fault duty and manufacturer data.

Supervised practical

Activity. Build a load schedule

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

28. Choose a fictional house, shop and workshop.
29. List each fixed load and its nameplate information.
30. Calculate basic current without applying unapproved diversity.
31. Propose circuit groups and explain operational consequences.
32. Have the assumptions checked before any equipment selection.

Evidence to submit. Three load schedules with assumptions and unresolved questions.

Review and apply

33. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in load assessment and circuit planning.
34. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
35. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
36. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] NFPA 70, 2026 edition load calculation, branch-circuit, feeder and service guidance; [GY-GEI] code-compliant installation certification; project-approved design criteria.

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CHAPTER 05

Conductors Cables and Voltage Drop

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Select conductors by a documented process rather than habit.
- Recognise derating and environmental influences.
- Check voltage drop as a design performance issue.

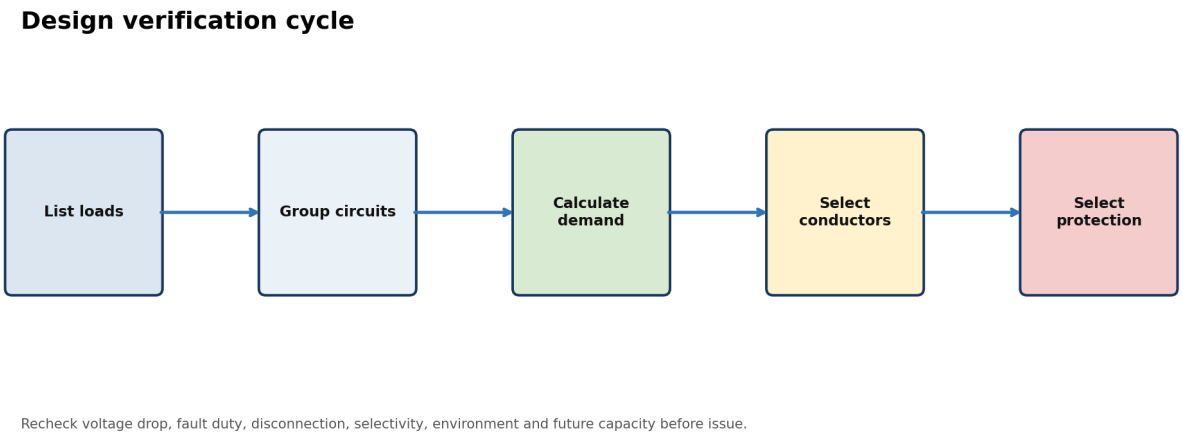

Figure 5.1 Original CARR diagram for conductors cables and voltage drop.

Selection chain

A conductor must suit the system voltage, design current, protective device, installation method, ambient temperature, grouping, insulation, termination temperature, mechanical protection, short-circuit duty and environment. The smallest apparent cable is not necessarily acceptable.

Guyana conditions

Heat, humidity, flooding, salt air, insects, sunlight and corrosion can shorten installation life. Select listed or accepted materials for the location, seal entries appropriately, support cables, prevent water traps and separate incompatible metals. Equipment marked for dry indoor use does not become suitable outdoors because it is under a small roof.

Voltage drop

Voltage drop affects motor starting, lighting and equipment performance. Calculate the run using the approved conductor data and actual circuit length. Long runs may require larger conductors even when ampacity is adequate. Record the design limit and method instead of relying on a rule of thumb.

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Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Check	Question
Ampacity	Can the cable carry the design current after all correction factors?
Protection	Will the device protect the conductor and clear faults?
Voltage drop	Will equipment receive acceptable voltage at design and starting conditions?
Environment	Is the wiring method suitable for wet, corrosive, hot or exposed locations?
Terminations	Are conductor material, size, temperature rating and lug range compatible?

Worked application

A long pump circuit passes the basic ampacity check but gives unacceptable starting voltage at the motor. The correction is not to increase the breaker. Recalculate conductor size, route length, starting method and supply conditions, then coordinate the revised design with protection and manufacturer limits.

Supervised practical

Activity. Compare wiring methods

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

37. Collect approved samples of conduit, cable, glands, boxes and supports.
38. Record markings and intended locations.
39. Create hot, wet, corrosive and mechanically exposed scenarios on paper.
40. Select a candidate wiring method for each and state what evidence is still required.
41. Do not energise or install the samples in a building.

Evidence to submit. Material comparison sheet and evidence list.

Review and apply

42. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in conductors cables and voltage drop.
43. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
44. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
45. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC conductor, ampacity, wiring-method and voltage-drop guidance; manufacturer instructions; [GY-GEI] inspection for code-compliant installations.

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CHAPTER 06

Overcurrent Ground Fault and Surge Protection

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Match protection to conductors, equipment and system conditions.
- Distinguish overload, short-circuit and ground-fault protection.
- Document device ratings, fault duty and coordination.

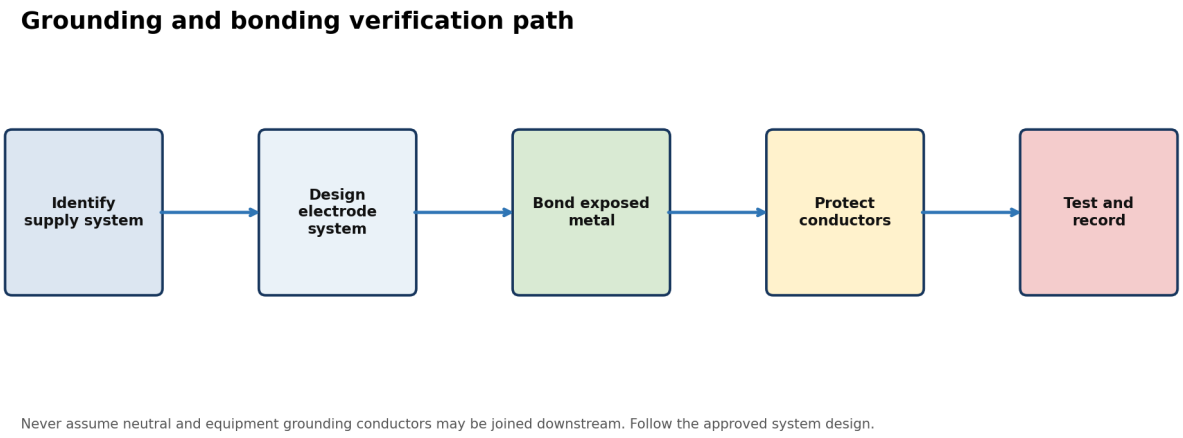

Figure 6.1 Original CARR diagram for overcurrent ground fault and surge protection.

Protection objectives

Protect people, conductors and equipment against conditions the selected device is designed to detect. A breaker rating alone does not prove suitability. Verify voltage rating, poles, interrupting rating, trip characteristic, conductor protection, enclosure and the interaction with upstream and downstream devices.

Ground-fault and personnel protection

The required protective method depends on occupancy, location, equipment and the governing edition. Wet areas, outdoors, kitchens, bathrooms, construction areas and particular equipment demand careful attention. Use only accepted devices and test them as instructed. Never bypass nuisance tripping; investigate the cause.

Surges and sensitive equipment

Assess lightning exposure, utility events, switching surges and sensitive electronic loads. Surge protective devices require correct type, rating, location, lead length, bonding and upstream protection. They supplement rather than replace grounding, bonding and correct wiring.

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Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Device property	Design question
Continuous current	Does the rating coordinate with load and conductor?
Interrupting rating	Can it safely clear the available fault current?
Trip curve	Will it operate for faults without unwanted loss during normal starting?
Ground-fault function	Is the class/type suitable for the location and equipment?
Selectivity	Will the nearest device clear the fault where continuity is required?

Worked application

A replacement breaker has the same ampere rating as the original but a lower interrupting rating. It is not equivalent. The available fault current and equipment listing must be checked, and the replacement must be accepted for the panel and duty.

Supervised practical

Activity. Protection schedule exercise

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

46. Use a fictional one-line diagram.
47. Record load, conductor, device poles, current rating and interrupting rating fields.
48. Add columns for ground-fault and surge protection.
49. Flag every blank item as unresolved rather than guessing.
50. Review the schedule with a competent instructor.

Evidence to submit. Protection schedule with unresolved-items register.

Review and apply

51. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in overcurrent ground fault and surge protection.
52. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
53. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
54. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC overcurrent, ground-fault, surge and equipment-rating guidance; [GY-ACT] safety protection against defective or dangerous installations; [GY-GEI] inspection and testing duties.

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CHAPTER 07

Grounding Bonding and Equipotential Safety

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Explain grounding and bonding as different but related functions.
- Trace the intended fault-current path.
- Plan electrodes and bonding around the confirmed supply system.

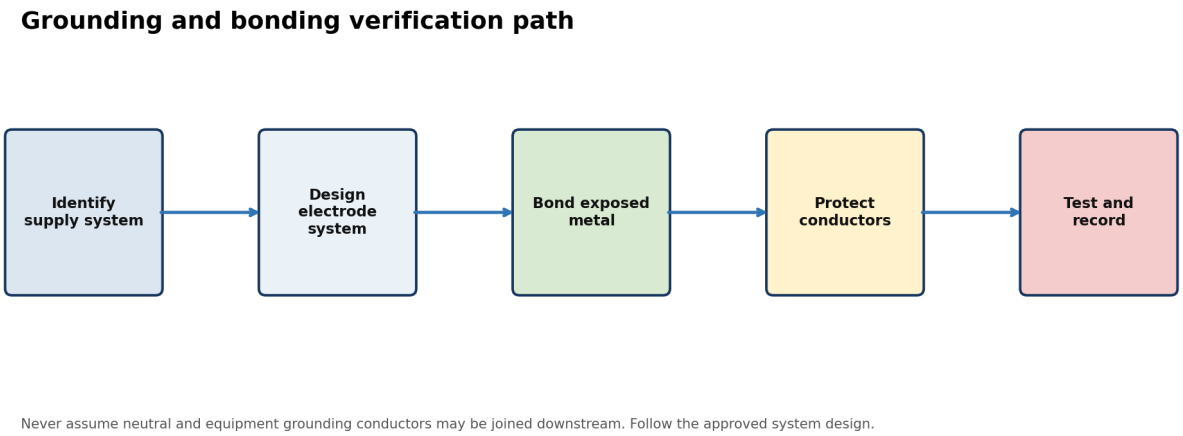

Figure 7.1 Original CARR diagram for grounding bonding and equipotential safety.

Grounding versus bonding

Grounding connects the system to earth for defined system and surge functions. Bonding joins conductive parts to maintain continuity and provide an effective path for fault current. Earth alone is not a substitute for the required equipment grounding or bonding path.

Know the system before connecting

The location of any neutral-to-ground connection depends on the approved supply and separately derived system arrangement. Incorrect downstream connections can put normal current on metalwork. Confirm the design and do not copy a connection from another building.

Electrodes and metal systems

Coordinate electrodes, structural steel, water systems, lightning protection and other conductive services. Use compatible connectors and protect connections from corrosion and damage. Record concealed electrode work before concrete or backfill hides it.

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Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Item	Record
Supply system	Source, conductor arrangement and approved bonding point
Electrodes	Type, location, connection and test information
Equipment bonding	Conductor or raceway path and continuity
Other metal systems	Required bonding or separation decision
Inspection evidence	Photos, drawing revision and test record

Worked application

An installer finds neutral and equipment grounding bars joined in a downstream panel. The correct action is to stop, identify the supply and feeder arrangement, compare it with the approved design, test under a controlled procedure, and correct the installation through the licensed contractor. Simply copying the main service connection could create parallel neutral current paths.

Supervised practical

Activity. Fault-path tracing board

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

55. Use only a disconnected low-voltage training board.
56. Identify source, protective device, load enclosure and bonding path.
57. Trace the intended fault-current loop with coloured cord.
58. Open one bonding link and explain why the protective device may not operate correctly.
59. Restore the board and have the instructor verify it.

Evidence to submit. Annotated fault-path diagram and instructor sign-off.

Review and apply

60. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in grounding bonding and equipotential safety.
61. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
62. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
63. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC grounding and bonding guidance; [GY-ACT] protection of persons and property; [GY-GEI] code-compliant inspection and testing.

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CHAPTER 08

Containment Boxes Supports and Workmanship

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Set out routes before drilling or cutting.
- Install containment and boxes without structural or service conflicts.
- Protect conductors from water, edges, heat and mechanical damage.

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Original CARR instructional image: containment boxes supports and workmanship training context.

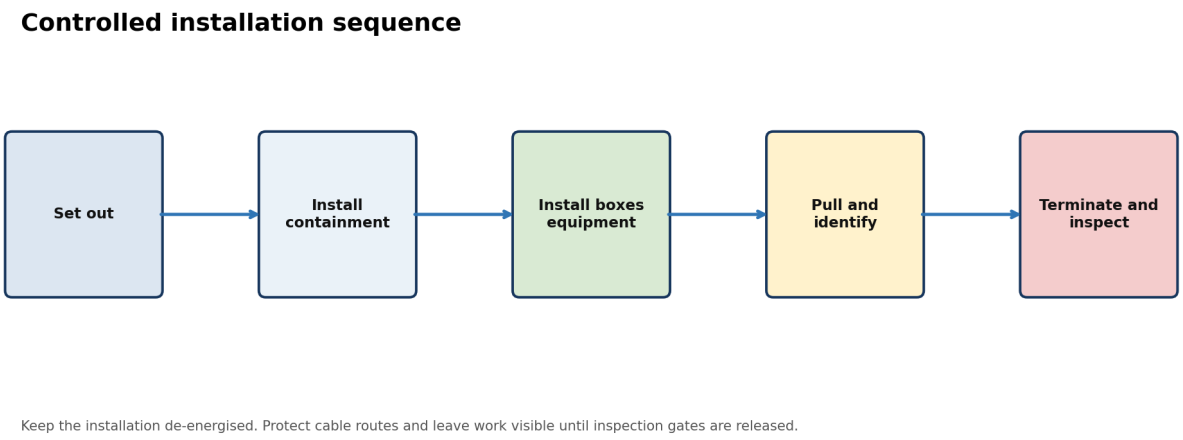

Figure 8.1 Original CARR diagram for containment boxes supports and workmanship.

Set out first

Transfer the approved drawing to site, confirm dimensions and mark routes. Coordinate before cutting structural members or fire-rated construction. Keep work accessible for inspection and future maintenance. Do not conceal unresolved changes.

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Containment

Select conduit, trunking, tray, cable and fittings as a system. Maintain bend quality, fill limits, support spacing, expansion provisions, bonding continuity, drainage and pull access according to the approved method and product instructions. Avoid improvised fittings and mixed components that are not intended to work together.

Boxes and equipment

Mount equipment plumb, level, supported and accessible. Protect conductor entries, close unused openings and maintain enclosure ratings. Use barriers and separation where different systems share a space only when accepted by the design and product listing.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Inspection point	Acceptable evidence
Route	Matches drawing or approved change
Supports	Correct type, spacing and substrate
Bends and entries	No damage; suitable bushings or glands
Wet/exposed locations	Accepted enclosure and sealing method
Concealed work	Photo and hold-point release before closing

Worked application

A conduit route conflicts with a plumbing line. The installer does not force the raceway into a sharp bend or drill a structural member. The conflict is recorded, the route is redesigned, and the drawing is revised before work continues.

Supervised practical

Activity. De-energised rough-in panel

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

64. Build a small timber or metal training frame.
65. Mark box and route locations from a supplied drawing.
66. Install boxes and short containment sections with approved supports.
67. Check alignment, bend quality, sharp edges and accessibility.
68. Do not install building supply conductors or energise the assembly.

Evidence to submit. Training frame, inspection checklist and correction log.

Review and apply

69. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in containment boxes supports and workmanship.
70. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.

26

71. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
72. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC wiring methods, boxes, supports and environmental suitability; manufacturer instructions; approved structural and fire-stopping details.

27

CHAPTER 09

Residential Building Wiring

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Plan dwelling lighting, receptacle and fixed-appliance circuits.
- Recognise special risks in kitchens, bathrooms and outdoors.
- Prepare a residential inspection package.

28

Original CARR instructional image: residential building wiring training context.

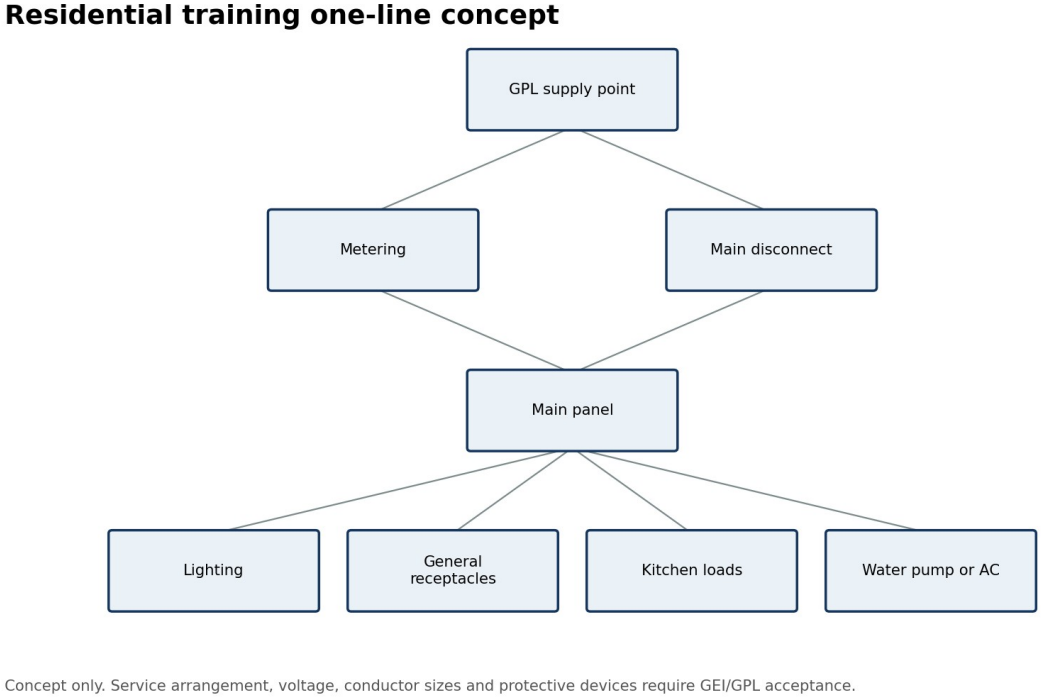


Figure 9.1 Original CARR diagram for residential building wiring.

29

Plan by room and function

Begin with furniture, appliances, cooking, water heating, pumping, cooling, outdoor use, accessibility and future needs. Place outlets and controls for safe normal use while respecting the adopted code, the approved design and the actual equipment. Do not use a foreign layout rule as local law without confirmation.

Wet and demanding areas

Kitchens, bathrooms, laundry areas, outdoors, pumps and water heaters require careful location, protection, bonding and equipment selection. Keep equipment out of prohibited zones and use the correct ground-fault protection where required. Maintain manufacturer clearances and access.

Residential closeout

Verify the panel schedule, circuit identification, polarity, grounding and bonding, protective-device operation, insulation condition and functional performance. Provide the owner with diagrams, test results, certificates and instructions for resetting protective devices safely.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Circuit group	Design considerations
Lighting	Room use, switching, emergency access and loss-of-light risk
General receptacles	Placement, expected portable loads and protection
Kitchen/laundry	Fixed and portable appliances; wet-location risk
Water heating/pumps/AC	Dedicated requirements, isolation and nameplate data
Outdoor	Weather, sunlight, mechanical damage and ground-fault protection

Worked application

A family plans two air conditioners after construction but omits them from the design. The correct approach is to include future load and routes now, confirm service capacity, reserve panel space only when technically justified, and avoid later overloading or unsafe extensions.

Supervised practical

Activity. Residential room-by-room plan

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

73. Use a fictional three-bedroom floor plan.
74. Create a room load checklist.
75. Place lighting points, controls, receptacles and fixed appliances.
76. Assign preliminary circuit groups and panel references.
77. Add notes requiring licensed design review, GEI inspection and GPL service approval.

30

Evidence to submit. Residential concept plan, panel schedule and inspection checklist.

Review and apply

78. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in residential building wiring.
79. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
80. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
81. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] licensed contractor, inspection and Certificate of Inspection path; [GPL-SVC] new or changed service; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC dwelling branch-circuit and protection guidance.

31

CHAPTER 10

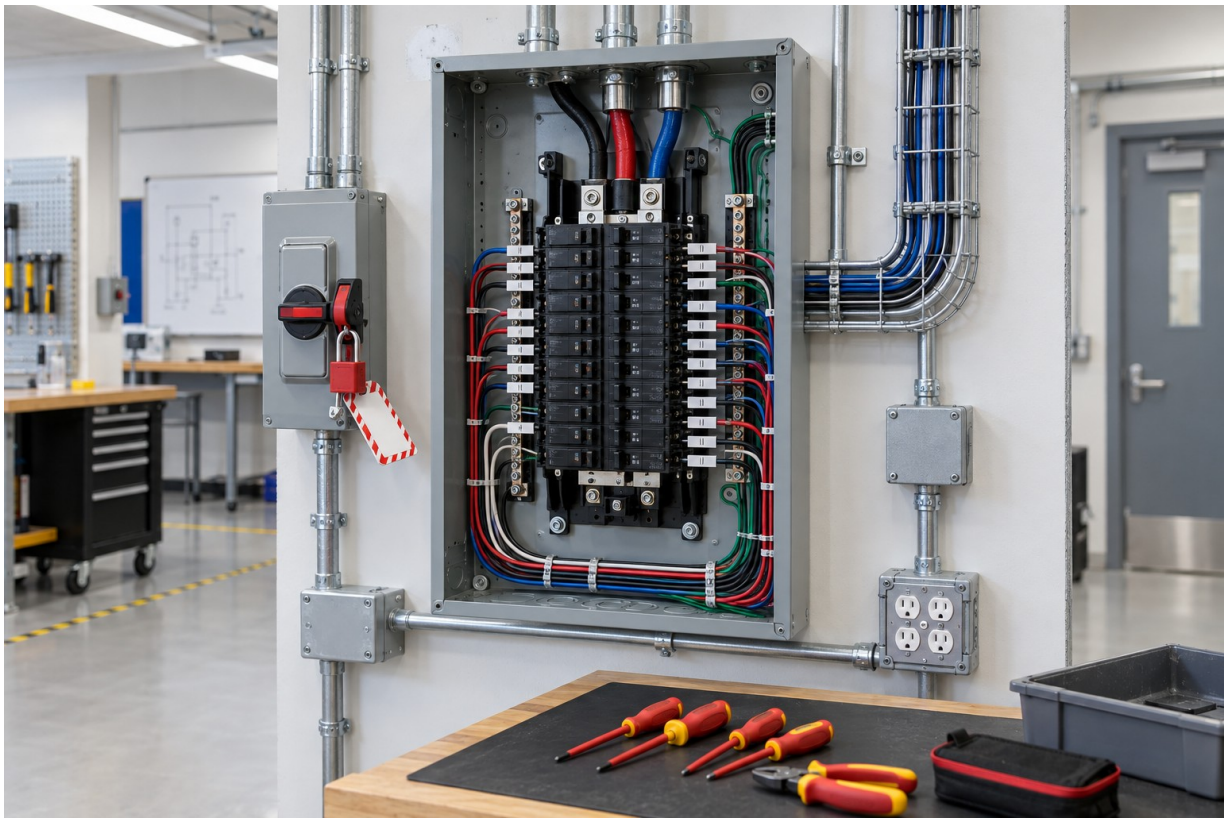
Commercial Building Wiring

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Develop distribution around occupancy and business continuity.
- Coordinate lighting, receptacles, HVAC, signage and special systems.
- Plan maintainable panels and safe electrical rooms.

32



Original CARR instructional image: commercial building wiring training context.

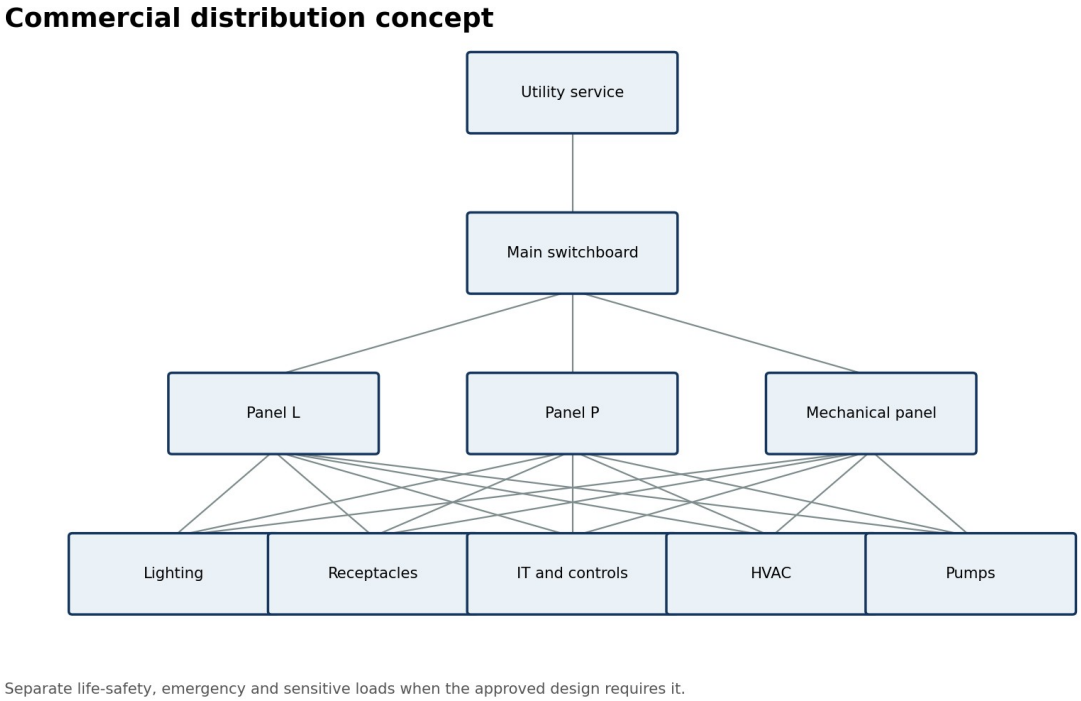


Figure 10.1 Original CARR diagram for commercial building wiring.

33

Occupancy drives the design

A shop, office, restaurant, school and clinic do not have the same load profile or life-safety needs. Define occupancy, hours, public access, egress, fire strategy, tenant boundaries and continuity requirements before laying out circuits.

Distribution and phase balance

Use panel schedules and load summaries to distribute circuits and manage phase balance. Separate loads when required for operation or safety. Coordinate HVAC, lifts, pumps, refrigeration, information technology, signage and emergency systems with their responsible designers.

Electrical rooms

Keep required working space clear, protect access and prevent storage. Locate equipment away from leaks and physical damage. Provide identification that corresponds with the approved one-line and schedules. Do not hide panels above inaccessible ceilings or behind fixed shelving.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Commercial area	Questions
Public space	Tamper risk, accessibility, egress and cleaning
Food service	Heat, grease, water, appliances and shutdown
Office/IT	Sensitive loads, surge protection and continuity
Mechanical areas	Isolation, maintenance access and motor loads
Tenant areas	Metering, ownership and panel boundaries

Worked application

A small supermarket has refrigeration, lighting, tills, signage, air-conditioning and water pumping. The designer identifies which loads must remain after a local circuit fault, evaluates starting currents and service demand, and prepares a phase-balanced schedule rather than placing all equipment on one convenient panel.

Supervised practical

Activity. Commercial panel schedule

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

82. Use a fictional one-line and shop plan.
83. List lighting, receptacle, refrigeration, HVAC and signage loads.
84. Assign circuits and phases provisionally.
85. Calculate phase totals and improve the balance.
86. Add an operational note for each critical load.

Evidence to submit. Panel schedule, phase-balance calculation and continuity notes.

34

Review and apply

87. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in commercial building wiring.
88. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
89. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
90. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC commercial branch-circuit, feeder, working-space and special-occupancy guidance; [GY-GEI] inspection and certification; fire and building requirements established by the project authority.

35

CHAPTER 11

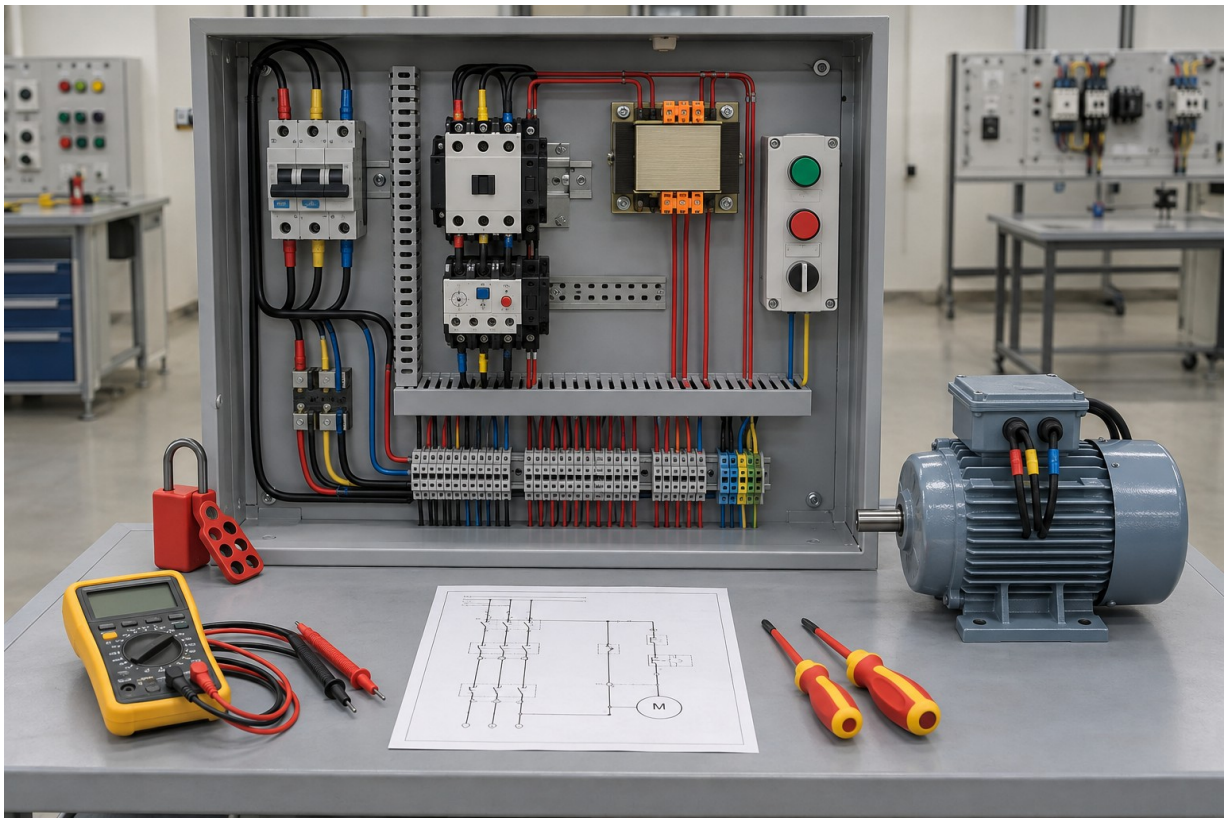
Industrial Power and Motor Installations

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Read an industrial one-line and motor load list.
- Coordinate motor isolation, short-circuit and overload protection.
- Recognise when specialist studies are required.

36



Original CARR instructional image: industrial power and motor installations training context.

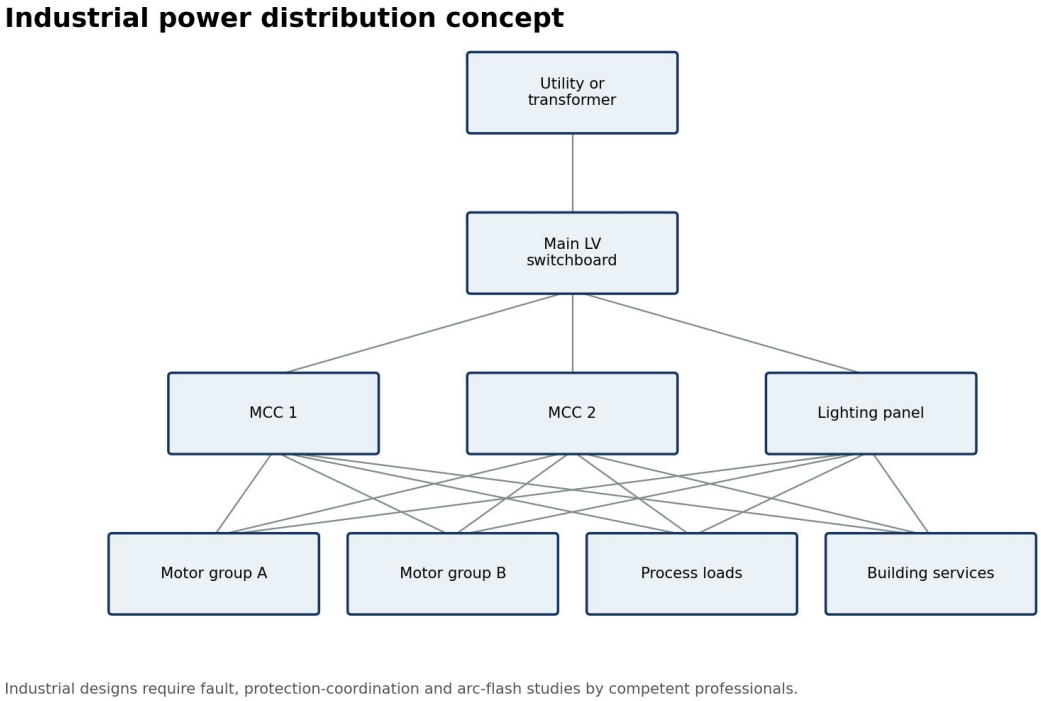


Figure 11.1 Original CARR diagram for industrial power and motor installations.

37

Industrial scope

Industrial systems may include transformers, switchboards, motor control centres, variable-speed drives, process heaters, generators, compressed air, pumps and control systems. The building wiring book provides a framework, not a substitute for detailed engineering, protection studies or OEM commissioning.

Motor branch

Use nameplate and manufacturer information to coordinate conductors, short-circuit protection, overload protection, isolation, starter or drive, control voltage and emergency stopping. Consider starting current, duty, locked-rotor effects, harmonics, cable length and the driven machine.

Fault and arc hazards

Industrial equipment can have high available fault energy. Qualified professionals must determine fault duty, protective-device coordination, equipment ratings, boundaries, labels and safe work practices. De-energisation remains the normal condition for installation and maintenance.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Motor record	Required information
Nameplate	Voltage, phases, current, power, frequency, duty, efficiency and service data
Driven load	Starting torque, inertia, duty cycle and process consequence
Protection	Short-circuit, ground-fault and overload functions
Control	Start/stop logic, interlocks and safe state
Commissioning	Rotation, current, protection settings, vibration and records

Worked application

A 15 kW motor calculation gives 28.3 A at assumed conditions, but the nameplate and starter data control the final design. The engineer checks the real voltage, full-load current, start method, protective-device rules, cable conditions and fault level before issuing the motor schedule.

Supervised practical

Activity. Low-voltage motor control trainer

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

91. Use a purpose-built extra-low-voltage or isolated training board.
92. Identify contactor, overload relay, stop, start and auxiliary holding contact.
93. Trace the control path while de-energised.
94. With instructor approval, energise only the safe training supply and demonstrate stop priority.
95. Record the state after simulated overload operation.

38

Evidence to submit. Control schematic, observation table and instructor sign-off.

Review and apply

96. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in industrial power and motor installations.
97. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
98. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
99. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC motors, industrial control, disconnecting and equipment-rating guidance; manufacturer data; [GY-GEI] licensed installation and inspection requirements.

39

CHAPTER 12

Panels Switchboards Transformers and Generators

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Specify safe access, ratings and identification for distribution equipment.
- Recognise separately derived and alternate-source design issues.
- Coordinate generators and transfer equipment without backfeed.

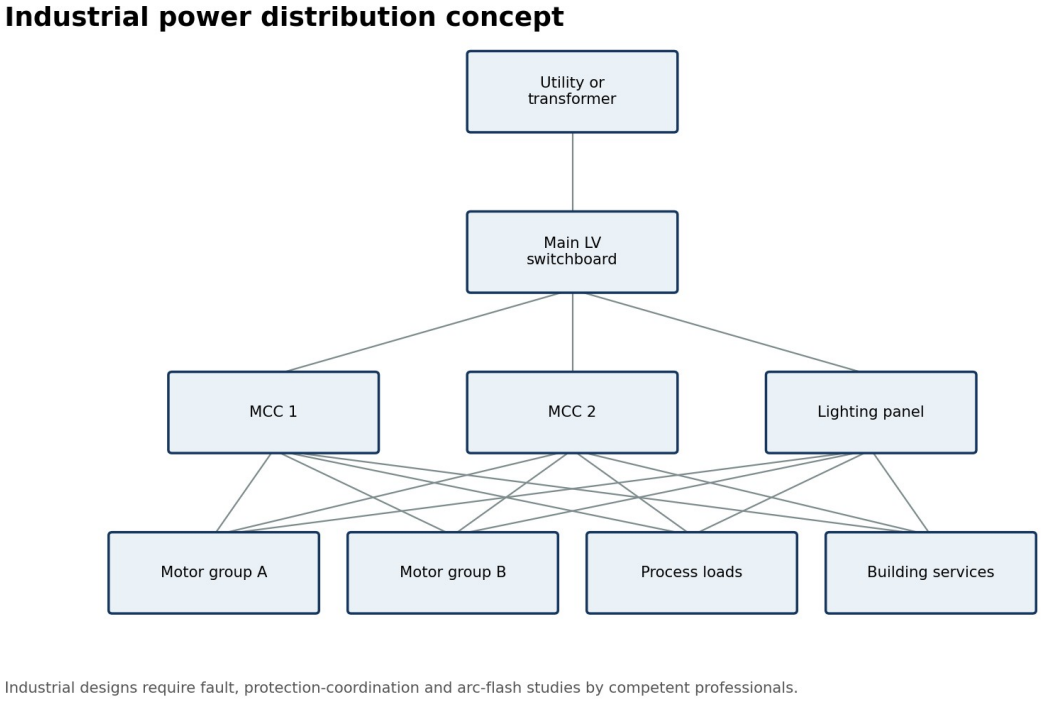


Figure 12.1 Original CARR diagram for panels switchboards transformers and generators.

Distribution equipment

Verify system voltage, current, fault rating, enclosure, bus arrangement, main and branch devices, neutral and grounding provisions, cable space, environmental rating and approved accessories. Panel schedules and labels must match the installed condition.

Transformers

Transformer selection includes primary and secondary voltage, kVA, impedance, temperature, enclosure, ventilation, overcurrent protection, grounding and bonding, harmonics, noise and access. Connections and protection require an engineered design and competent installation.

40

Generators and transfer

A generator must not backfeed the utility or expose workers to an unexpected source. Use approved transfer equipment and a defined grounding, bonding, neutral and switching arrangement. Coordinate fuel, exhaust, ventilation, noise, fire protection and periodic testing with the responsible disciplines.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Equipment	Do not release until
Panelboard	Rating, device compatibility, schedule and access are verified
Switchboard	Fault duty, clearances, coordination and anchoring are approved
Transformer	Ventilation, protection, grounding and load profile are accepted
Generator	Transfer, neutral, grounding, fuel/exhaust and testing are coordinated
UPS/ESS	Listing, ventilation, fire strategy and shutdown are resolved

Worked application

A portable generator is proposed with a double-ended cord to feed a receptacle. Reject the method because it can energise exposed pins and backfeed the installation or utility. Use only an approved inlet, transfer arrangement and design installed by authorised persons.

Supervised practical

Activity. One-line source comparison

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

100. Draw utility-only, utility-plus-generator and transformer-fed concepts.
101. Mark every possible source of energy.
102. Identify the isolation and transfer point.
103. List questions about neutral switching and grounding without guessing the answer.
104. Have the instructor review the diagrams.

Evidence to submit. Three one-lines and a source-isolation register.

Review and apply

105. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in panels switchboards transformers and generators.
106. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
107. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
108. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

41

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC panelboard, switchboard, transformer, generator and optional/required standby guidance; [GY-GEI] inspection and permits; GPL requirements for any grid interaction.

42

CHAPTER 13

Renewable Energy Storage and Special Loads

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Treat solar and storage as additional energy sources.
- Identify GPL documentation for grid-tied solar.
- Coordinate EV charging and other continuous or high-demand loads.

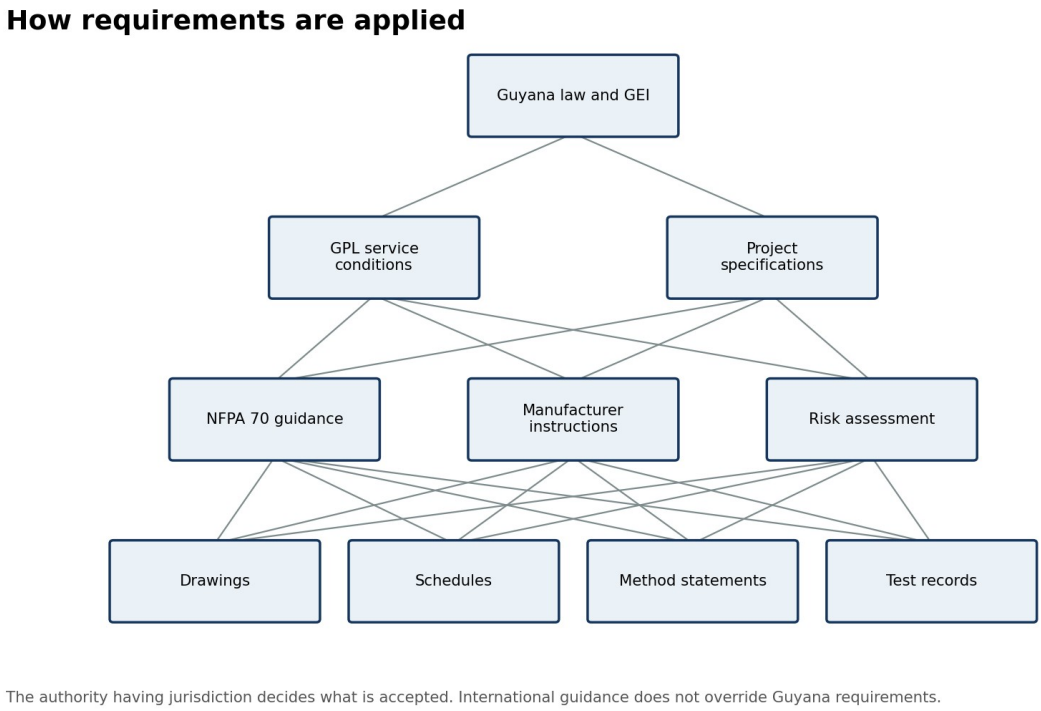


Figure 13.1 Original CARR diagram for renewable energy storage and special loads.

Grid-tied solar in Guyana

GPL publishes interim requirements for grid-tied photovoltaic systems. Its page states that customers must submit an electrical one-line diagram, equipment specifications and a GEI Certificate of Inspection, and that GPL performs an interconnection inspection. It also warns that unauthorised grid interconnection is illegal and unsafe. [GPL-PV]

Multiple energy sources

PV, batteries, generators and UPS systems can keep conductors energised after the utility is disconnected. Show all sources, isolation points, rapid or emergency shutdown functions where applicable, signage, grounding, bonding and fire-service information on the approved documents.

43

EV and special loads

Charging equipment, welders, large HVAC, process heating and medical or data loads can change service demand and protection needs. Confirm duty cycle, continuous loading, harmonics, power quality, location, ventilation and manufacturer requirements.

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Grid-tied PV item	GPL-published requirement
One-line diagram	Submit the installation arrangement
Equipment data	Submit inverter and related specifications
GEI Certificate	Licensed contractor applies for the COI
GPL inspection	Utility checks safe network integration
Authorisation	Do not interconnect without approval

Worked application

A customer buys a grid-tied inverter and wants immediate connection. The correct sequence is to appoint the qualified designer and licensed contractor, verify the current GPL technical requirements, prepare the one-line and equipment data, complete GEI inspection and certification, apply to GPL and wait for authorised interconnection.

Supervised practical

Activity. Multi-source warning plan

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

109. Use a fictional utility-plus-PV-plus-battery diagram.
110. Circle each source and energy-storage point.
111. Mark every isolation point and conductor that may remain live.
112. Draft a shutdown information sheet for review.
113. Do not connect real generation equipment.

Evidence to submit. Annotated one-line and draft shutdown sheet.

Review and apply

114. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in renewable energy storage and special loads.
115. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
116. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
117. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

44

Regulation citation trail

[GPL-PV] GPL Renewable Energy and grid-tie requirements; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC solar, storage, EV and interconnected-source guidance; [GY-GEI] inspection and COI process.

45

CHAPTER 14

Inspection Testing and Commissioning

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Plan visual inspection before testing.
- Separate dead tests from controlled live tests.
- Produce traceable results and corrective-action records.

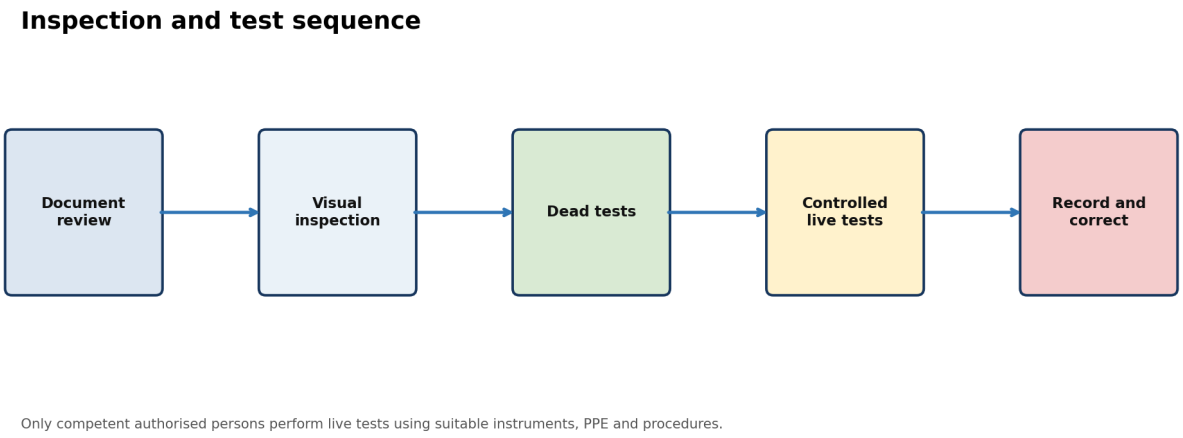


Figure 14.1 Original CARR diagram for inspection testing and commissioning.

Inspection before instruments

Compare the installed work with approved drawings, equipment data and workmanship requirements. Check damage, access, labels, terminations, enclosure integrity, conductor identification, separation, supports, bonding and concealed-work records.

Testing sequence

Use a written method and suitable calibrated instruments. Complete appropriate de-energised tests before controlled energisation. Live tests require competent authorised persons, risk controls, rated instruments and PPE. Never use continuity or resistance ranges on an energised circuit.

Commissioning

Confirm settings, phase sequence, functional operation, protective-device functions, interlocks, emergency controls, motor rotation and load behaviour as applicable. Record actual readings, instrument identification, date, circuit, person and result. Correct defects and retest.

46

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Stage	Typical record
Document review	Approved drawings, revisions and equipment data
Visual inspection	Checklist, photos and defect list
Dead testing	Continuity, insulation and polarity as applicable
Controlled live testing	Voltage, phase sequence, functional and protective-device tests
Closeout	Corrections, retests, signatures and certificate references

Worked application

A circuit operates but its polarity record is missing and the panel schedule is wrong. The circuit is not accepted. Correct the identification, perform the required test using the approved method, document the result and include it in the inspection pack.

Supervised practical

Activity. De-energised test board

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

118. Obtain instructor approval and prove the training board isolated.
119. Inspect leads and select the correct meter function.
120. Perform continuity and polarity checks on the disconnected board.
121. Record readings and deliberately supplied faults.
122. Do not conduct live building tests.

Evidence to submit. Test sheet with instrument ID, readings, result and instructor signature.

Review and apply

123. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in inspection testing and commissioning.
124. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
125. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
126. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] inspection, testing and certificate duties; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC verification and installation requirements; instrument and equipment manufacturer instructions.

47

CHAPTER 15

Handover Records and Owner Training

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Assemble a complete handover pack.
- Explain safe owner actions and prohibited actions.
- Preserve records for maintenance and future changes.

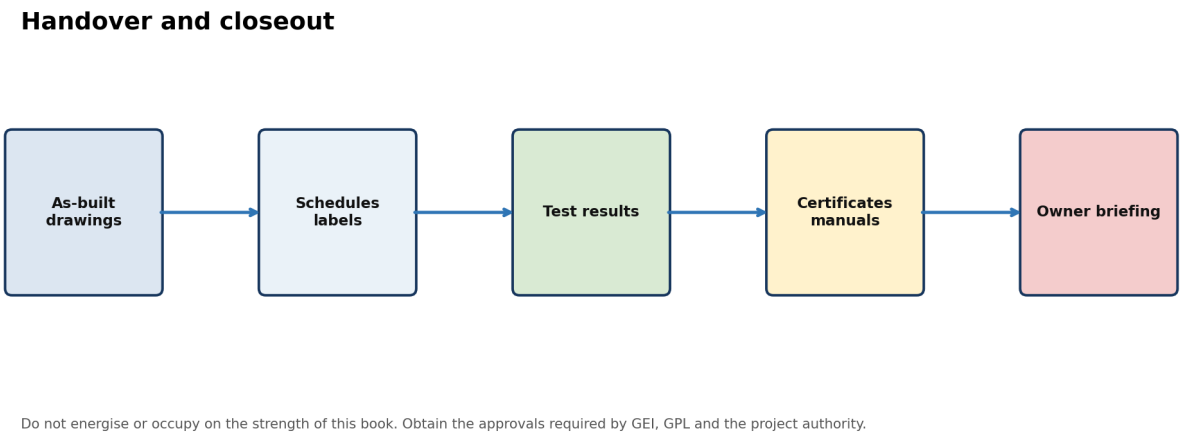


Figure 15.1 Original CARR diagram for handover records and owner training.

As-built information

Update drawings to show what was installed, not what was first intended. Include one-lines, layouts, panel schedules, cable or conduit schedules, equipment data, settings, labels, test results, certificates, warranties and maintenance instructions.

Owner briefing

Show the owner the main isolation, panel identification, protective devices, generator or PV shutdown, emergency contacts and the need to keep working spaces clear. Explain that repeated tripping, heat, smell, discolouration, water ingress or damaged equipment requires professional attention.

Change control

Future modifications must be designed, installed, tested and recorded under the applicable process. Handwritten panel changes without a corresponding drawing and test record create risk. Keep the Certificate of Inspection and GPL records with the building file.

48

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Handover item	Minimum check
As-built drawings	Revision, date and installed condition
Panel schedules	Every circuit accurately identified
Test records	Complete, legible and traceable
Certificates	GEI/GPL and project approvals as applicable
Manuals	Operation, maintenance, warranty and emergency information

Worked application

A tenant cannot identify which breaker controls a water heater. The handover is incomplete. The licensed contractor corrects the schedule and labels, verifies the circuit safely, updates the drawing and briefs the owner.

Supervised practical

Activity. Create a handover index

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

127. Use the fictional project from earlier chapters.
128. List every drawing, schedule, test sheet, manual and certificate.
129. Assign document numbers and revision status.
130. Draft a one-page owner safety briefing.
131. Check that no blank certificate is represented as an official approval.

Evidence to submit. Handover index and owner safety briefing.

Review and apply

132. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in handover records and owner training.
133. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
134. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
135. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[GY-GEI] Certificate of Inspection and applicant responsibilities; [GPL-SVC] GPL service application; [NFPA-70] 2026 NEC identification and documentation guidance.

49

CHAPTER 16

Maintenance Fault Reporting and Safe Alterations

Purpose. This chapter applies the project workflow to safe, documented building wiring work.

Learning outcomes

- Build a risk-based maintenance plan.
- Report faults without unsafe troubleshooting.
- Control alterations through the same design and inspection discipline.

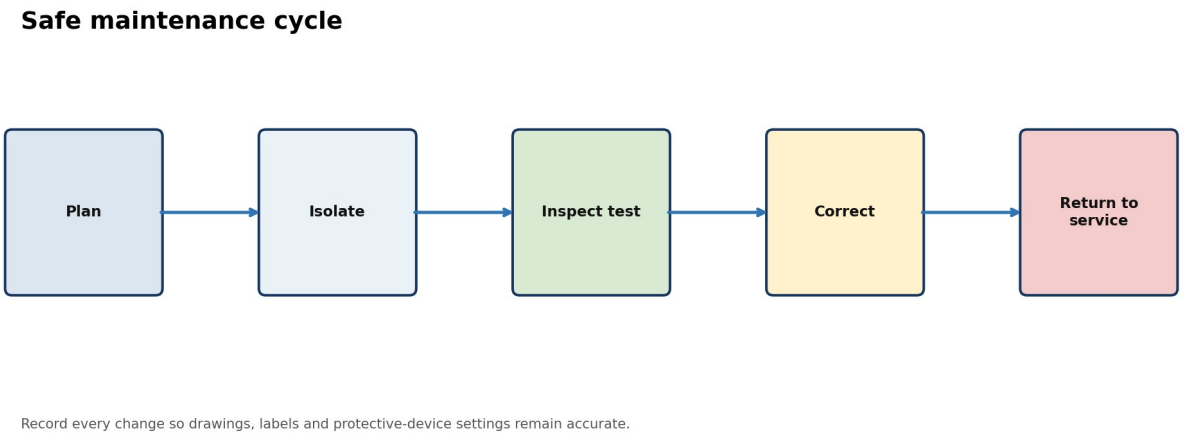


Figure 16.1 Original CARR diagram for maintenance fault reporting and safe alterations.

Maintenance planning

Base intervals on equipment instructions, environment, duty, criticality, inspection findings and legal or insurer requirements. Common tasks include cleaning, enclosure checks, thermographic surveys by qualified persons, mechanical inspection, protective-device tests and verification of labels and records.

Fault response

Gather symptoms without opening energised equipment: what stopped, when, what protective device operated, whether there was heat, sound, smell, water or physical damage, and what changed recently. Isolate if authorised and safe. Escalate rather than repeatedly resetting a device.

Alterations

An additional outlet or machine can affect circuit capacity, fault duty, voltage drop, protection, phase balance and service demand. Survey and design the alteration, obtain approvals, update documents, inspect, test and certify it as required.

50

Field workflow

Item	Requirement
Observed condition	Immediate response
Repeated breaker trip	Leave off; identify cause through qualified investigation
Burning smell or heat	Emergency isolation if safe; restrict access and call authorised help
Water near equipment	Do not touch; isolate remotely if authorised and obtain specialist assessment
Damaged cable or enclosure	Secure area and keep de-energised
Proposed new load	Perform design review before connection

Worked application

A breaker trips whenever a new machine starts. Installing a larger breaker is not a diagnosis. Record the machine data, circuit and trip condition; isolate; assess conductor, device, start current, voltage and fault conditions; then implement and document the engineered correction.

Supervised practical

Activity. Fault-report simulation

Safety boundary. Use only de-energised or purpose-built isolated training equipment. A qualified instructor or licensed person must approve the setup and method before work begins.

136. Use a de-energised training board with instructor-planted faults.
137. Inspect without dismantling first.
138. Complete a symptom and hazard report.
139. Plan safe tests in the correct order.
140. After instructor approval, locate the fault and document the correction.

Evidence to submit. Fault report, test plan and correction record.

Review and apply

141. Explain the most important approval or safety gate in maintenance fault reporting and safe alterations.
142. Name two records that must be kept and state who uses them.
143. Describe one unsafe shortcut and the correct controlled action.
144. State what must be confirmed locally instead of copied from an international guide.

Regulation citation trail

[NFPA-70] 2026 NEC alteration and installation-safety guidance; manufacturer maintenance instructions; [GY-GEI] inspection and certification role for code-compliant work.

51

Capstone Project

Prepare a complete training package for a fictional two-storey mixed-use building containing a small shop, apartment and rear workshop. The package is for assessment only and must carry the words TRAINING CONCEPT - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION on every drawing.

145. Write the project brief, occupancy assumptions and responsibility matrix.
146. Prepare a site survey checklist and coordinated floor plans.
147. Prepare load schedules for residential, commercial and workshop areas.
148. Draft the service concept, one-line diagram and distribution schedule.
149. Select provisional wiring methods and describe the evidence needed for final selection.
150. Prepare grounding, bonding, protection and labelling notes.
151. Prepare a staged installation plan with concealed-work hold points.
152. Prepare inspection, dead-test, controlled-live-test and commissioning forms.
153. Compile the GEI/GPL application checklist and handover index.
154. Write a one-page reflection identifying every unresolved item that requires an authority, licensed contractor, engineer or manufacturer decision.

Assessment area	Evidence	Marks
Safety and legal boundaries	Correct roles, hold points and stop-work rules	20
Design logic	Loads, circuits, one-line and schedules agree	25
Residential commercial industrial scope	Distinct risks and solutions are addressed	20
Inspection and testing	Sequenced forms and traceable records	20
Citations and presentation	Official sources, revisions and clear original drawings	15

52

Project Forms and Legal Templates

These original templates support training and project administration. They are not official GEI, GPL, government, insurer or legal forms. Obtain the current official forms directly from the issuing body.

Form A Project brief

Field	Entry
Project and address	
Owner and contacts	
Occupancy and operating hours	
Known loads and future loads	
Environmental conditions	
Required authorities	
Prepared by and date	
Approved design reference	

Form B Drawing register

Field	Entry
Document number	
Title	
Revision	
Status	
Prepared	
Checked	
Approved	
Issue date	

Form C Installation hold point

Field	Entry
Area or system	
Work completed	
Drawing reference	
Visible inspection complete	
Photographs filed	
Defects	
Release by authorised person	

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Field	Entry
Date	

Form D Test record

Field	Entry
Circuit or equipment	
Isolation reference	
Instrument ID and calibration status	
Test method	
Expected result	
Actual result	
Pass or fail	
Tester and witness	

Form E Corrective action

Field	Entry
Defect number	
Requirement reference	
Risk	
Responsible person	
Correction	
Retest result	
Closed by	
Date	

54

Form F Handover index

Field	Entry
As-built drawings	
Panel schedules	
Test records	
GEI certificate reference	
GPL record	
Manuals and warranties	
Owner briefing	
Outstanding items	

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Model Safety Agreement

I understand that this book is for supervised education and project preparation. I will not treat it as permission to perform electrical work for which I am not licensed, competent or authorised. I will not work on energised building wiring. I will follow the current instructions of the project authority, GEI, GPL, the licensed electrical contractor, the responsible professionals and equipment manufacturers.

Learner name _____

Signature _____

Instructor or supervisor _____

Signature _____

Date _____

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Review Answer Guide

Answers should be judged against the approved project basis and the current official sources. A strong answer identifies the responsible person, the required evidence, the safety boundary and the approval gate. The following guide gives the expected reasoning, not a construction instruction.

Chapter	Expected reasoning pattern
01	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
02	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
03	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
04	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
05	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
06	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
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12	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
13	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
14	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
15	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.
16	Name the authority, required evidence, isolation boundary, competent reviewer, verification and defect closure.

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Authority having jurisdiction	The organisation or person responsible for interpreting or enforcing applicable requirements.
Bonding	Intentional connection of conductive parts to maintain continuity and an effective fault-current path.
Certificate of Inspection	The certification issued through the applicable GEI process when an installation passes the required inspection.
Connected load	The sum of equipment ratings before permitted demand or diversity treatment.
Demand	The load expected or measured under defined operating conditions.
Feeder	Conductors supplying downstream distribution equipment or branch-circuit devices.
Grounding electrode	A conductive object connected to earth as part of the grounding electrode system.
Hold point	A stage beyond which work may not proceed until an authorised review is completed.
Interrupting rating	The maximum fault current a protective device is rated to interrupt under specified conditions.
Isolation	Separation from every source of electrical energy by an approved method.
One-line diagram	A simplified diagram showing major sources, conductors, equipment and protective devices.
Prospective fault current	The current expected to flow under a fault at a stated point.
Selective coordination	Arrangement of protective devices so the device nearest a fault operates while upstream service is retained where required.
Service point	The agreed boundary between public-supplier and customer installation responsibilities.
Verification	Inspection, testing and documentation that demonstrate conformity with the approved requirements.

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Official References

[GY-GEI] Ministry of Public Works, Government Electrical Inspectorate. Role, licensed contractor, inspection, Certificate of Inspection and GPL application process. https://mopw.gov.gy/government-electrical-inspectorate-gei Accessed 21 September 2026.

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[GPL-SVC] Guyana Power and Light Incorporated. Services for new, changed, temporary, disconnected and reconnected service. https://gplinc.com/services/ Accessed 21 September 2026.

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[GPL-GRID] Guyana Power and Light Incorporated. National Grid Code, including planning, interconnection and minimum technical requirements. https://gplinc.com/pl/plc/media/gpl_national_grid_code.pdf Accessed 21 September 2026.

[GNBS] Guyana National Bureau of Standards. Official standards and conformity-assessment body. https://gnbsgy.org/ Accessed 21 September 2026.

[NFPA-70] National Fire Protection Association. Understanding NFPA 70 National Electrical Code; current edition identified as 2026. https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/electrical/understanding-nfpa-70-national-electrical-code Accessed 21 September 2026.

For exact NFPA 70 wording and section numbering, consult the licensed official edition or NFPA LiNK. Do not rely on summaries, excerpts or memory for a real design or inspection decision.

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Final Project Release Checklist

Release question	Yes No N A	Evidence reference
Are the current authority and utility requirements identified?		
Is the licensed contractor responsible for the installation identified?		
Do approved drawings match the installed condition?		
Are all sources, including generator, PV, storage and UPS, documented?		
Are conductor, equipment and protective-device ratings verified?		
Are grounding and bonding complete and tested?		
Are labels and panel schedules accurate?		
Are inspection, test and commissioning records complete?		
Are defects closed and retested?		
Has the required GEI process been completed?		
Has GPL authorised the applicable service or interconnection?		
Has the owner received the handover pack and safety briefing?		

Release rule. If a required answer is no or unsupported, the project remains open. This checklist is a training and project-control aid; it is not an official certificate.

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