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Date: January 22, 1976

**MOBILE HOME AND MANUFACTURED HOME
NOTICE NO. 9**

To: Manufacturers of Mobile Homes; Members of the Council on Electrical Safety (ACES); and Others Interested

Subject: Electrical Requirements for Multiple Section Mobile Homes Destined for the Province of Ontario and for Mobile Homes Destined for the Province of New Brunswick

Manufacturers of mobile homes were notified in Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Certification Notice No. 11A, dated August 1, 1973, that the Canadian Standards Association would apply the requirements of Section 70 of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I (CSA Standard Z240.6.1) in certifying all mobile homes.

Inspection authorities in both Ontario and New Brunswick have since advised CSA of specific requirements for mobile homes destined for location in their particular province, as follows:

Ontario

While the procedure outlined in Notice No. 11A is acceptable for single wide mobile homes (up to 14 ft in width), it is not acceptable for multiple section units destined for the Province of Ontario.

Accordingly, manufacturers of multiple section homes destined for the Province of Ontario are advised that such homes are not acceptable to Ontario Hydro unless the electrical system is modified to comply with the Ontario Electrical Safety Code. The specific requirements which differ from the Z240.6.1 are:

1. When a receptacle is provided for an electric clothes dryer, it must be of CSA configuration 14-30R. (The Canadian Electrical Code permits either a 14-30R or 14-50R receptacle).
2. Receptacles installed in bathrooms, for other than laundry facilities, must be standard duplex receptacles, and may be in a circuit provided with a ground fault circuit interruptor. (Combination isolating transformer-type of shaver receptacles are not acceptable in the Province of Ontario).

3. In each kitchen or kitchen-dining area, at least three split duplex receptacles, mounted at countertop height must be installed. Two of these must be above the countertop. These split receptacles must be supplied by a 3-wire circuit to which no other outlets may be connected. Split receptacles when installed above the working counter area must be separated by a distance of at least 6 ft where practical.
4. Mobile homes with an area of 800 square feet or more must have at least a 100 ampere panelboard with at least 24 circuits, of which two are for 120/240 volts at not less than 35 ampere rated.
5. Refrigerator receptacles must be on a circuit with no other receptacles or outlets, other than a clock receptacle.

New Brunswick

Service entrance requirements for the Province of New Brunswick differ from those contained in the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, and in CSA Standard Z240.6.1, for mobile homes.

Accordingly, manufacturers of mobile homes destined for location in the Province of New Brunswick are advised that such homes may not be acceptable to New Brunswick Hydro Authorities unless the following special requirements are met.

1. The current ratings for main service entrance, breakers or switches must be 50 amp, 60 amp, 100 amp, 200 amp only. Intermediate ratings are not acceptable (i.e. 150 ampere, 175 ampere etc).
2. The neutral conductors must be insulated. (Not bare).

Enquiries

Anyone requiring additional information is invited to contact:

CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
Housing and Construction Materials Section
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Rexdale, Ontario, Canada
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or CSA's

Quebec and Atlantic Region
149 Oneida Drive, Pointe-Claire, Quebec H9R 1A9

Prairie Region Branch
588 Roseberry Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0T1

Western Region Branch
6706 - 82nd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6B 0E7

Pacific Region Branch
576 Minoru Boulevard, Richmond, British Columbia V6X 2A9

APPENDIX B

(Mobile Housing and Recreational Vehicle Certification
Notice No. 9, Dated May 18, 1972)

QUALITY CONTROL AS A PART OF THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

As stated in this Notice, the Permanent Deposit Licence service is available only to manufacturers who have an acceptable inspection and quality control program in effect at their plant. It is not the desire of CSA to outline specific requirements for such programs, since they may vary considerably depending on the complexity and volume of products manufactured. The following should be considered background material outlining some of the basic concepts of quality control. The acceptability of the individual manufacturer's programs will be judged on their merits.

The purpose of this outline is to introduce the concept of Plant Quality Control insofar as it is required to supplement the Certification procedures, including follow-up inspection to ensure that products meet the requirements of the Z240 Series of Standards.

The first part of the product Certification procedures consists of checking manufacturer's drawings, bills of material, and inspection of at least one prototype model, to ensure that the manufacturer is capable of producing a unit which meets the requirements of the relevant Standards. Follow-up inspections, as a part of the Certification process, are intended to ensure that all units of continuing production also comply with these Standards.

In theory, inspection frequency could vary from 100% inspection which would give maximum assurance of compliance and be extremely costly as well as impracticable, to zero inspections and simply rely on the word of each manufacturer that on all production the requirements are met. This latter alternative, unfortunately, would stretch credibility to its limit and again be impracticable.

Some where between these two extremes must lie the ideal inspection frequency which will keep costs to a minimum and compliance to a maximum.

Relaxation form the 100% inspection frequency concept to any degree, means that from the Certification Agency's point of view, some units are being produced, and, bearing their label, are sold without their inspector having seen the unit.

Fortunately, the integrity of the average manufacturer, his desire to produce a good unit and the bearing that satisfactory products will have in his long-term operation, influences the quality of his product, and to some extent assures the Certification Agency that efforts will be made within the plant to comply with requirements. However, some additional form of assurance is required to build up the level of confidence by the Certification Agency which will permit the lowest possibly frequency of inspections.

This additional assurance can best be given by providing to the Certification Agency inspector, access to records showing that certain inspections and tests have been made on all units which have been labelled as Certified, and that action has been taken to not only correct deficiencies found during these inspections, but also to minimize the possibility that such deficiencies will re-occur.