Duct: A closed passageway formed underground or in a structure and intended to receive one or more cables which may be drawn in.

Earth: The conductive mass of the earth, whose electric potential at any point is conventionally taken as zero.

Earth electrode: A conductor or group of conductors in intimate contact with, and providing an electrical connection to earth.

Earth electrode resistance: The resistance of an earth electrode to Earth.

Earth fault current: A fault current which flows to Earth.

Earth fault loop impedance: The impedance of the earth fault current loop starting and ending at the point of earth fault. This impedance is denoted by the symbol Zs.

Earth leakage current: A current which flows to Earth, or to extraneous-conductive-parts, in a circuit which is electrically sound. This current may have a capacitive component including that resulting from the deliberate use of capacitors.

Earthing: Connection of the exposed-conductive-parts of an installation to the main earthing terminal of that installation.

Earthing conductor: A protective conductor connecting the main earthing terminal of an installation to an earth electrode or to other means of earthing.

Electric shock: A dangerous physiological effect resulting from the passing of an electric current through a human body or livestock.

Electrical installation: An assembly of associated electrical equipment supplied from a common origin to fulfil a specific purpose and having certain co-ordinated characteristics.

Electronic Ballast: A piece of equipment required to control the starting and operating voltages of fluorescent lights. Electronic lighting ballasts use solid state circuitry and can greatly reduce or eliminate any flicker in the lamps.

Emergency switching: An operation intended to remove, as quickly as possible, danger, which may have occurred unexpectedly.

Enclosure: A part providing protection of equipment against certain external influences and in any direction protection against direct contact.