Connector: The part of a cable coupler or of appliance coupler which is provided with female contacts and is intended to be attached to the end of the flexible cable remote from the supply.

Connection Point/Point of connection: is the location at which the renewable resource generating unit is connected to the network and where the main meter is installed.

Current carrying capacity of a conductor: The maximum current which can be carried by a conductor under specified conditions without its steady state temperature exceeding a specified value.

Current-using equipment: Equipment which converts electrical energy into another form of energy, such as light, heat or motive power

Demand Factor: Ratio of maximum demand of the system to the total connected load, demand factor will be equal to or less than 1.

Design Current (of a circuit): The magnitude of the current (r.m.s value for a.c) to be carried by the circuit in normal service.

Disconnector: A mechanical switching device which, in the open position, complies with the requirements specified for the isolating function.

Distribution board: An assembly containing switching or protective devices (eg. fuses, circuit breakers, and residual current operated devices) associated with one or more outgoing circuits, fed from one or more incoming circuits, together with terminals for the neutral and protective circuit conductors. It may also include signalling and other control devices. Means of isolation may be included in the board or may be provided separately

District Cooling System (DCS): A district cooling system distributes thermal energy, in the form of chilled water or other media, from a central source to multiple buildings or facilities through a network of underground pipes for use in space and process cooling. The cooling (or heat rejection) is usually provided from a central, dedicated cooling plant, which eliminates the need for separate systems in individual buildings. A district cooling system consists of three primary components: the central plant (which may include the cooling equipment, power generation and thermal storage), the distribution network, and the consumer system (typically comprising of air handling units and chilled water piping in the building).

Diversity Factor: Ratio of sum of individual maximum demands of the different type of load during a specified period to the maximum demand of the power station during the same period. Usually diversity factor will be greater than 1.

Double insulation: Insulation comprising both basic insulation and supplementary insulation.