



## **POLICY: PERIODIC INSPECTION OF ELECTRICS**

### **Sections**

1. Purpose and aim of the Policy
2. Definition of periodic inspection of electrics
3. Purpose of inspection
4. Frequency of inspection
5. Who should carry out the inspection and what happens
6. Equality impact assessment
7. Consultation arrangements

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## **POLICY: PERIODIC INSPECTION OF ELECTRICS**

All reference to 'we', 'our' or 'us' in this Policy should be read as meaning Sandbourne Housing Association.

### **1. Purpose and aim of the Policy**

- 1.1 The purpose and aim of this Policy is to set out the requirements to manage the process for the periodic inspection of electrics, and for controlling the risk and ensuring our properties are safe.

### **2. Definition of Periodic Inspection of Electrics**

- 2.1 All electrical installations deteriorate with age and use. They should, therefore, be inspected and tested at regular intervals to check whether they are in a satisfactory condition for continued use. Such safety checks are commonly referred to as 'periodic inspection and testing'.
- 2.2 It is the responsibility of the Maintenance Manager to ensure that inspections and subsequent works are carried out, as necessary.

### **3. Purpose of inspection**

- 3.1 A periodic inspection will:
- 3.1.1 Reveal if any electrical circuits or equipment are overloaded.
  - 3.1.2 Find any potential electric shock risks and fire hazards.
  - 3.1.3 Identify any defective electrical work.
  - 3.1.4 Highlight any lack of earthing or bonding.
- 3.2 Tests are also carried out on wiring and fixed electrical equipment to check that they are safe. A schedule of circuits is also provided, which is invaluable for a property.

### **4. Frequency of inspection**

- 4.1 Electrics should be inspected and tested as follows:
- 4.1.1 Every 10 years for an owner-occupied home. Owners are responsible for their own properties, except for communal items that remain the freeholder/ landlord's responsibility.
  - 4.1.2 Every 5 years for a rented home.

4.2 Other times when a periodic inspection should be carried out are:

4.2.1 When a property is being prepared to letting.

4.2.2 Before selling a property or buying a previously-occupied property.

## **5. Who should carry out the inspection and what happens**

5.1 Periodic inspection and testing should be carried out only by electrically competent persons, such as registered electricians. They will check the condition of the electrics against the UK standard for the safety of electrical installations, BS 7671 – Requirements for Electrical Installations (IET Wiring Regulations).

5.2 The inspection takes into account all the relevant circumstances and checks on:

5.2.1 The adequacy of earthing and bonding.

5.2.2 The suitability of the switchgear and controlgear. For example, an old fusebox with a wooden back, cast-iron switches, or a mixture of both will need replacing.

5.2.3 The serviceability of switches, sockets and lighting fittings. Items that may need replacing include: older round-pin sockets, round light switches, cables with fabric coating hanging from ceiling roses to light fittings, black switches and sockets mounted in skirting boards.

5.2.4 The type of wiring system and its condition. For example, cables coated in black rubber were phased out in the 1960s. Likewise, cables coated in lead or fabric are even older and may well need replacing (modern cables use longer-lasting pvc insulation).

5.2.5 Sockets that may be used to supply portable electrical equipment for use outdoors, making sure they are protected by a suitable residual current device (RCD).

5.2.6 The presence of adequate identification and notices.

5.2.7 The extent of any wear and tear, damage or deterioration.

5.2.8 Any changes in the use of the premises that have led to, or may lead to, unsafe conditions.

5.3 The competent person will then issue an Electrical Installation Condition Report detailing any observed damage, deterioration, defects, dangerous conditions and any non-compliances with the present-day safety standard that might give rise to danger.

5.4 If anything dangerous or potentially dangerous is found, the overall condition of the electrical installation will be declared to be 'unsatisfactory', meaning that remedial action is required without delay to remove the risks to those in the premises.

## 6. Equality impact assessment

Age	Neutral
Being or becoming a transsexual person	Neutral
Being married or in a civil partnership	Neutral
Being pregnant or on maternity leave	Neutral
Disability	Neutral
Race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin	Neutral
Religion, belief or lack of religion/belief	Neutral
Sex	Neutral
Sexual orientation	Neutral

## 7. Consultation arrangements

- 7.1 Our staff will be consulted on any substantive changes to this Policy and any reasonable suggestions will be taken into account before the Policy is approved by the Board.