

Electrical Safety Policy

May 2024

A Sovereign Network Homes Policy

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This policy sets out how Sovereign Network Group (SNG) will manage and ensure the safety of fixed electrical installations, both landlord and domestic adopted in any rising and lateral mains, and lightning protection measures in it's owned and managed properties and the portable electrical appliances it provides.
- 1.2 Electricity is the hazard associated with this policy which can result in fires, serious harm and even death and can result as a result of:
 - Direct contact with a live electrical supply
 - Indirect contact with electricity e.g. as a result of water ingress
 - Faults, damage or defects with the installation / equipment
 - An inadequate or deficient earth
 - System overload
 - Failure to comply with legislative requirements
- 1.3 This policy sets out the standards required to ensure as far as is reasonably practical the continued safety of employees, residents and others.

1.4 Definitions

- 1.4.1 Electrical Installation an electrical installation is made up of all the fixed electrical equipment that is supplied through the electricity meter. It includes the cables that are often hidden in the fabric of the building (walls and ceilings), accessories (sockets, switches and light fittings), and the consumer unit (fusebox) that contains all the fuses or circuit-breakers.
- 1.4.2 Electrical Equipment includes anything used, intended to be used or installed for use, to generate, provide, transmit, transform, rectify, convert, conduct, distribute, control, store, measure or use electrical energy.
- 1.4.3 Portable Electrical Appliance any electrical appliance which plugs into an electrical supply.
- 1.4.4 White Goods electrical appliances provided within tenancies e.g. fridges and freezers.

2. Aims and objectives

- 2.1 It is the policy of SNG to provide precautions to be taken against the risk of personal injury from electricity. It applies to all electrical equipment and systems including those manufactured, purchased, installed or used.
- 2.2 The main objective is to comply with the law and in particular to:
 - Set out a clear approach for the maintenance and upgrading of electrical installations

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- Ensure a prompt, efficient and cost effective electrical installation, repair, servicing and inspection service
- Promote good practice where reasonably practicable
- Ensure remedial works are carried out within appropriate timescales so that homes and our residents remain safe and electrical installations are maintained to a high standard
- Detail a comprehensive electrical inspection and monitoring system
- Ensure adequate records and quality monitoring systems are implemented

3. Policy Statement

3.1 The Sovereign Network Group Health and Safety Policy sets out policy statement on all health and safety-related policies which is essentially to continuously improve our standards of health and safety.

3.2 Competency

- 3.2.1 SNG will only appoint skilled and competent persons to carry out electrical inspection and testing. A person shall be deemed skilled to carry out the appropriate inspection and testing only if they have sufficient qualification, knowledge and experience.
- 3.2.2 We will review and monitor the qualifications of all electrical contractors and their engineers / operatives during the contract tendering process and thereafter at periodic intervals thereafter and record the findings of these checks.
- 3.2.3 It is important for electrical engineers / operatives to be aware of the dangers associated with electricity and therefore they and their organisations must put in place measures to:
 - Ensure that no danger occurs to any person, property or installation
 - Compare the inspection and testing results with the design criteria
 - Take a view on the condition of the installation and advise on any remedial works and their relevant priority
 - In the event of a dangerous situation, make safe and immediately provide a recommendation to the responsible person
 - Issue appropriate certification, following review by a qualifying supervisor where appropriate and keep necessary records
- 3.2.4 All appointed electrical contractors shall be registered with the NICEIC, ECA, NAPIT or other accredited body and shall be registered as an approved contractor under a recognised certification Scheme in compliance with Part P of the Building Regulations.
- 3.2.5 All Electricians must have successfully completed City and Guilds 2382 (18th Edition) City and Guilds 2391 (Inspection, Testing and Certification of Electrical Installations) or an equivalent standard.
- 3.2.6 A portable electrical appliance test does not need to be carried out by an electrician, but greater knowledge and experience is needed than for inspection alone, and the person

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performing the test must have the right equipment for the task. They should know how to use the test equipment and how to interpret the results. The Health and Safety team can provide advice in regards to what is deemed appropriate competence.

3.3 Procurement of Electrical Equipment

- 3.3.1 All departments that purchase electrical equipment will ensure that the person(s) ordering the equipment is sufficiently competent to select equipment that is suitable for the associated purpose and working environment. When selecting equipment, consideration should be given to the use of low voltage or battery powered equipment, when appropriate.
- 3.3.2 Consideration should also be given to the following:
 - The elimination of possible electrical hazards by using hydraulic or pneumatic equipment where appropriate
 - Ensuring the equipment conforms to European standards and bears the CE mark
 - Buying equipment from reputable suppliers only and never purchasing second hand or donated equipment
 - Ensuring the operating instructions are available
 - Communicating any relevant warnings or restrictions to staff before the equipment is
 - Suitable training for staff on the use of the equipment where necessary
 - Adding new equipment to a programme of inspection, testing and maintenance (all new equipment under 1 year old does not require PAT testing however thereafter all electrical equipment must be tested annually).

3.4 Electrical Installations - Testing and Certification

- 3.4.1 The purpose for testing, inspecting and certifying electrical installations is to determine, so far as is reasonably practicable, and to report on, any factors impairing or likely to impair the safety of an electrical installation.
- 3.4.2 **Building Control Competence Certificates** in domestic premises, apart from some types of minor work, all electrical work must be notified to Building Control of the Local Authority upon completion. Building Control will then issue a Part P Certificate. This certificate states that the new electrical installation work, described on the certificate, complies with the Building Regulations. The certificate may be requested, for example, by a purchaser's solicitor when you sell your property. Certificates will be retained for the life of the building.
- 3.4.3 Testing Intervals SNG will implement a programme of testing to ensure that all owned and managed domestic premises, communal installations and workplaces are tested in accordance with the timescales set out within the Institute of Engineering Technology (IET) Regulations by March 2021. SNG will also test and issue appropriate certification at a change in tenancy.

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- 3.4.4 SNG will also carry out Electrical Installation Condition Reports (EICR) testing on all properties that are subject to specific types of improvement works where electrical circuits are affected.
- 3.4.5 SNG will regularly review and monitor the qualifications of all contractors' employees delivering works to ensure that only appropriately trained and skilled employees are engaged on these works.
- 3.4.6 All new installations shall be provided with an Electrical Installation Certificate complete with a schedule of inspections and test results. The documents shall be suitably completed and compliant with the requirements of BS 7671, IET Guidance Note 1.
- 3.4.7 Electrical installations will be subject to a full electrical condition report test at the following times:
 - New build first inspection carried out 5 years after installation
 - Rewires first inspection carried out 5 years after installation
 - Ongoing testing and inspection every five years unless the engineer sets a shorter timescale. Engineers cannot set a period exceeding 5 years unless the installation is new.
 - Following any major upgrade works where electrical installations are affected
- 3.4.8 When electrical engineers consider assigning a re-inspection period sooner than the timescales set out above they will take into account of:
 - The type of installation and adequacy of earthing and bonding
 - The suitability of the switchgear and control gear
 - The serviceability of accessories and fittings
 - The type of systems and their condition
 - The extent of any wear and tear, damage or other deterioration of other parts of the installation and level of misuse
 - The presence of adequate identification and notices
 - Any change in use of the premises which have led to, or might lead to, deficiencies in the installation
 - Previous EICR observations and recommendations
 - The frequency and quality of maintenance
- 3.4.9 Electrical Installation Condition Reports (EICR) the electrician carrying out the inspection will provide an EICR to record the findings of the inspection. In addition to the main body of the report, which will identify departures from the requirements of BS 7671 and provide an overall assessment of the suitability of the installation for continued use, the report should be accompanied by schedules of inspection and test results.
- 3.4.10 **EICR Recommendations** this will make recommendations which will be reviewed by a competent person within our Electrical Teamand the necessary remedial works prioritised accordingly. Where appropriate, works will be batched and delivered through programmes. Where recommendations relate to observations only, these will be monitored through

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subsequent inspection and testing. Electrical works identified on certification will be recorded using the following categories:

- Code C1 (Danger Present): Where a real and immediate danger is observed that puts the safety of those using the installation at risk. Contractors must be given authority to undertake these works immediately without seeking approval from SNG
- Code C2 (Potentially Dangerous): An observed deficiency not considered to be dangerous at the time of inspection but would become a real and immediate danger if a fault or other foreseeable event was to occur. For these recommendations the contractor will formally notify SNG within 10 working days of all C2 recommendations. SNG will review these recommendations and instruct as deemed appropriate
- Code C3 (Improvement Recommended): Used to indicate that, whilst an observed deficiency is not considered to be a source of immediate or potential danger, improvement would contribute to an enhancement of the safety of the electrical installation. For these recommendations the contractor will formally notify SNG within 10 working days of all C3 recommendations. SNG will review these recommendations and instruct as deemed appropriate
- 3.4.11 **Changes in Tenancy** at a change of tenancy including a mutual exchange an electrical installation condition report (EICR) is to be undertaken prior to tenancies being re-let except for Home Options assured shorthold tenancies where a visual inspection is to be undertaken at the change in tenancy.
- 3.4.12 For Key Worker accommodation when a single room / room with en-suite shower is leased a visual inspection is to be undertaken.
- 3.4.13 Visual inspections must, as a minimum, include checks to ensure there are no broken or missing accessories, no accessible live parts, no signs of burning at accessories or electrical equipment and a manual test of any residual current devices. A record of the visual inspection must be made on the EICR form filling in only the appropriate and applicable fields for a visual inspection. The EICR will be processed as normal.

3.5 Portable Electrical Appliances

- 3.5.1 Three types of inspection and testing apply to portable electrical appliances.
- 3.5.2 **User checks (visual)** Employees who use electrical equipment must be encouraged to visually check it before use and to listen for sounds that suggest the equipment may be defective, for example:
 - Damage (apart from light scuffing) to the cable sheath
 - Damage to the plug such as cracked casing or bent pins
 - Inadequate joints, including taped joints in the cable
 - Insecure cable sheath where it enters the plug or equipment. Obvious evidence would be if the coloured insulation of the internal cable cores were showing
 - Conditions the equipment is not suitable for e.g. wet or contaminated areas

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- Damage to the casing or loose parts or screws
- Evidence of overheating (burn marks or discoloration)
- Unusual noises, vibration, smells or vapours / smoke
- 3.5.3 The checks also apply to extension leads and associated plugs and sockets. The user should make visual checks before and during use. Any faults should be reported to their Line Manager and taken out of use immediately.
- 3.5.4 Where equipment is more likely to sustain damage through day to day use the risk assessment must stipulate that mandatory checks are to be undertaken, preferably with records made, and the frequency of the checks e.g. daily.
- 3.5.5 **Formal Visual Inspections** The most important component of a maintenance regime is usually the formal visual inspection, carried out routinely by a trained person. Such inspections can pick up most potentially dangerous faults and they should include the visual checks listed above but carried out in a more formal and systematic manner. Additional items which should be inspected include:
 - The removal of plug covers to check that the fuse inside the plug is correctly rated
 - A check to ensure the cord grip is effective and secure
 - A check to verify cable terminations are correctly wired and secure including earth connections
 - Looking for signs of internal damage, overheating or ingress of liquid or foreign matter
 - Checking for good housekeeping to ensure that the equipment is installed and operated in accordance with the manufactures instructions
 - Checking the means of disconnection from the supply under all conditions
- 3.5.6 There is no need to take equipment apart during a formal visual inspection since this should only be done when conducting a combined inspection and test.
- 3.5.7 Combined Inspection and Tests (PAT Test) The purpose of the inspection and test is to detect faults which may not be apparent by visual checks and inspections e.g. loss of earth integrity or deterioration of insulation integrity. It must only be carried out by someone who is competent in the safe use of the test equipment and who knows how to interpret the results obtained. This person must be capable of inspecting the equipment and, where necessary, dismantling it to check the cable connections. Care must always be exercised when conducting tests.
- 3.5.8 Combined inspection and testing is the only reliable way of detecting such faults, and should be carried out to a set program. This program should be at periods appropriate to the equipment, the manner and frequency of use and the environment and should also be undertaken after any repair, modification or similar work.
- 3.5.9 Portable electric appliances will not be subject to combined inspection and testing until it has been in use for 12 months. This is permissible as appliances with CE markings are tested as part of the manufacturing process.

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- 3.5.10 There are no specific legal requirements relating to the frequency of combined inspections and tests of electrical equipment however SNGis bound contractually by Local Authorities to undertake testing on an annual basis and therefore this period has been adopted by SNG as its Policy.
- 3.5.11 After an item of electrical equipment has been subject to a combined inspection and tested a record must be produced and a suitable label attached to the equipment in a readily visible location. The label must show, as a minimum, the date when the equipment was inspected / tested and the date when it is due for its next inspection/test.
- 3.5.12 It should be noted that the requirement to inspect/test electrical equipment also applies to privately owned equipment used within SNG offices and workplaces where permission has been given by the Manager e.g. phone charger.

3.6 Electrical Appliances Provided to Tenants (White Goods)

- 3.6.1 Before providing new portable electrical appliances to tenants it must be established that each appliance displays at least the CE Mark, which is the product manufacturer's claim that it meets all the requirements of European legislation. Best practice would be for items to be procured which display additional safety marks, such as the British Standard Kitemark or the 'BEAB Approved' mark (which indicate that the equipment has been assessed by an independent body as meeting with the relevant product standard) as these tend to provide greater assurance of electrical safety.
- 3.6.2 It is also important to ensure the electrical installation is suitable for the equipment provided and the equipment provided is suitable for the conditions and location where it is likely to be used.
- 3.6.3 When providing portable electrical equipment to tenants, the tenants should always be told to read and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Copies of the instructions should be left in the property so the tenants can refer to them as and when required.
- 3.6.4 At the change in tenancy white goods will be:
 - Replaced with new appliances, or
 - Electrically PAT tested, or
 - Gifted
- 3.6.5 Where appliances are gifted the tenant must sign a declaration accepting full ownership of the appliance. This certificate must be retained on the tenants file.
- 3.6.6 Officers are to ensure that manufacturers' instructions relating to the electrical equipment is available for new tenants unless the items are gifted.

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3.6.7 In addition to the above white goods provided within Homes of Multiple Occupation (HMO's) will be subject to annual portable appliance testing.

3.7 Photovoltaic (PV) Systems

- 3.7.1 Photovoltaic (PV) panels, also called solar electric panels, convert energy from the sun into electricity.
- 3.7.2 Unlike the power used by conventional mains electrical equipment, the power that PV systems generate is DC (direct current). DC installations have a continuous current, making them more hazardous (volt for volt) than normal AC (alternating current) electrical installations where the voltage and current oscillate. Once the power has passed through an inverter it is changed to AC.
- 3.7.3 All electrical installations, by their nature, will carry some degree of fire risk. Although fires caused by PV panels are rare, any fire involving a building with a PV array can present an increased risk to occupants and fire-fighters as they would continue to produce electricity
- 3.7.4 Sovereign Network Group will ensure PV panels will be tested at least annually and or in accordance with relevant legislation relating to PV panels. and will carry out repairs through competent contractors when required.

3.8 Microwave Ovens

- 3.8.1 We will ensure that microwave ovens are tested for the leakage of microwaves from microwave ovens. The provision of a CE mark confirms that microwave ovens are tested for emission leaks as part of the manufacturing process and as such will not require this test during its first 12 months of use however thereafter will be subject to emissions testing.
- 3.8.2 Records of all microwave emissions tests will be retained electronically and held until the next compliant certificate is produced.

3.9 Lightning Protection

- 3.9.1 We will ensure as reasonably practical, that all its existing lightning protection systems installed on its blocks and workplaces are maintained to BS 6651:1999 or BS EN 62305 if newly installed or upgraded.
- 3.9.2 Lightning protection will be subject to annual testing for which records of the testing must be retained.
- 3.9.3 We will also undertake checks as necessary to determine the presence of lightning protection installations and where identified added to the programme of annual testing.

3.10 Roles and Responsibilities

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- 3.10.1 **Chief Executive and Executive Board** have overall responsibility for the ownership and implementation of this policy and the provision of adequate resources, both people and financial, to ensure this happens.
- 3.10.2 Executive Director of Customer Services and the Director of Compliance and Planned Works have the responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of this policy, including:
 - Ensuring adequate processes and procedures are in place to manage the risks arising from electrical works
 - Ensuring sufficient information, instruction and training is provided
 - Monitoring the performance of staff and contractors
 - Ensuring that members of the public, staff and contractors are not unnecessarily exposed to risk
 - Ensuring appropriate risk assessments are undertaken and reviewed as necessary
 - Ensuring appropriate inspections and / or tests are made to assess the condition of electrical installations and equipment in accordance with the timescales set out within this policy
 - Maintain property records and relevant certification
 - Maintain an up-to-date knowledge of legislative requirements and best practice
- 3.10.3 Executive Director of Customer Services and the Director of Compliance and Planned Works will ensure that the property listing that is being used to produce the electrical safety testing programmes provided to the contractor is complete and to ensure that this remains the case they will ensure that as a minimum every quarter a reconciliation is undertaken to ensure that all changes to the core property list brought about by acquisitions, disposals and new developments are reflected in the listing that is used to produce work programmes.
- 3.10.4 Executive Director of Customer Services and the Director of Compliance and Planned Works will ensure that systems are in place for quality assurance checks to be undertaken of all electrical safety certificates (EICR's or EIC's). This will involve independent verifying of certificates by competent persons / organisations other than those providing the initial electrical safety certificates and must include a quality inspection of all installations that were inspected that is proportional to the number of tests completed in any given year.
- 3.10.5 Contract Managers for the purposes of this policy contract manager refers to any member of staff who has a responsibility for the appointment, monitoring or management of contractors who work directly with electricity or indirectly when their undertakings could result in exposure to live electricity.
- 3.10.6 Contract managers have responsibilities to:

Appoint competent electrical contractors and consultantsUndertake periodic checks on the competency of all electricians employed by the contractors

 Reviewing risk assessments, method statements and / or safe systems of work which contractors develop to prevent exposure to electricity

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 Report any incidents of electrocution or fires caused by electricity as a result of the undertakings of contractors

3.10.7 Operations Leaders / Team Leaders (Managers) are responsible for:

- Undertaking risk assessments where staff undertake electrical work or use electrical equipment where there is a foreseeable risk of harm through their use
- Reporting incidents of electrocution or fires caused by electricity
- 3.10.8 **Tenants** under the terms of their tenancy agreement tenants must allow access to their property for maintenance and / or safety checks to be carried out. In order to undertake works it may be necessary to de-energise the electrical supply to the property.
- 3.10.9 Electrical Contractors every effort will be made to arrange a convenient time and date with the tenant for access to complete the works. Appointments are to be made in writing and in line with Sovereign Network Homes Gas Servicing Access Procedure (Section 3), which covers the appointment and legal process,.. In cases where access is denied on a number of prearranged occasions and following several written notifications, we will consider using legal action to gain access.
- 3.10.10 Electrical Consultants will be employed by SNG to provide expert electrical safety advice or services. Services typically include the verification and validation of EICR and PIR certification by means of visual inspections and an independent inspection of properties proportional to the number of tests completed in any given year.

Electrical consultants will also be used to check on the competencies of electrical contractors and their operatives.

3.11 Access

- 3.11.1 Most residents allow access for electrical safety inspections however where this is not the case significant delays may cause danger to themselves, visitors and others.
- 3.11.2 As Landlord, SNG is permitted to enter a tenant's property to view the condition and state or repair under Section 11(6) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985, provided that the occupier is given at least 24 hours written notice.
- 3.11.3 Departments (PAM) will ensure that every effort is made to gain access prior to pursuing legal action and consider new and innovative ways to gain access. Where we do seek legal intervention the preferred first option is the use of injunctions.
- 3.11.4 It is acknowledged that gaining access to tenancies by force is an illegal act however where a member of the judiciary authorises the use of forced access, where all other reasonable means to gain access have been exhausted, SNG will use the legal process, ensuring a proportionality assessment is completed prior to forcung entry.

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- 3.11.5 All forced access incidents must be carefully considered by a senior manager prior to its execution, typically a Business Leader or the department managing the tenancy, in order to determine:
 - The risks associated with the act of entry e.g. response by the tenant or other persons
 - The necessary control measures to be in place before entry is attempted
 - Press involvement this may necessitate consultation with the Communications team

4. Performance monitoring and responsibilities

- 4.1 Quality of work is assessed in four ways:
 - Assessment of a percentage of works by a suitably experienced and qualified officer
 - Assessment by a nominated consultant as and when required
 - Self-assessment and quality assurance by the contractor
 - Tenant feedback and satisfaction surveys
- 4.2 A suitably qualified person should be appointed by SNG to appoint and manage electrical contractors and to coordinate and scrutinise the quality of information contained within the appropriate certification.
- 4.3 The Audit Team are responsible for auditing compliance against this policy and applicable electrical safety legislation.

Related documents

- The primary statement of policy, organisation/responsibilities and arrangements for health and safety is the Sovereign Network Group Health and Safety Policy. This Electrical Safety Policy interprets and applies the responsibilities set out in the Sovereign Network Group Health and Safety Policy to the field of electrical safety as necessary to ensure the health and safety of our employees, visitors and other persons (including residents) who may be affected by our work.
- 5.2 Other Sovereign Network Group policies that may be used to help ensure electrical safety include:
 - Fire Safety Policy
 - Gas Safety
 - Asbestos Safety
 - Estate Inspection Policy

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6. Legislation and Regulation

6.1 The legislation listed in this policy is not intended to cover all legislation applicable to this policy. To meet the required HCA Governance & Financial Viability Standard outcome on adherence to all relevant law, Network will take reasonable measures to ensure compliance

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with any and all applicable legislation by reviewing policies and procedures and amending them as appropriate. The legislation listed within this policy was considered at the time of the development of this policy, but subsequent primary and secondary legislation, case law and regulatory or other requirements will be considered and the policy reviewed and adopted in accordance with the requirements set out therein, even should such subsequent legislation not be explicitly listed within this policy. Any queries relating to the applicable legislation should be directed to the policy author.

- 6.2 The following is a list of key legislation relating to electrical safety:
 - Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
 - Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 (EWR)

This legislation sets out precautions to be taken against the risk of death or personal injury from electricity in work activities. All electricians carrying out electrical work, whether as an employer, employee or self-employed person must comply with the relevant requirements. In particular, regulation 16 which requires all persons working on electrical installations must have the technical knowledge and experience to prevent danger or injury.

The four main areas that need to be considered by SNG in relation to EWR are:

- Systems
- Electrical equipment
- Conductors
- Competence of persons in respect of work activities on or near electrical equipment

The requirements set out in the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) Wiring Regulations 18th Edition BS7671:2008, inclusive of amendment 3, are acknowledges by SNG as representing standards that when followed would ensure compliance with EWR.

The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994

These regulations apply when electrical appliances are provided as part of a tenancy and require SNG to ensure that the appliances are safe when first supplied. Although there is no specific requirement for portable appliance testing to be carried out in rented accommodation, the landlord is required to take reasonable steps to ensure that appliances such as electric kettles, fridges and washing machines provided as part of the tenancy agreement are safe.

- Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations 1992
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013
- The Landlords and Tenants Act 1985

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Under this Act SNG has a responsibility to ensure that the electrical installation in a rented property is:

- Safe when a tenancy begins, and
- Maintained in a safe condition throughout the tenancy

Housing Act 2004

This Act introduced the Housing, Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) for assessing risks within domestic premises. From an electrical perspective this includes consideration of general lighting provision, socket-outlet provision, escape lighting (emergency lighting), automatic fire detection and electrical hazards for fixed wiring and portable electrical equipment. Arrangements for compliance with this requirement are managed by Property Asset Management.

Building Regulations (including Part P requirements)

In January 2005, the Government introduced electrical safety rules for dwellings into the Building Regulations for England and Wales. Because of this, most fixed electrical installation work carried out in homes must, by law, meet the Building Regulations. Part P states that 'reasonable provision shall be made in the design and installation of electrical installations in order to protect persons operating, maintaining or altering the installations from fire or injury'.

7. Equality and Diversity

We will apply this policy consistently and fairly and will not discriminate against anyone based on any relevant characteristics, including those set out in the Equality Act 2010.

8. Review

- 8.1 This policy will be reviewed by the Director of Compliance and Planned Works every two years or sooner if there is:
 - A significant incident relating to this policy
 - An organisational change related to this policy
 - A change in legislation

9. Training

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- 9.1 All staff who are required to use, install, maintain, inspect, or test electrical equipment must be provided with the appropriate information, instruction and training to enable them to carry out their work in a safe manner and to recognise potential electrical hazards.
- 9.2 More generally the mandatory corporate health and safety induction training includes electrical safety awareness.

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