

Periodic Electrical Testing

We hope the information contained in this leaflet gives you a useful insight into the potential electrical hazards in the home, and how to deal with them.

If you need any more advice please contact the Repairs Contact Centre or your local St. Leger office.

Repairs Contact Centre
Freephone 0808 126 3123

North East – Thorne
01302 735918

South East – Armthorpe
01302 833278

North West – Adwick
01302 832756

South West – Conisbrough
01709 864318



Portable electrical equipment such as electrical heaters, mains powered radios, hair driers and televisions are a very real danger if operated in a damp bathroom environment. No equipment should be used in a bathroom unless specifically designed to do so.

Adaptors

Never plug one adaptor into another as this could result in electrical overload. Check any adaptor in use for damage and that it complies with electrical safety regulations.

Light fittings

Do not exceed manufacturers' recommended maximum bulb wattages, as to do so may result in overheating and damage to the light fitting.

Damaged electrical equipment

Damaged sockets, switches and light fittings can create a risk of injury from electrical shock. If you notice any damaged equipment, report it immediately to the Repairs Contact Centre on freephone 0808 126 3123, who will arrange for a repair to be carried out.

Pulling the plug out of a socket

Never pull the plug from a socket using the cable as this could result in damage to the cable, overheating or electric shock.

Translation Available

ترجمہ موجود است

Çeviri mümkündür

نیدہ نامادین کہ نوسارہ کانی نیوہ ودریگیرین

ترجمہ دستیاب ہے

Tradução Disponível

Доступен (Есть) перевод

अनुवाद उपलब्ध है

可提供翻译

الترجمة متوفرة

可提供翻譯

অনুবাদের ব্যবস্থা রয়েছে।

Traduction Disponible

Përkthimi në dispozicion

Large Print, Audio and Braille also available

What is periodic electrical testing?

A periodic electrical inspection is an inspection carried out every 10 years that looks at the condition of your homes electrical installation. It identifies any electrical defects (in order of priority) your home may have. The inspection is carried out by agents working for St. Leger Homes and in accordance with national safety standards for electrical installations.

What will the inspection look at?

The inspection will look at your homes electrical circuits for condition and to see there is no risk of electrical overload. It also looks to highlight any areas of electrical shock risk and fire hazard. The inspection will also identify any defective DIY electrical work and any lack of earth bonding to circuits.

Any alteration carried out to your homes electrical circuits must not be carried out without permission from St. Leger Homes and a suitably qualified person must carry out any work.

Why is this inspection needed?

Every electrical installation deteriorates with use and age, and it is important St. Leger Homes inspects all the Councils properties periodically to ensure the safety of its tenants and visitors.

What happens during a periodic electrical inspection?

The electrical inspection will take into account all relevant circumstances including the following:

- Adequacy of earth bonding
- Suitability and condition of consumer unit (an old style fuse box is likely to need replacing)
- Condition and suitability of switches, socket outlets, light fittings and flexes
- Type of wiring system e.g. type of cable used
- Provision of residual current devices for socket outlets that may be used to plug in electrical equipment for use outdoors
- Presence of adequate identification and notices
- Extent of general wear and tear, damage or any other type of deterioration

Once the electrical testing has been completed the overall condition will either be 'satisfactory' in which case no remedial work is required or 'unsatisfactory' which means remedial work will be required to bring the electrical installation to 'satisfactory' standard.

HAZARDS IN THE HOME

We have listed some of the potential hazards that may be encountered in any home, along with ways to rectify them and make your home a safer place.

Condition of flexible leads

A flexible lead with damaged insulation can overheat; there is also a risk of electrocution. If the flex is damaged, have it replaced.

Fixing items to walls

Do not drill holes in walls to fix shelves etc if you are unsure of the location of pipes and cables. Use a cable/pipe detector and only drill holes if you can be sure no live pipes or cables are in the vicinity.

Isolating electrical equipment

When carrying out maintenance to equipment, e.g. repairs to washing machines, tumble driers, vacuum cleaners etc always unplug the device.

When equipment is unplugged there is no risk from electrical shock. Maintenance of electrical equipment needs to be carried out by a competent person and by following manufacturers' guidelines.

Electricity in the bathroom

As far as electricity is concerned, the bathroom is possibly the most dangerous room in the home. Water is a very efficient conductor of electrical current which makes the combination of water and electricity potentially lethal.