

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONDITION REPORT

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| Client Name Address Post Code | SECTION A. DETAILS OF THE CLIENT / PERSON ORDERING THE REPORT |
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SECTION B. REASON FOR PRODUCING THIS REPORT

Information with regards to the purpose of the inspection must be recorded in the appropriate section of the report form. Reasons for the inspection could include:

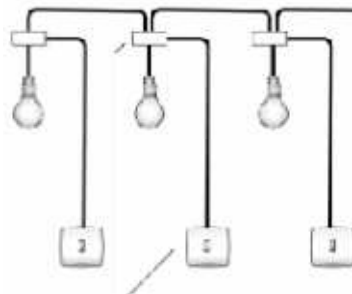
- i) insurance purposes,
- ii) licensing for the local authority,
- iii) a building society mortgage application, and
- iv) a routine maintenance inspection for compliance with the EAWR 1989 Regulations.
- v) clients request

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| Occupier Address Telephone | SECTION C. DETAILS OF THE INSTALLATION WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT |
| Type of Premises | Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| Estimated age of the original installation | <input type="text"/> Years |
| Evidence of alterations or additions | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If 'yes' estimated age of alterations | <input type="text"/> Years |
| Alterations or additions not apparent | <input type="checkbox"/> |

It is sometimes difficult to determine the age of the installation if no records have been kept or made available to the test engineer. If this is the case then the engineer must estimate the approximate age by using information obtained during the inspection.

This can be calculated from the wiring system used on installations - not including any apparent additions / alterations - an approximate age can be estimated.

- the use of twin PVC cables without CPC e.g., 47+ years



As cables for lighting circuits installed prior to 1966 do not include circuit protective conductor's, any new or replacement switches or ceiling roses must be of the all insulated type.

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- the use of lead sheathed cables - 65 years +



Lead sheathed cables were used in installations prior 1948. They have rubber insulated tinned copper conductors and an outer sheath of lead. As the conductor insulation is rubber and therefore prone to deterioration it can be assumed they will have exceeded there anticipated working life.

- the use of **Tough rubber sheathed (TRS), vulcanised rubber insulation (VRI) cables** - 65 years +



With the introduction of pvc insulated cables in the early 60's rubber insulated, tough-rubber sheathed (TRS) type became obsolete. As rubber is prone to deterioration they should be left undisturbed until replaced.

- the use of imperial pvc cable size - 40 years +

1/ .044 current carrying capacity =
3/ .029 current carrying capacity =
3/ .036 current carrying capacity =
7/ .029 current carrying capacity =
7/ .044 current carrying capacity =

Cables used up to the very early 1970's were of the imperial type. Their conductors may be single-stranded or may have three, seven or more strands. The copper conductor's were usually tinned.

Green coloured protective conductors or sleeving instead of green-yellow - 36years+



Since 1977 identification of the circuit protective conductor was changed from green to green-yellow.

The test engineer should be capable of being able to estimate the age of the electrical installation from the information obtained during the visual inspection in years. + +

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SECTION C. DETAILS OF THE INSTALLATION WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT

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|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Date of last Inspection | <input type="text"/> | Installation records available? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| | | Records held by | <input type="text"/> | |

Prior to the commencement of the inspection, the engineer should be in possession of the installations Electrical Installation Certificate or previous Periodic Report Forms plus Minor Works certificates for work that has been carried out since the last inspection, diagrams and charts

The information required with regards to the supply characteristics for an **ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONDITION REPORT** is the same as the requirements for an initial inspection.

SECTION D. EXTENT AND LIMITATIONS OF INSPECTION AND TESTING

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|---|----------------------|
| Extent of Electrical Installation covered by this report | <input type="text"/> |
| Agreed Limitations Agreed with Operational limitations | <input type="text"/> |
| The inspection and testing detailed in this report and accompanying schedules have been carried out in accordance with BS 7671 : 2008 (IET Wiring Regulations) as amended to..... | |

Prior to commencement, it must be ensured that the client has agreed to the extent of the installation that is to be inspected and tested.

Exclusions could also be included within the extent box e.g., no inspection and testing carried out at outlet points at a height greater than 3.5m above finished floor level.

It must be remembered that the client is likely to presume that the whole of the installation has been inspected and tested, as this is not the case it must be ensured that the client is fully aware of what has actually been carried out.

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SECTION E. SUMMARY OF THE CONDITION OF THE INSTALLATION

The assessment of the electrical installations **general electrical condition** is usually contained in the centre of the report. To avoid any misunderstanding with the client, the comments with regard to the overall assessment is placed in a more prominent position. i.e. the front page.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Overall assessment | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | DELETE AS APPROPRIATE |
| NOTE. An unsatisfactory assessment indicates that dangerous (code C1) and/or potentially dangerous (code C2) conditions have been identified. | | | |
| Make a note of when remedial work is completed to a satisfactory standard | | | Date <input type="text"/> |

SECTION F. RECOMMENDATIONS

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| NEXT INSPECTION Subject to the necessary remedial action being taken, I / we recommend that the installation is further inspected and tested by(date). |
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The test engineer will have to determine the interval to the next inspection and test. The interval could be different to that originally anticipated by the designer.

SECTION G. DECLARATION - FILL IN DETAILS AS REQUIRED

SECTION H - SCHEDULE(S)

The Inspection and Test Result Schedules are part of this report, it is only valid when they are attached to it.

SCHEDULE OF ITEMS INSPECTED

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| Information, access and labels/ notices etc. | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presence of diagrams, instructions, charts and other necessary information. | <input type="checkbox"/> N/ A Access to switchgear and equipment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labelling of protective devices, switches etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of danger notices etc. |

SCHEDULE OF ITEMS TESTED

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| APPLICABLE TESTS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Continuity of Protective Conductors (including main and supplementary bonding) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> N/ A | Continuity of Ring Final Circuit Conductors |

It can be seen that the schedules of items inspected and tested are the same as those used in the Electrical Installation Certificate