
 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1984 No. 1358

GAS

The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1984

<i>Made</i> - - - - -	23rd August 1984
<i>Laid before Parliament</i> - -	6th September 1984
<i>Coming into Operation—</i> <i>Regulations 1 to 8(2)(b),</i> <i>8(3) to 12(2),</i> <i>13, 15(1) and (2),</i> <i>17(1), 18 to 21(2),</i> <i>23 to 28, 30 to 33(2),</i> <i>34 to 37 and 38 (in part).</i>	24th November 1984
<i>Remainder</i>	24th February 1985

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The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 31(1), 42(2) and 45(3) of the Gas Act 1972(a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

(a) 1972 c.60; section 31 was repealed and substituted by section 14 of the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982 (c.23); section 42(2) was amended by sections 40, 46 and 54 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c.48).

PART A

GENERAL

Citation and commencement

1.— (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1984 and, except as provided by paragraph (2) below, shall come into operation on 24th November 1984.

(2) Regulations 8(2)(c), 12(3), 14, 15(3), 16, 17(2), 21(3), 22, 29, 33(3) and, so far as it relates to Regulations 23, 25 and 36(2) of the Gas Safety Regulations 1972(a), 38 shall come into operation on 24th February 1985.

General interpretation and application

2.— (1) In these Regulations—

“emergency control” means a valve for shutting off the supply of gas in an emergency;

“flue” means a passage for conveying the products of combustion from a gas appliance to the external air and includes any part of the passage in a gas appliance ventilation duct which serves the purpose of a flue;

“gas appliance” means an appliance designed for use by a consumer of gas for lighting, heating, motive power or other purposes for which gas can be used;

“installation pipe” means any pipe, not being a service pipe (other than any part of a service pipe comprised in a primary meter installation) or a pipe comprised in a gas appliance, for conveying gas for a particular consumer and any associated valve or other gas fitting;

“meter by pass” means any pipe and other gas fittings used in connection with it through which gas can be conveyed from a service pipe to an installation pipe without passing through a meter;

“primary meter” means a meter connected to a service pipe for ascertaining the quantity of gas supplied through that pipe;

“primary meter installation” means a primary meter and the pipes and other gas fittings used in connection with it, including any meter bypass, installed between the outlet of any service valve, or, if there is no service valve, the outlet of the service pipe and the outlet connection of the meter or the outlet of the common connection of the meter and any meter bypass or any other primary meter as the case may be;

“the responsible person”, in relation to any premises, means the occupier of the premises or, where there is no occupier or the occupier is away, the owner of the premises or any person with authority for the time being to take appropriate action in relation to any gas fitting therein;

“service valve” means a valve for controlling a supply of gas incorporated in a service pipe and not situated inside a building;

“work”, in relation to a gas fitting, means work of any of the following kinds, that is to say—

(a) S.I. 1972/1178, amended by S.I. 1976/1882, 1983/1575.

- (a) installing the fitting;
 - (b) maintaining, servicing, permanently adjusting, repairing, altering or renewing the fitting or purging it of air or gas;
 - (c) where the fitting is stationary, changing its position;
 - (d) removing the fitting.
- (2) For the purposes of these Regulations—
- (a) the expression “gas fitting” does not include any part of a service pipe except any part comprised in a primary meter installation;
 - (b) any reference to installing a gas fitting includes a reference to converting any pipe, fitting, meter, apparatus or appliance to use gas supplied through pipes; and
 - (c) a person providing, for use in a flat or part of a building let by him, gas supplied to him shall not in so doing be deemed to be supplying gas.
- (3) Nothing in these Regulations shall apply in relation to the supply of gas to, or anything done in respect of a gas fitting at—
- (a) a mine within the meaning of the Mines and Quarries Act 1954(a) or any place deemed to form part of a mine for the purposes of that Act; or
 - (b) a factory within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961(b).

PART B

GAS FITTINGS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Qualification and supervision

3.—(1) No person shall carry out any work in relation to a gas fitting unless he is competent to do so.

(2) The employer of any person carrying out such work in the performance of a contract of service shall ensure that paragraph (1) above and the following provisions of these Regulations for the time being in force are complied with.

Materials and workmanship

4.—(1) No person shall install a gas fitting unless every part of it is of good construction and sound material and of adequate strength and size to secure safety.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1) above, no person shall install in a building any pipe for use in the supply of gas which is—

- (a) made of lead or lead alloy; or
- (b) made of a non-metallic substance unless it is—

(a) 1954 c.70.
(b) 1961 c.34.

- (i) a pipe connected to a readily movable gas appliance designed for use without a flue; or
 - (ii) a pipe entering the building and that part of it within the building is placed inside a metallic sheath which is so constructed and installed as to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the escape of gas into the building if the pipe should fail.
- (3) No person shall carry out any work in relation to a gas fitting otherwise than in a proper and workmanlike manner.

General safety precautions

5.—(1) No person shall carry out any work in relation to a gas fitting in such a manner that gas could escape unless steps are taken to prevent any escape of gas which constitutes a danger to any person or property.

(2) No person carrying out work in relation to a gas fitting shall leave the fitting unattended unless every incomplete gasway has been sealed with the appropriate fitting so as to be gastight or the gas fitting is otherwise safe.

(3) Any person who disconnects a gas fitting shall, with the appropriate fitting, seal off every outlet of every pipe to which it was connected.

(4) No person carrying out work in relation to a gas fitting which involves exposing gasways which contain or have contained flammable gas shall smoke or use any source of ignition unless those gasways have been purged so as to remove all such gas or have otherwise been made safe from risk of fire or explosion.

(5) No person searching for an escape of gas from a gas fitting shall use any source of ignition.

(6) Where a person carries out any work in relation to a gas fitting which might affect the gas tightness of the gas supply system, he shall immediately thereafter test the system for gas tightness at least as far as the nearest valves upstream and downstream in the system.

Protection against damage

6.—(1) Any person installing a gas fitting shall ensure that every part of it is properly supported and so placed or protected as to avoid any undue risk of damage to the fitting.

(2) No person shall install a gas fitting if he has reason to suspect that foreign matter may block or otherwise interfere with the safe operation of the fitting, unless he has fitted to the gas inlet of, and any airway in, the fitting a suitable filter or other suitable protection.

(3) No person shall install a gas fitting in a position where it is likely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode gas fittings unless the fitting is constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being so corroded or it is suitably protected against being so corroded.

Existing gas fittings

7.— (1) No person shall make any alteration to any premises which would affect a gas fitting in such a manner that, if the fitting had been installed after the alteration, there would have been a contravention or failure to comply with any provision of these Regulations in force.

(2) No person shall do anything which would affect a gas fitting or any flue or means of ventilation used in connection with the fitting in such a manner that the subsequent use of the fitting might constitute a danger to any person or property.

Emergency controls

8.— (1) No person shall give a new supply of gas for use in any building unless there is provided an emergency control to which there is adequate access situated—

- (a) if there is a dwelling to be supplied with gas in the building—
 - (i) as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where the pipe supplying the gas enters the dwelling, and also
 - (ii) if the pipe supplying the gas enters the building at a place not comprised within a dwelling, as near as is reasonably practicable to the point of entry, or
- (b) if there is no such dwelling in the building, as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where the pipe supplying the gas enters the building.

(2) Any person installing an emergency control shall ensure that—

- (a) any key, lever or hand wheel of the control is securely attached to the operating spindle of the control;
- (b) any such key or lever is attached so that—
 - (i) the key or lever is parallel to the axis of the pipe in which the control is installed when the control is in the open position, and
 - (ii) where the key or lever is not attached so as to move only horizontally, gas cannot pass beyond the control when the key or lever has been moved as far as possible downwards; and
- (c) either the means of operating the control are clearly and permanently marked or a notice in permanent form is prominently displayed near such means so as to indicate when the control is open and when the control is shut.

(3) Where a person installs an emergency control which is not to form part of a primary meter installation, he shall immediately thereafter prominently display on or near the means of operating the control a notice in permanent form bearing the words “Gas Emergency Control”—

- (a) indicating that the consumer should—
 - (i) shut off the supply of gas immediately in the event of an escape of gas in the building or dwelling, as the case may be, for which the control is provided;
 - (ii) where any gas continues to escape after the emergency control

- has been closed, as soon as practicable give notice of the escape to the supplier; and
- (iii) not re-open the emergency control until all necessary steps have been taken to prevent gas from escaping again, and
- (b) stating—
- (i) the name of the supplier;
 - (ii) the emergency telephone number of the supplier; and
 - (iii) the date on which the notice was first displayed.

Electrical continuity—general

9. In any case where it is necessary to avoid danger, no person shall carry out work in relation to a gas fitting without first providing a suitable bond to maintain electrical continuity until the work is completed.

PART C

METER INSTALLATIONS

Interpretation of Part C

10. In this Part—

“meter box” means a receptacle or compartment designed and constructed to contain a meter with its associated gas fittings;

“secondary meter” means a meter for ascertaining the quantity of gas provided by a person supplied through a primary meter for use by another person.

Meters—general provisions

11.— (1) No person shall install a meter on or under a stairway or in any other part of a building with two or more floors above the ground floor, where the stairway or that other part of the building provides the only means of escape in case of fire, unless the meter replaces an existing meter and subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (2) below is complied with.

(2) No person shall install a meter in any building with no more than one floor above the ground floor on or under a stairway or in any other part of the building, where the stairway or that other part of the building provides the only means of escape in case of fire, unless—

- (a) the meter is—
- (i) of fire resisting construction; or
 - (ii) housed in a compartment with automatic self-closing doors and which is of fire resisting construction; or
- (b) the pipe immediately upstream of the meter or, where a governor is adjacent to the meter, immediately upstream of that governor, incorporates a device designed to cut off automatically the flow of gas if the temperature of the device exceeds 95°C.

(3) In paragraph (2)(a) above, the expression “fire resisting construction” means that, if the meter or the compartment housing the meter were subjected for 30 minutes to the furnace test described in British Standard BS 476 (Fire Tests on Building Materials and Structures) Part 8: 1972 (Test methods and criteria for the fire resistance of elements of building construction) ISBN: 0 580 07166 9 as amended by Amendment Slip No. 1 published 30th January 1976 and Amendment No. 2 published and effective 30th November 1981 or an equivalent test, the construction of the meter would not be so adversely affected that gas could escape in hazardous quantities.

(4) No person shall install a meter unless the installation is so placed as to ensure that there is no risk of damage to it from electrical apparatus.

(5) No person shall install a meter except in a readily accessible position for inspection and maintenance.

(6) Where a meter has bosses or side pipes attached to the meter by a soldered joint only, no person shall make rigid pipe connections to the meter.

(7) Where a person installs a meter and the pipes and other gas fittings associated with it, he shall ensure that—

- (a) immediately thereafter they are adequately tested to verify that they are gas tight and examined to verify that they have been installed in accordance with any provisions of these Regulations in force; and
- (b) immediately after such testing and examination, purging is carried out throughout the meter and every other gas fitting through which gas can then flow so as to remove safely all air and gas other than the gas to be supplied.

Meter boxes

12.— (1) Where a meter is housed in a meter box attached to or built into the external face of the outside wall of a building, the meter box shall be so constructed and installed that any gas escaping within the box cannot enter the building or any cavity in the wall but must disperse to the external air.

(2) No person shall knowingly store flammable materials in any meter box.

(3) No person shall install a meter in a meter box provided with a lock, unless the consumer has been provided with a key to the lock clearly labelled “Gas Meter Box” in black capital letters on a yellow ground.

Governors

13.— (1) No person shall install a primary meter or a meter bypass used in connection with a primary meter unless—

- (a) there is a governor regulating the pressure of gas supplied through the meter or the bypass, as the case may be, which provides adequate automatic means for preventing the gas fittings connected to the downstream side of the governor from being subjected to a pressure greater than that for which they were designed;
- (b) where the normal pressure of the gas supply is 75 millibars or more, there are also adequate automatic means for preventing, in case the

governor should fail, those gas fittings from being subjected to such a greater pressure; and

- (c) where the governor contains a relief valve or liquid seal, such valve or seal is connected to a vent pipe of adequate size so installed that it is capable of venting safely.

(2) Where a person installs a governor for regulating the pressure of gas through a primary meter or a meter bypass used in connection with a primary meter, he shall immediately thereafter adequately seal the governor to prevent its setting from being interfered with without breaking of the seal.

(3) No person except the supplier of the gas or a person authorised to act on his behalf shall break a seal applied under paragraph (2) above.

Meters—emergency notices

14.— (1) No person shall supply gas through a primary meter installed after the commencement of this Regulation unless he ensures that a notice in permanent form is prominently displayed on or near the meter—

- (a) indicating that the consumer should—
- (i) shut off the supply of gas immediately in the event of an escape of gas in the consumer's premises;
 - (ii) where any gas continues to escape after the supply has been shut off, immediately give notice of the escape to the supplier; and
 - (iii) not re-open the supply until all necessary steps have been taken to prevent the gas from escaping again, and
- (b) stating—
- (i) the name of the supplier,
 - (ii) the emergency service telephone number of the supplier; and
 - (iii) the date on which the notice was first displayed.

(2) Where a meter is installed in a building at a distance of more than 2 metres from, or out of sight of, the nearest upstream emergency control in the building, no person shall supply or provide gas through the meter unless he ensures that a notice in permanent form is prominently displayed on or near the meter indicating the position of that control.

Primary meters

15.— (1) No person shall install a prepayment meter as a primary meter through which gas passes to a secondary meter.

(2) Any person who first supplies gas through any service pipe after the commencement of this Regulation to more than one primary meter shall ensure that a notice in permanent form is prominently displayed on or near each primary meter indicating that this is the case.

(3) Where a primary meter is removed, the person who last supplied gas through the meter before removal shall—

- (a) where the meter is not forthwith re-installed or replaced by another meter—
- (i) close any service valve which controlled the supply of gas to that meter and did not control the supply of gas to any other primary meter; and
 - (ii) clearly mark any live gas pipe in the premises in which the meter was installed to the effect that the pipe contains gas; and
- (b) where the meter has not been re-installed or replaced by another meter before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the date of removal of the meter and there is no such service valve as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)(i) above, ensure that the service pipe for those premises is disconnected as near as is reasonably practicable to the main and that any part of the pipe which is not removed is sealed at both ends with the appropriate fitting.

Secondary meters

16. Any person providing gas through a secondary meter shall ensure that a notice in permanent form is prominently displayed on or near the primary meter indicating the number and location of secondary meters installed.

PART D

INSTALLATION PIPES

Safe use of pipes

17.— (1) No person shall install an installation pipe in any position in which it cannot be used with safety having regard to the position of other pipes, drains, sewers, cables, conduits and electrical apparatus and to any parts of the structure of any building in which it is installed which might affect its safe use.

(2) Any person who connects an installation pipe to a primary meter installation shall, in any case where electrical cross-bonding may be necessary, inform the responsible person that such cross-bonding should be carried out by a competent person.

Enclosed pipes

18.— (1) No person shall install any part of an installation pipe in a wall or a floor or standing of solid construction unless it is so constructed and installed as to be protected against failure caused by movement.

(2) No person shall install an installation pipe so as to pass through a wall or a floor or standing of solid construction from one side to the other unless any part of the pipe within such wall, floor or standing as the case may be—

- (a) takes the shortest practicable route; and
- (b) is enclosed in a gastight sleeve and the pipe and the sleeve are so constructed and installed as to prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable having regard to paragraph (1) above, gas passing along any space between the pipe and the sleeve or between the sleeve and such a wall, floor or standing as the case may be.

(3) No person shall install any part of an installation pipe in the cavity of a cavity wall unless the pipe is to pass through the wall from one side to the other.

(4) No person shall install an installation pipe under the foundations of a building or in the ground under the base of a wall or footings.

(5) No person shall install an installation pipe in an unventilated shaft, duct or void.

Protection of buildings

19. No person shall install an installation pipe in a way which would impair the structure of a building or impair the fire resistance of any part of its structure.

Clogging precautions

20. No person shall install an installation pipe in which deposition of liquid or solid matter is likely to occur unless a suitable vessel for the reception of any deposit which may form is fixed to the pipe in a conspicuous and readily accessible position and safe means are provided for the removal of the deposit.

Testing and purging of pipes

21.— (1) Where a person carries out work in relation to an installation pipe which might affect the gastightness of any part of it, he shall immediately thereafter ensure that—

- (a) that part is adequately tested to verify that it is gastight and examined to verify that it has been installed in accordance with those provisions of these Regulations in force; and
- (b) after such testing and examination, any necessary protective coating is applied to the joints of that part.

(2) Where gas is being supplied to any premises in which an installation pipe is installed and a person carries out work in relation to the pipe, he shall also ensure that—

- (a) immediately after complying with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) above, purging is carried out throughout every installation pipe through which gas can then flow so as to remove safely all air and gas other than the gas to be supplied;
- (b) immediately after such purging, if the pipe is not to be put into immediate use, it is sealed off at every outlet with the appropriate fitting;
- (c) if such purging has been carried out through a loosened connection, the connection is retested for gastightness after it has been retightened; and
- (d) every seal fitted after such purging is tested for gastightness.

(3) Where gas is not being supplied to any premises in which an installation pipe is installed at a time when a person carries out work in relation to the pipe, no person shall supply gas to the premises unless he has caused such purging

and other work as is specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of paragraph (2) above to be carried out.

Marking of pipes

22.— (1) Any person installing, elsewhere than in any premises or part of premises used only as a dwelling or for living accommodation, a part of an installation pipe which is accessible to inspection shall permanently mark that part in such a manner that it is readily recognisable as part of a pipe for conveying gas.

(2) The responsible person for the premises in which any such part is situated shall ensure that the part continues to be so recognisable so long as it is used for conveying gas.

Large consumers

23.— (1) Where the service pipe to any building having two or more floors to which gas is supplied or (whether or not it has more than one floor) a floor having areas with a separate supply of gas, has an internal diameter of 50 mm or more, no person shall install an incoming installation pipe to any of those floors or areas as the case may be unless—

- (a) a valve is installed in the pipe in a conspicuous and readily accessible position; and
- (b) a line diagram in permanent form is attached to the building in a readily accessible position as near as practicable to the primary meter indicating the position of all installation pipes of internal diameter of 25 mm or more, meters, emergency controls, valves, pressure test points, condensate receivers and electrical bonding of the gas supply systems in the building.

(2) In paragraph (1)(b) above “pressure test point” means a gas fitting to which a pressure gauge can be connected.

PART E

GAS APPLIANCES

Interpretation of Part E

24. In this Part—

“flue pipe” means a pipe forming a flue but does not include a pipe built as a lining into either a chimney or a gas appliance ventilation duct;

“heat input”, in relation to a gas appliance, means the gas consumption of the appliance expressed in terms of the quantity of heat supplied to the appliance in a specific time;

“operating pressure”, in relation to a gas appliance, means the pressure of gas at which it is designed to operate.

Gas appliances—safety precautions

25.— (1) No person shall install a gas appliance unless—

- (a) the appliance and the gas fittings and other works for the supply of gas to be used in connection with the appliance,
- (b) the means of removal of the products of combustion from the appliance,
- (c) the availability of sufficient permanent supply of air for the appliance for proper combustion,
- (d) the means of ventilation to the room or internal space in which the appliance is to be used, and
- (e) the general conditions of installation including the stability of the appliance and its connection to any other gas fitting,

are such as to ensure that the appliance can be used without constituting a danger to any person or property.

(2) No person shall connect a flued domestic gas appliance to the gas supply system except by a permanently fixed rigid pipe.

(3) No person shall install a used gas appliance without verifying that it is in a safe condition for further use.

(4) No person shall install a gas appliance which does not comply with any enactment imposing a prohibition or restriction on the supply of such an appliance on grounds of safety.

(5) No person carrying out the installation of a gas appliance shall leave it connected to the gas supply unless the appliance can be used safely.

(6) No person shall install a gas appliance without there being at the inlet to it means of shutting off the supply of gas to the appliance unless the provision of such means is not reasonably practicable.

(7) No person shall carry out any work in relation to a gas appliance which bears an indication that it conforms to a type approved by any person as complying with safety standards in such a manner that the appliance ceases to comply with those standards.

(8) No person carrying out work in relation to a gas appliance which bears an indication that it so conforms shall remove or deface the indication.

(9) Where a person services a domestic gas appliance, he shall immediately thereafter examine—

- (a) the effectiveness of any flue,
- (b) the supply of combustion air,
- (c) its heat input and operating pressure, and
- (d) its safe functioning,

and forthwith notify the responsible person for the premises in which the appliance is situated of any defect.

Building legislation

26. No person shall install a gas appliance unless the appliance and the gas fittings and any flue or means of ventilation to be used in connection with the appliance comply with—

- (a) in the case of an installation in Greater London other than an outer London borough,
 - (i) any provision of the London Building Acts 1930 to 1939(a) and any byelaws made thereunder, and
 - (ii) any provision of the London Gas Undertakings (Regulations) Act 1939(b) and any regulations made thereunder;
- (b) in the case of an installation in any part of England or Wales, any provision of regulations made or having effect under section 61(1) (power to make building regulations) of the Public Health Act 1936(c); or
- (c) in the case of an installation in Scotland, any provision of regulations made under section 3(1) (building standards regulations) of the Building (Scotland) Act 1959(d),

which is in force at the date of installation.

Flues

27.— (1) No person shall install a gas appliance to any flue unless the flue is suitably constructed and in a proper condition for the safe operation of the appliance.

(2) No person shall install a flue pipe so that it enters a brick or masonry chimney in such a way that the seal between the flue pipe and chimney cannot be inspected.

(3) No person shall connect a gas appliance to a flue which is surrounded by an enclosure unless that enclosure is so sealed that any spillage of products of combustion cannot pass from the enclosure to any room or internal space other than the room or internal space in which the appliance is installed.

(4) No person shall install a power operated flue system for a gas appliance unless it safely prevents the operation of the appliance if the draught fails.

Access

28. No person shall install a gas appliance except in such a manner that it is readily accessible for operation, inspection and maintenance.

Manufacturer's instructions

29. Any person who installs a gas appliance shall leave with the owner or

(a) 1930 c.clviii, 1935 c.xcii, 1939 c.xcvii.

(b) 1939 c.xcix.

(c) 1936 c.49; section 61 was repealed and re-enacted by section 61(1) and extended by section 70(1), of the Health and Safety at work etc. Act 1974 (c.37).

(d) 1959 c.24.

occupier of the premises in which the appliance is installed all instructions provided by the manufacturer accompanying the appliance.

Room-sealed appliances

30. No person shall install a gas appliance in a private garage or in a bath or shower room unless it is a room-sealed appliance.

Suspended appliances

31. No person shall install a suspended gas appliance unless the installation pipe to which it is connected is so constructed and installed as to be capable of safely supporting the weight imposed on it and the appliance is designed to be so supported.

Flue dampers

32.— (1) Any person who installs an automatic damper to serve a gas appliance shall—

- (a) ensure that the damper is so interlocked with the gas supply to the burner that burner operation is prevented in the event of failure of the damper when not in the open position, and
- (b) immediately after installation examine the appliance and the damper to verify that they can be used together safely without constituting a danger to any person or property.

(2) No person shall install a manually operated damper to serve a domestic gas appliance.

(3) No person shall install a domestic gas appliance to a flue which incorporates a manually operated damper unless the damper is permanently fixed in the open position.

Testing of appliances

33.— (1) Where a person installs a gas appliance at a time when gas is being supplied to the premises in which the appliance is installed, he shall immediately thereafter test its connection to the installation pipe to verify that it is gastight and examine the appliance and the gas fittings and other works for the supply of gas and any flue or means of ventilation to be used in connection with the appliance for the purpose of ascertaining whether—

- (a) the appliance has been installed in accordance with these Regulations;
- (b) the heat input and operating pressure are as recommended by the manufacturer;
- (c) the appliance has been installed with due regard to any manufacturer's instructions provided to accompany the appliance; and
- (d) all gas safety controls are in proper working order.

(2) Where a person carries out such testing and examination in relation to a gas appliance and adjustments are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of paragraph (1) above, he

shall either carry out those adjustments or disconnect the appliance from the gas supply.

(3) Where a person installs a gas appliance in any premises at a time when gas is not being supplied to the premises, no person shall supply gas to that appliance unless he has caused such testing and examination and adjustments as are specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) above to be carried out.

Unsafe appliances

34.— (1) No person shall use a gas appliance or permit a gas appliance to be used if at any time he knows or has reason to suspect—

- (a) that there is insufficient supply of air available for the appliance for proper combustion at the point of combustion;
- (b) that the removal of the products of combustion from the appliance is not being or cannot safely be carried out;
- (c) that the room or internal space in which the appliance is situated is not adequately ventilated for the purpose of providing air containing a sufficiency of oxygen for the persons present in the room, or in, or in the vicinity of, the internal space while the appliance is in use;
- (d) that any gas is escaping from the appliance or from any gas fitting used in connection with the appliance; or
- (e) that the appliance or any part of it or any gas fitting or other works for the supply of gas used in connection with the appliance is so faulty or maladjusted that it cannot be used without constituting a danger to any person or property.

(2) Any person engaged in carrying out any work in relation to a gas main, service pipe or gas fitting who knows or has reason to suspect that any defect or other circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) above exists shall forthwith take all reasonably practicable steps to inform the responsible person for the premises in which the appliance is situated or, where that is not reasonably practicable, the supplier of gas to the appliance.

(3) In paragraph (2) above, the expression “work” shall be construed as if, in the definition of “work” in Regulation 2(1) above, every reference to a gas fitting were a reference to a gas main, service pipe or gas fitting.

PART F

MISCELLANEOUS

Escape of gas

35.— (1) If the responsible person for any premises knows or has reason to suspect that gas is escaping into those premises, he shall immediately take all reasonable steps to cause the supply of gas to be shut off at such place as may be necessary to prevent further escape of gas.

(2) If gas continues to escape into those premises after the supply of gas has been shut off or when a smell of gas persists, the responsible person for the

premises discovering such escape or smell shall immediately give notice of the escape or smell to the supplier of gas to the premises.

(3) Where an escape of gas has been stopped by shutting off the supply, no person shall cause or permit the supply to be re-opened until all necessary steps have been taken to prevent gas from escaping again.

Penalty

36. Subject to Regulation 37 below, a person contravening or failing to comply with any provision of these Regulations in force shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,000.

Exception as to liability

37. No person shall be guilty of an offence by reason of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, Regulation 3(2), 4(1), 6(3), 14, 15(2) or (3), 16 or 33(1) in any case in which he can show that he took all reasonable steps to prevent that contravention or failure.

Amendment of Gas Safety Regulations 1972 and Gas Safety (Rights of Entry) Regulations 1983

38.— (1) The Gas Safety Regulations 1972(a) shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) Parts III to VI shall cease to have effect.
- (b) In Regulation 49, for the words “gas pipe, pipe fitting or meter” there shall be substituted, in both places where they appear, the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting” and the words from “except” to the end shall be omitted.
- (c) In Regulation 50, for the words from “gas fitting” to “premises” there shall be substituted the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting”.
- (d) In Regulation 51—
 - (i) in paragraph (1), for the words from “gas fitting” (where those words first appear) to “premises” and for the words from “gas fitting” (where those words secondly appear) to “question” there shall be substituted the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting” and for the words “Parts II to V” there shall be substituted the words “Part II”;
 - (ii) in paragraph (2), for the words from “gas fitting” to “premises” there shall be substituted the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting” and the words “III, IV or V (as the case may be)” and the proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in paragraph (3), for the words from “gas fitting” to “premises” there shall be substituted the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting”; and
 - (iv) in paragraphs (4) and (5), for the words from “gas fitting” to

(a) S.I. 1972/1178, amended by S.I. 1976/1882, 1983/1575.

“premises” there shall be substituted the words “service pipe or associated pipe fitting” and for the words “Parts II to V” there shall be substituted the words “Part II”;

(v) after paragraph (5), the following paragraph shall be added—

“(6) A person who makes any such replacement of a service pipe shall ensure that, as soon as is reasonably practicable, any part of the old pipe which is not removed is disconnected as near to the main as is reasonably practicable.”

(2) Regulation 8 of the Gas Safety (Rights of Entry) Regulations 1983^(a) shall be amended by substituting for the expression “£1,000” the expression “£2,000”.

Signed by order of the Secretary of State.

Alan Clark,
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department of Employment.

23rd August 1984.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These Regulations impose requirements as to the installation and use of gas fittings for the purpose of securing that the public is so far as is practicable protected from personal injury, fire, explosion or other damage arising from the use of gas supplied through pipes. Gas fittings are gas pipes, fittings, meters, apparatus and appliances designed for use by consumers of gas (Gas Act 1972, s. 48(1)) but not service pipes except where part of a meter installation. The Regulations do not apply in respect of mines and factories (Regulation 2(3)).

Part B (Regulations 3 to 9) of the Regulations contains provisions of general application. Regulations 3(1) and 4 to 6 and 9 impose requirements on persons installing or working on gas fittings. Regulation 3(2) requires employers of such persons to ensure that Regulation 3(1) and the following provisions of the Regulations are complied with. Regulation 7 imposes requirements on persons doing things affecting gas fittings or their ventilation. Regulation 8 prohibits a new supply of gas being given to a building unless there are adequate emergency controls.

^(a) S.I. 1983/1575.

Part C (Regulations 10 to 16) of the Regulations contains provisions relating to meter installations. Regulations 11, 12(1) and (3), 13(1) and (2) and 15(1) impose requirements on installers. Regulations 13(3), 14, 15(2) and (3) may affect suppliers of gas or other persons.

Part D (Regulations 17 to 23) of the Regulations contains provisions relating to installation pipes. For the most part they impose requirements on persons installing or working on installation pipes. Regulations 21(3) and 22(2) impose requirements on suppliers of gas and those responsible for premises supplied respectively.

Part E (Regulations 24 to 34) contains provisions relating to gas appliances. For the most part they impose requirements on persons installing or working on gas appliances. Regulations 33(3), 34(1) and 34(2) impose requirements on suppliers of gas, persons using gas appliances and persons working on gas mains, service pipes and gas fittings respectively.

Part F (Regulations 35 to 38) contains miscellaneous provisions. Regulation 35 deals with escapes of gas. Regulation 36 provides for a penalty of a maximum fine of £2,000 on summary conviction for persons found guilty of contravening or failing to comply with the Regulations. Regulation 37 provides, in respect of certain provisions of the Regulations, a defence if the accused can show that he took all reasonable steps to prevent contravention of or failure to comply with the Regulations. Regulation 38(1) amends the Gas Safety Regulations 1972 which apply only to gas supplied through pipes by the British Gas Corporation. Parts III to VI (installation of meters, installation pipes and gas appliances and use of gas respectively) cease to have effect leaving Part I (general), Part II (service pipes) and Part VII (removal, disconnection, alteration, replacement and maintenance of gas fittings etc.) in force. Part VII is amended so as to confine its operation to service pipes and their associated pipe fittings and a provision is added providing for the removal of the old pipe when a service pipe is replaced. Regulation 38(2) increases the maximum fine for contraventions of or failure to comply with the Gas Safety Regulations 1972 and the Gas Safety (Rights of Entry) Regulations 1983 from £1,000 to £2,000.

The publications referred to in Regulation 11(3) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

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