

## **A BRIEF GUIDE TO LETTINGS AND THE GAS SAFETY REGULATIONS 1998**

This leaflet is designed as a brief guide and summary of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998. These Regulations re-enact, with amendments, the earlier 1994 Regulations. Anyone who owns property which is let out needs to be aware of their obligations and the implications of this legislation. Further sources of information are given at the end of the leaflet.

The Regulations make several requirements regarding gas appliances in properties generally, and some extra demands with respect to rented properties.

### **All gas installations**

Gas appliances need to be regularly maintained so they run safely and reliably and must only be worked on by a qualified (CORGI) gas engineer. Heating appliances such as fires, water heaters and boilers, generally may need less frequent servicing and the manufacturer's instructions should be consulted for the correct service interval.

### **Rented properties**

Since October 1994, all gas appliances in rented properties have, by law, been subject to an annual safety check. Relevant appliances include gas central heating boilers, water heaters, gas cookers and gas fires. Since April 1996, this requirement has been extended to include flues serving any relevant gas appliance. The check must be carried out by a suitably qualified technician (CORGI registered) and, landlords and agents are required to furnish their tenants with a record that the test has been carried out.

### **Why is it important?**

Apart from the obvious safety implications, there are also criminal penalties for landlords who do not comply. The maximum penalty for non-compliance with the regulations is a fine of £5,000.

### The regulations require that:

- All work to gas appliances and fittings be carried out by a CORGI registered engineer.
- No person shall install a gas appliance with open flues (non 'room-sealed appliances') in a bedroom (or any room used as sleeping accommodation), bathroom or shower room.
- Where the gas meter is installed in a meter box, the installer should supply the consumer with a suitably labelled key to the box.
- The installer or engineer must perform a defined series of safety checks and tests after carrying out any work on a gas appliance.
- Any person who installs a gas appliance in a property shall leave instructions for the occupier of the premises.
- A person responsible for the premises shall not use or permit to be used any gas appliance that is suspected or know to be faulty or incorrectly installed.

### Tenanted premises:

- It is the duty of the owner to ensure that all gas appliances and flues are maintained in a safe condition and are checked for safety at least every twelve months by a suitably qualified engineer. Newly installed appliances must be checked within 12 months of installation.
- Whilst it is not required that installation pipework is subject to the annual safety check, there is a requirement that such pipework is maintained in a safe condition.
- The landlord (or his agent) must keep a record of the gas appliances in the property, dates of inspection, the defects identified and any remedial action taken. A copy of these records *must* be provided to each tenant within 28 days. New tenants must be provided with a copy before they move into the property.

- Where there is no relevant gas appliance in any room occupied by the tenant but elsewhere in the premises, a copy of the safety certificate can be displayed in a prominent position in the premises. Copies must be made available to the tenant on request.
- The occupier and owner of the premises must be informed of any defect in any gas appliance or pipework in the property.

### Ventilation

Vents and air bricks are often provided in order that gas appliances can draw in an adequate supply of air. Care must be taken not to block or obstruct such ventilation since this can prevent appliances from working correctly.

### Chimney and flues

The products of combustion also need to be safely vented and they usually escape through a chimney or flue. Some early types of flues (e.g. open flues) may need to be modified to bring them up to current standards.

If the flue or chimney is blocked, waste gases may build up in the room. This can be fatal. Flues must be checked before an appliance is fitted and annually thereafter as part of the gas safety check.

### What checks are required?

The statutory check will include:

- Check flue is clear and unobstructed
- Clean and check burners
- Pressure test on gas pipework

There are some important points to watch for which may show an appliance is not working properly

- Staining, sooting or discolouration on or around the appliance.
- A yellow or orange flame instead of the normal blue.
- A strange smell when the gas appliance is working.

What action is required?

Ensure that instruction booklets are available at the property for all gas appliances.

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Avoid buying or installing second-hand gas appliances into rented properties. never attempt do-it-yourself installations or maintenance.

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Ensure that all gas appliances are checked as soon as possible before letting.

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If used appliances are installed, make sure they are checked by a qualified engineer.

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Make sure that inspections are made on all gas appliances annually and maintenance is carried out regularly.

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Records of the annual maintenance check must be kept for 2 years and a copy given to each tenant within 28 days of the check.

### Where do you go for more information?

If you would like more information, you should try the following sources:

- Your local property or letting agent
- Local office of the Health & Safety Executive
- The Stationery Office Ltd: Copy of Regulations: S.I 1998 No. 2451.
- Tel: 0870 600 552 See also Gas Cooking Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1989 online at: [www.opsi.gov.uk](http://www.opsi.gov.uk) Gas Safety Advice Line (H & S.E.) Tel: 0800 300 363

*NB. This summary is intended to assist landlords and letting agents to understand the effects of the Regulations. It is not an authoritative interpretation - this is a matter for the courts. For more details, you should refer to the text of the Regulations themselves.*