

# Technical Bulletin 063

Developed with HSE in Great Britain



## Title: Carrying out gas work on leisure accommodation vehicles, residential park homes and holiday accommodation

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*Note: This version of Technical Bulletin (TB) 063 replaces the version originally published 1 April 2009 which is now withdrawn. This version has been reviewed and where appropriate revised to ensure that it remains both current and relevant.*

***This Technical Bulletin provides guidance to Gas Safe registered businesses/engineers on the need to be competent and registration requirements when undertaking gas work on leisure accommodation vehicles, residential park homes and holiday accommodation***

### Introduction

This Technical Bulletin (TB) provides guidance on the need to be suitably competent and the gas registration requirements when undertaking gas work on leisure accommodation vehicles (LAVs), residential park homes (RPHs) and holiday accommodation.

### Definition of LAV and RPH

The definition of 'LAV' covers touring caravans that are generally towed behind a suitable vehicle and motor caravans which by their nature are self propelled. Holiday homes are also covered by the definition of 'LAV' and these are specifically designed for holiday accommodation and may come in a variety of designs from the traditional caravan to 'log' cabins. They are generally delivered direct to site.

The definition of an 'RPH' is given in BS 3632<sup>(1)</sup> as a caravan used for permanent residence as defined in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 and the Caravan Sites Act 1968 (both of which applied to the United Kingdom). RPHs are designed for permanent residential accommodation and are generally delivered to site on a low-loader transporter in two or more sections. The sections are then bolted together on site. The RPH will then be connected to the appropriate services, such as drainage, electricity and gas supplies.

The majority of appliances deemed suitable for installation in LAVs will be fuelled by Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), which is a generic term for butane and propane. Propane is the gas most commonly used for static LAVs. The types of gas appliance installed in RPHs are generally the same as those installed in permanent dwellings and can be fuelled either by natural gas or LPG.

### Legislation

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (HSWA) 1974 as applied to the UK, requires any business carrying out gas work in any accommodation (including those referred to in this TB), whether within the scope of the primary legislation concerning the safe installation, maintenance and use of gas systems and appliances, (e.g. in GB – the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations (GSIUR)) 1998, or outside of the regulations, to be competent to carry out such gas work.

To comply with GSIUR, a person who carries out gas work must be registered with Gas Safe Register to carry out gas work in LAVs.

**Note 1:** Similar legislative requirements apply in other geographical areas covered by Gas Safe Register. For details of current gas safety legislation, building legislation and industry standards for the geographical areas covered by Gas Safe Register, see the [Legislative, Normative & Informative Document List \(LNIDL\)<sup>\(2\)</sup>](#) at: <https://engineers.gassaferegister.co.uk> - login and visit the Technical Information area.

## Competence

Competence is generally defined as a combination of training and experience in the area of work being undertaken and applies to all operatives, whether they are employed, self employed or a contractor.

In GB and the Isle of Man (IOM), guidance on the individual competence required for gas work is given in the Health and Safety Commission's Approved Code of Practice (ACoP) (COP20) – 'Standards of training in safe gas installation' (also see [Note 1](#)).

**Note 2:** The Health and Safety Commission ACoP (COP20) referred to for GB and IOM (above), is not applicable in Northern Ireland (NI) or Guernsey. NI applies a similar ACoP scheme (Document 76 HSA 95 — 'Standards of training in safe gas installation'), but Guernsey does not. Guernsey applies its own competency requirement supported by Gas Safe Register (also see [Note 1](#)).

Persons deemed competent to carry out gas work are those who hold a current certificate(s) of competence in the type of gas work to be conducted issued by an awarding body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) (ACS certification), or a National/Scottish Vocational Qualification (N/SVQ accredited by Ofqual), which is aligned in matters of gas safety or under the above mentioned ACoP arrangements as approved by the Standards Setting Body for gas competence in GB and NI, or any other scheme recognised by Gas Safe Register for registration purposes.

## Gas work

The GSIUR provides specific guidance on what gas work is covered by the regulations and what is deemed to be outside of the regulations.

### Examples of gas work within the scope of the GSIUR include:

- touring caravans/motor homes hired out in the course of a business;
- permanently sited caravans on a holiday park;
- RPHs on a site which are hired/rented out;
- caravans which are being used as an annex to a permanent dwelling, such as a 'granny' flat;
- caravans used as temporary accommodation for workers, such as on building sites, and farms;
- caravans used as road side cafés and kebab vans (typically referred to as a mobile catering vehicles), or caravans used at entertainment venues.

### Example of gas work outside the scope of the GSIUR:

- gas work on touring caravans **used for private use only**.

### Examples of where there is a requirement to be Gas Safe registered include:

- installation and repair work carried out by caravan manufacturers where the caravan will be hired out to the public as a business;
- undertaking gas work on caravans and holiday homes on holiday parks;
- undertaking gas work on a touring caravan, hired out for use by the general public;
- carrying out Landlord's Gas Safety Record checks where caravans, holiday homes and similar properties are let-out to holiday makers for a period less than 28 days;
- undertaking gas work on mobile catering vehicles used by the general public;
- undertaking gas work on mobile LPG cabinet heaters which are subsequently hired out.

**Note 3:** For further guidance on undertaking Gas Work, see [TB 014](#). For guidance on the legislative/registration/competency requirements for working on mobile LPG cabinet space heaters, see [TB 065](#). Both [TB 014](#) and [TB 065](#) can be viewed at: <https://engineers.gassaferegister.co.uk> - login and visit the Technical Information area.

**Note 4:** For general information about the process behind the development of Gas Safe Register Technical Bulletins and the expectations for all Stakeholders, see [TB 1000<sup>\(3\)</sup>](#) at: <https://engineers.gassaferegister.co.uk> - login and visit the Technical Information area.

#### **Bibliography**

- (1) [TB 001- The Gas Industry Unsafe Situations Procedure](#)
- (2) [LNIDL - Gas Safe Register Legislative, Normative & Informative Document List](#)
- (3) [TB 1000 – An introduction to Gas Safe Register Technical Bulletins](#)

**Note:** Gas Safe Register Technical Bulletins and the Legislative, Normative & Informative Document List can be viewed at: <https://engineers.gassaferegister.co.uk> - login and visit the Technical Information area

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