

AS/NZS 3760:2022
(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)



Australian/New Zealand Standard™

In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment and RCDs



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AS/NZS 3760:2022

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- Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
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- Electrical Workers Registration Board
- ECANZ — Master Electricians NZ
- Hire and Rental Industry Association of Australia
- Hire Industry Association of NZ
- Housing Industry Association
- National Electrical and Communications Association
- New Zealand Electric Fence Energiser Manufacturers' Standards Working Group
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- Standards New Zealand (Co-opted)
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment and RCDs

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REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Reference is made in this document to the following:

JOINT AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS

AS/NZS 3000:2018 AMD 1:2020 AMD 2:2021	Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand wiring rules)
AS/NZS 3001	Electrical installations – Transportable structures and vehicles including their site supplies
AS/NZS 3002	Electrical installations – Shows and carnivals
AS/NZS 3003	Electrical installations – Patient areas
AS/NZS 3010	Electrical installations – Generating sets
AS/NZS 3012	Electrical installations – Construction and demolition sites
AS/NZS 3019	Electrical installations – Periodic verification
AS/NZS 3190	Approval and test specification – Residual current devices (current-operated earth-leakage devices)
AS/NZS 3551	Management programs for medical devices
AS/NZS 4249	Electrical safety practices – Film, video and television sites
AS/NZS 4763	Safety of portable inverters
AS/NZS 5761	In-service safety inspection and testing – Second-hand electrical equipment prior to sale
AS/NZS 5762	In-service safety inspection and testing – Repaired electrical equipment
AS/NZS ISO 9000	Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary
AS/NZS ISO 31000	Risk management – Principles and guidelines
AS/NZS 60335.1	Household and similar electrical appliances – General requirements
AS/NZS 61008.1	Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) – General rules
AS/NZS 61009.1	Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) – General rules

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

AS 1674.2	Safety in welding and allied processes – Electrical
AS 60529:	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

NZS 6115	Electrical Installations – Mobile electro-medical connectable installations
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

IEC 60320-3	Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes - Part 3: Standard sheets and gauges
IEC 61800-5-1 Ed 2.1	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-1: Safety requirements - Electrical, thermal and energy

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATION

Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010

FOREWORD

This standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL 036 – *In-service testing of electrical equipment* to supersede AS/NZS 3760:2010 and its Amendment No. 1 (2011) and Amendment No. 2 (2012) 12 months from the date of publication. This edition has undergone a complete revision.

A1

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (December 2022). The changes required by the amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected. Where an application date other than immediate is applicable to an amendment the date of application (DOA) is indicated by the marginal bar against the part affected.

In-service testing is a necessary part of any safety programme to help ensure the safety of persons using electrical equipment in the workplace. This standard specifies in-service safety inspection and testing protocols and criteria that satisfy these obligations and provides a cost-effective approach to safety without jeopardizing personnel safety or involving excessive equipment downtime.

Note: In-service testing and inspection deals with the safety of electrical equipment and not just the electrical safety.

The philosophy of the document is to provide an inspection and testing regime capable of implementation with only simple instrumentation and performed by a person not necessarily having formal qualifications or registration, but who has the necessary practical and theoretical skills, acquired through training, qualification, experience or a combination of these, to correctly undertake the tasks prescribed by this standard.

Words in **bold** in the text are defined in 1.4. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and associated noun are also in **bold**.

OUTCOME STATEMENT

This standard is not intended to demonstrate that equipment complies with the safety standard appropriate to the equipment.

The methodology of the inspection and testing process is defined.

The frequency of repetition of that process is determined by the equipment type and by examination of the environment in which the equipment is used or working. For indicative purposes, a number of different environments are provided with associated or suggested inspection/testing frequencies. These are based on the perception of the level of hazard and the degree of abuse that the equipment is typically exposed. However, there will usually be multiple sub-environments within any location and the inspecting/testing frequency will be arrived at by an assessment of the actual environment in which the equipment is placed or used.

AS/NZS 3760:2021 will enable persons responsible for the safety of electrical equipment in the workplace to instigate an inspection and testing programme to achieve that aim. It also enables persons undertaking the inspection and testing to carry out the task in a safe and effective manner.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment and RCDs****SECTION 1 – SCOPE AND GENERAL****1.1 SCOPE**

This standard specifies procedures for the safety inspection and testing of low **voltage** single phase and polyphase electrical equipment, connected to an electrical supply by a flexible cord or connecting device, and that:

- Is new equipment placed into service for the first time;
- Is already in-service;
- Has been serviced or repaired;
- Is returning to service from a second-hand sale; or
- Is available for **hire**.

This standard also specifies procedures for the safety inspection and testing of:

- In Australia, residual current devices (**RCDs**) installed in the electrical installation;
- Portable inverters that generate or produce low **voltage**.

Typical examples of equipment covered by this standard are:

- **Portable equipment**, hand-held equipment and **stationary equipment**, designed for connection to the low **voltage** supply by a **supply cord**, an appliance inlet or pins for insertion into a socket-outlet;
- **Cord sets, cord extension sets** and portable outlet devices;
- **Portable residual current devices (PRCD)**, outgoing assemblies for construction sites (ACS); portable socket-outlet assemblies (PSOA), outlet boxes;
- Flexible cords connected to **fixed equipment in hostile environments**;
- Portable power supplies (includes power adaptor/plug-pack, both of the **safety isolating transformer** and switch-mode type);
- Battery chargers, including those for commercial or industrial use;
- Portable and transportable heavy duty tools such as high-pressure washers and concrete grinders.

1.1.1

This standard applies only to equipment in-service at a place of work, public place, accommodation place, or equipment offered for **hire**.

1.1.2

This standard does not apply to

- a) Electrical equipment installed at a height of 2.5 m or greater above the ground, floor or platform, where there is not a reasonable chance of a person touching the equipment and, at the same time, coming into contact with earth or any conducting medium that may be in electrical contact with earth or through which a circuit may be completed to earth;
- b) Equipment that would need to be dismantled to perform the inspection and tests specified in this standard;

NOTE – If, for some reason outside the scope of this standard, equipment has to be dismantled to verify safety, this action is only to be performed by a technically qualified person.

- c) Requirements for functional checks;
- d) **RCDs** used in the supply to medical equipment within the scope of AS/NZS 3003 or NZS 6115;
- e) **Fixed equipment** (except, in Australia, **RCDs**) or **stationary equipment** connected to wiring that forms part of the electrical installation and hence falls within the scope of AS/NZS 3000;
- f) Medical electrical equipment, nor any equipment connected to medical electrical equipment in a medical electrical system, as defined in AS/NZS 3551;

NOTE – Test and inspection requirements for this equipment are contained in AS/NZS 3551.

- g) Portable generators, within the scope of AS/NZS 3010;
- h) In New Zealand, demonstration stock in retail or wholesale outlets;
- i) In Australia, demonstration stock in retail or wholesale outlets, however the **responsible person** should regularly conduct a visual inspection.

1.2 GENERAL

Equipment needs to be subject to regular inspection and testing to detect damage, wear or other conditions that might render it unsafe. Equipment shall not be dismantled to perform inspection and testing, nor tested to destruction. Appendix A provides background information on the inspection and electrical testing regime set out in this standard.

1.2.1 New equipment

1.2.1.1

In Australia, when the equipment is new, the supplier is deemed responsible for its initial electrical safety. New equipment need not be tested, but should be examined for obvious damage. Where deemed compliant, the owner or **responsible person** should ensure it is tagged in accordance with 2.5.2.1(c).

NOTE – This clause is drawn to the attention of owners of computer and office equipment, who may arrange for the tagging action to be undertaken by their in-house **competent person**.

1.2.1.2

In New Zealand, the equipment shall be inspected, tested and tagged on entry to service unless it is supplied through an electrically safe **RCD**, or **portable residual current device (PRCD)** that itself has a current tag.

NOTE – For further information, refer to the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010: Regulation 26.

1.2.2 In-service equipment

Equipment already in-service shall be inspected and tested in accordance with Section 2.

1.2.3 Fixed or stationary equipment

Fixed equipment or **stationary equipment** connected by flexible cable or flexible cord (referred to as equipment wiring in AS/NZS 3000 – see Figure 4.7 from that standard which is reproduced below):

- a) That is not flexed in normal use nor exposed to damage nor is in a **hostile environment**, does not normally constitute a hazard sufficient to warrant routine in service electrical safety testing. Accordingly, the testing of such equipment is not required by this standard;

- b) Where the flexible cable or flexible cord is flexed on equipment that is moved only, for example, for restocking, maintenance or cleaning, in-service testing is required. For such **fixed equipment** or **stationary equipment**, it is sufficient, for the purposes of this standard, to do a visual inspection and earth test only since **insulation** testing requires disconnection. For carrying out the earth test on such equipment additional knowledge and processes are required.

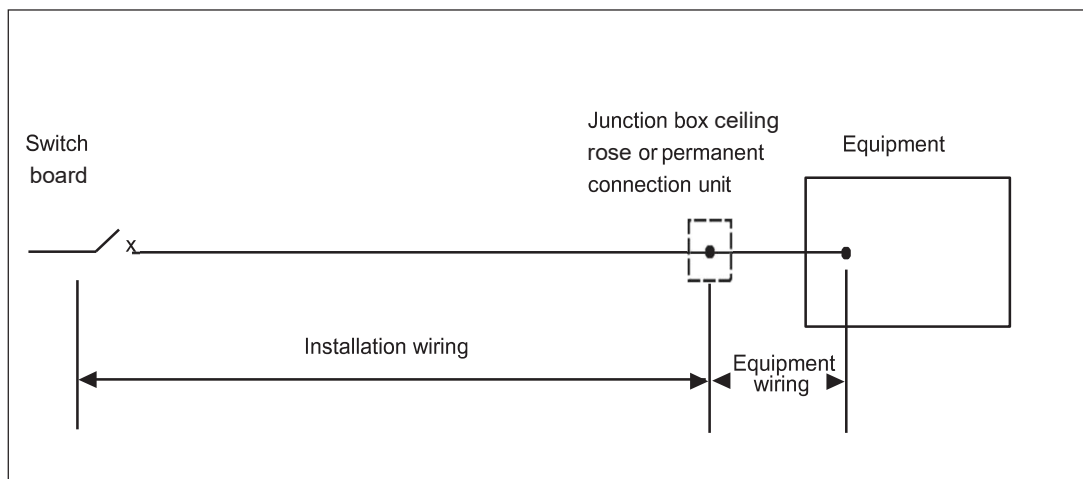


Figure 4.7 from AS/NZS 3000 showing equipment connected to the installation wiring by equipment wiring

1.2.4 Hire equipment

1.2.4.1 Responsibility for hire equipment at the commencement of hire

- New equipment from the supplier shall enter service in the **hire** industry in accordance with 1.2.1;
- The **hirer** has the responsibility to ensure that hired equipment complies with the requirements of this standard at the commencement of **hire**;
- Hirers** may combine the function of the tag specified in 2.5.2.1 and their in-house 'Ready for **hire**' tag.

1.2.4.2 Responsibility for hire equipment during hire

Responsibility for testing, inspection and tagging passes to the **hiree**. The appropriate time interval to retest shall be derived from Table 2.4, by assessing the environment in which the equipment is utilized.

1.3 INTERPRETATION

1.3.1

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a standard and subject to the same level of compliance as if it were in the body of the standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is provided for information and guidance, and may indicate good practice. Non-compliance with an informative appendix will not be seen as non-compliance with this standard.

Shall

Indicates a statement is mandatory to achieve compliance with this standard.

Should

Indicates a statement is preferred as indicating good practice, but is not mandatory.

May

Indicates the existence of an option.

Numeric references are provided without prefix as the clause number only, for example 2.3.2.

Unless otherwise specified, all AC **voltage** and current specified values referenced are expressed in root mean square (RMS) values.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:

1.4.1 Accessible earthed parts

a) **Accessible earthed parts** are conductive parts of electrical equipment, required to be connected to a protective earth, and that:

- (i) Are separated from **live parts** by **basic insulation** only; and
- (ii) Can be touched with the jointed test finger as specified in AS 60529.

b) The term **accessible earthed parts** does not apply to the following:

- (i) Other conductive parts that are themselves earthed or separated from **live parts** by **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**.
- (ii) Metal nameplates, screw-heads, covers or plates, and their means of fixing, that cannot become live in the event of failure of **insulation** of **live parts**, or be exposed to arcing contact with **live parts**.

NOTE – ‘Failure of **insulation**’ in this context is taken to include accidental bridging of an insulating gap by metal, or partially conducting material, such as carbon dust or moisture, as well as electrical breakdown.

- (iii) Conductive parts within an enclosure, having a cover that requires the use of a tool for its removal.

NOTE – A key is not considered to be a tool except where special circumstances prevail. For example, the use of the key is restricted to technical service personnel having an appropriate level of electrotechnical training.

- (iv) Conductive parts within equipment, with a configuration and mass that are such that the parts are not accessible during normal use and movement of the equipment.

NOTE – Non-metallic material that is conductive to a degree, and may contribute to a hazardous condition arising shall be deemed to be an accessible earthed part, subject to the above provisions.

- (v) All external metal parts that are not connected to the protective earthing conductor and that are separated from **live parts** by **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**, and includes parts used to support the equipment in operation.

NOTE – These parts are also known as accessible unearthed metal parts.

1.4.2 Assessment

Testing with an appropriate test instrument, examination, inspection and the recording of the results.

NOTE – This definition does not apply to risk assessment

1.4.3 Class I equipment (basic insulated, protectively earthed equipment)

Equipment in which protection against electric shock does not rely on **basic insulation** only, but that includes an additional level of protection, in that conductive accessible parts are connected to the protective earthing conductor in the fixed wiring of the installation in such a way that those accessible parts cannot become live in the event of a failure of the **basic insulation**.

NOTE –

- (1) **Class I equipment** may have parts with **double insulation**, **reinforced insulation** or parts operating at safety extra-low **voltage**.

- (2) This provision includes a protective earthing conductor as part of the flexible cord or flexible cable for equipment intended for use with a flexible cord or flexible cable.
- (3) Other classes are described in AS/NZS 60335.1.

1.4.4 Class II equipment (double insulated equipment)

Equipment in which protection against electric shock does not rely on **basic insulation** only, but in which an extra layer of **insulation** (called '**supplementary insulation**') is provided to give **double insulation**, there being no provision for protective earthing or reliance upon installation conditions. This equipment is generally manufactured with a non-conductive (insulated) enclosure, and is marked either with the words 'Class II', 'DOUBLE INSULATED' or with the symbol  to allow easy identification.

NOTE –

- (1) **Class II equipment** may also be manufactured with a metal enclosure that is double insulated from **live parts**.
- (2) **Class II equipment** may be provided with an earth connection for purposes other than safety. This earth connection is referred to as a functional earth (FE). Functionally earthed parts are double insulated from **live parts**.

1.4.5 Competent person

A person is one who the **responsible person** ensures has the necessary practical and theoretical skills, acquired through training, qualification, experience or a combination of these, to correctly undertake the required tasks.

NOTE –

- (1) A **competent person** is not required to be a registered or licensed electrical practitioner. Requirements for registration vary between jurisdictions.
- (2) Competency levels should be maintained, this includes updating skills and knowledge as necessary following technological advances in both the testing instrumentation available and the equipment being inspected and tested as well as changes to this standard.
- (3) It is expected that the **competent person** will:
 - (i) Be able to use test equipment safely and effectively.
 - (ii) Have an understanding of the dangers of electricity, leading to an appreciation of the need for inspection and testing.
 - (iii) Have an understanding of the construction of **Class I equipment** and **Class II equipment**, and of the terms: **basic insulation**, **supplementary insulation**, **reinforced insulation** and **double insulation**, protective earth and earth continuity, **insulation** resistance and earth leakage current.
 - (iv) Have an understanding of the application and requirements of this standard.
 - (v) Have an understanding of the relevant legislative requirements appropriate for the jurisdiction they are operating in.
 - (vi) Have an understanding of the risks associated with the use of the electrical equipment being inspected and tested and the risks created by the use of electricity, including the use of guards, barriers and other parts protecting the user from injury.
- (4) Guidelines to the knowledge of electrical principles that a **competent person** is likely to be familiar are listed in Appendix B.

1.4.6 Cord set

An assembly of a plug intended for connection to a socket-outlet, a sheathed flexible cord and a connector.

NOTE – An example of a single phase **cord set** is shown in Appendix C, Figure C.1.

1.4.7 Cord extension set

An assembly of a plug intended for connection to a socket-outlet, a sheathed flexible cord and a cord extension socket.

NOTE – An example of a single phase **cord extension set** is shown in Appendix C, Figure C.2.

1.4.8 Electric portable outlet device (EPOD)

A device, other than a **cord set**, or **cord extension set** having a single means of connection to a **low voltage** supply, and one or more outlet facilities. It may incorporate a reeling or coiling arrangement.

1.4.9 Fixed equipment

Equipment that is fastened to a support, secured in position or otherwise, due to its size and mass, located in a specific location.

NOTE – Adhesives are not recognized as a means of fastening **fixed equipment** to a support unless specifically allowed in another standard.

1.4.10 Hire

A **hire** situation is created when the **hirer** provides electrical equipment, to a person or entity external to the **hirer's** organization, that passes out of the control of the **hirer**. A situation where equipment is supplied and operated by the **hirer** is not considered to constitute a **hire**. The term **hire** also includes lease.

1.4.11 Hiree

The person or a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) that receives the equipment from the **hirer** or lessee.

NOTE - PCBU is defined in relevant legislation.

1.4.12 Hirer

The person or business that offers the equipment for **hire** or lease.

1.4.13 Hostile environment

One that the equipment or appliance is normally subject to events or operating conditions likely to result in damage to the equipment or a reduction in its expected life span. This includes, but is not limited to, mechanical damage, exposure to moisture, heat, vibration, corrosive chemicals, and dust.

1.4.14 Insulation

One or a combination of the following:

a) Basic insulation

The **insulation** applied to **live parts** to provide basic protection against electric shock;

NOTE – **Basic insulation** does not include **insulation** used exclusively for functional purposes.

b) Supplementary insulation

An independent **insulation**, applied in addition to the **basic insulation**, in order to ensure protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of the **basic insulation**;

c) Double insulation

An **insulation** system comprising both **basic insulation** and **supplementary insulation**;

d) Reinforced insulation

A single **insulation** system applied to **live parts** that provides a degree of protection against electric shock equivalent to **double insulation**.

NOTE – The term '**insulation system**' does not imply that the **insulation** must be one homogenous piece. It may comprise several layers that cannot be tested singly as **supplementary insulation** or **basic insulation**.

1.4.15 Isolating transformer

A transformer, including any enclosing case and that has the input winding electrically separated from the output winding by **insulation** at least equivalent to **double insulation** or **reinforced insulation**.

1.4.16 Live parts

Live parts include live supply conductors and all parts that are electrically connected to the line supply conductors. While the neutral wire shall also be considered a **live part**, the protective earth is not a **live part**.

1.4.17 Portable equipment

Equipment that is moved while in operation, or an appliance that can be easily moved from one place to another while connected to the supply.

1.4.18 Power supply

An electrical device that—

Provides an output not exceeding 50 V AC or 120 V ripple free DC so as to provide supply to separate equipment.

NOTE – A **power supply** is also known as a plug pack, safety extra low **voltage power supply** unit or an AC adaptor.

1.4.19 Residual current device (RCD)

A device intended to isolate electrical supply to protected circuits, socket outlets or electrical equipment in the event of a current flow to earth that exceeds a predetermined value. The **RCD** may be a **fixed RCD** or a **portable RCD (PRCD)**.

NOTE – Information on classifications can be found in AS/NZS 3190, AS/NZS 61008.1 and AS/NZS 61009.1.

1.4.20 Responsible person

The **responsible person** shall be considered as:

- a) The owner of the premises; or
- b) The owner of the electrical equipment; or
- c) A person who has a legal responsibility for the safety of electrical equipment within the scope of this standard.

NOTE - Guidelines to assist a **responsible person** to assess the knowledge of a **competent person** are set out in Appendix B

1.4.21 Stationary equipment

Equipment having a mass exceeding 18 kg.

1.4.22 Supply cord

A flexible cable or flexible cord, for supply purposes, that has one end connected to a plug with pins designed to engage with a socket-outlet, and the other end connected to terminals within the equipment.

1.4.23 Third party

Entity that carries out the tests and inspections for payment or reward and is not an employee of the **responsible person**.

NOTE - The **Third Party** is expected to have the electrical knowledge of a **competent person** as set out in Appendix B

1.4.24 Voltage

Differences of electric potential, normally existing between conductors and between conductors and earth as follows:

- a) **Extra-low voltage** – not exceeding 50 V AC or 120 V ripple free DC;
- b) **Low voltage** – exceeding **extra-low voltage**, but not exceeding 1 000 V AC. or 1 500 V DC.

SECTION 2 – INSPECTION AND TESTS

2.1 GENERAL

Experience has shown that more than 90 % of defects are detectable by visual inspection. Therefore, equipment shall be visually inspected, physically checked and tested in accordance with this section.

The frequency of repetition of that process is determined by the equipment type and by examination of the environment in which the equipment is used or working.

For indicative purposes, a number of environments are shown in column (a) of Table 2.4. These are based on the perception of the level of hazard and the degree of abuse that the equipment is typically exposed.

However, there will usually be multiple sub-environments within any location and the inspecting/testing frequency will be arrived at by a risk assessment by the **responsible person**, of the actual environment in which the equipment is placed or used.

NOTE – For equipment that is supplied by a **cord set**, both the **cord set** and equipment need to be tested and tagged separately.

2.2 FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION AND TESTS

Electrical equipment shall be inspected and tested:

- a) At intervals indicated in Table 2.4 (subject to a tolerance of two weeks), or as varied by a **responsible person** based on a risk assessment;

NOTE –

- (1) Regulatory authorities, other Standards, workplace safety requirements or manufacturers' instructions may specify shorter or longer intervals appropriate to particular industries or specific types of equipment.
- (2) Some regulatory jurisdictions limit the inspection and testing of electrical equipment to defined work activity or working environments. For example, construction work or equipment used in a hostile operating environment.
- b) On return to service after a repair or servicing that could have affected the electrical safety of the equipment, AS/NZS 5762 may apply;
- c) Before placement in service, if sourced from a second-hand sale, to ensure the equipment is safe, AS/NZS 5761 shall apply.
- d) To allow the flexibility to devise a customized solution for particular circumstances, organizations with sufficient expertise and resource may substitute other periods than those indicated in Table 2.4, after conducting a documented risk assessment undertaken in accordance with the process specified in AS/NZS ISO 31000 and taking into consideration any relevant legislative requirements or guidelines.

This risk assessment option does not apply to equipment offered for **hire**.

NOTE – This exclusion has been made as the **hirer** has no control over the end use of the equipment and therefore a valid risk assessment cannot be conducted by the **hirer**.

2.3 PERSONNEL

The inspection and testing tasks specified in this standard shall be carried out by a **competent person**.

2.4 INSPECTION AND TESTING

2.4.1 General

Where applicable, in-service testing and inspection shall include:

- a) An external inspection of the equipment and the connecting facilities (for example, **supply cord**);
- b) Protective earth continuity tests for **Class I equipment**, **EPODs**, **cord sets**, and **cord extension sets**;
- c) **Insulation** testing, that may be achieved by measuring **insulation** resistance, or leakage current;
- d) Confirmation of the correct polarity of live connections in **cord extension sets** with rewirable plugs or rewirable cord extension sockets;
- e) Confirmation of the correct polarity of live connections in **cord sets** with rewirable plugs or rewirable connectors.

NOTE –

- (1) Clear backed plugs and cord extension sockets facilitate the easy inspection of the effectiveness of the sheath grip and polarity checking.
- (2) There are items incorporating an electrically held relay that require **voltage** to maintain continuity. Such items may require application of rated **voltage** to allow testing.

2.4.2 Inspection

The following equipment checks shall be made by visual and physical inspection of all equipment:

- a) Check for obvious damage, defects, or modifications to the equipment and its accessories, connectors, plugs or cord extension sockets; and for discoloration that may indicate exposure to excessive heat, chemicals or moisture;
- b) Check that flexible cords are effectively anchored to equipment, plugs, connectors and cord extension sockets;

NOTE – This inspection, including flexing and straining at points of entry and clamping points by the application of reasonable combination of push/pull and rotary movements, may help detect broken strands or loose connections.

- c) Check for damage to flexible cords to ensure that:
 - (i) The inner cores of flexible cords are not exposed or twisted;
 - (ii) The external sheaths are not cut, abraded, twisted, or damaged to such an extent that the **insulation** of the inner cores is visible; and
 - (iii) Unprotected conductors or the use of **insulation** tape are not in evidence. **Insulation** tape shall not be used to provide repair of the damaged cord, sheath and **insulation** of conductors.

NOTE –

- (1) Carefully running the flexible cord through the hand will often detect internal damage such as twisted conductors or broken core filling.
- (2) Connecting the plugs/cord extension sockets of **cord extension sets** together helps to confirm that the terminals have not spread.
- d) For **EPODs**, check that the warning indicating the maximum load to be connected to the device is intact and legible;
- e) Check that any operating controls are in good working order; i.e. that they are secure, aligned and appropriately identified;
- f) Check that covers, guards, and the like are secured and working in the manner intended by the manufacturer or supplier;
- g) Check that ventilation inlets and exhausts are unobstructed;