

ABOUT THE GIUSP

Overview

The Gas Industry Unsafe Situations Procedure (GIUSP) is official guidance for Gas Safe-registered engineers in identifying, classifying and reporting unsafe gas installations. It was created by CORGI in the late 1990s and later maintained by the Gas Safe Register. It is currently published by IGEM (the Institute of Gas Engineers and Managers) as **IGEM/G/I 1** which is available free for download from their website (www.igem.org.uk).

The GIUSP applies to natural gas and LPG installations in domestic and commercial premises.

Definitions

The **responsible person**, in relation to any premises, means the occupier of the premises, or any person with authority for the time being to take appropriate action in relation to any gas fitting therein. In situations where there is also a duty holder e.g. rented premises, the Landlord and their representative (managing agent) also attract 'Responsible Person' status and will also need to be informed of any unsafe situation identified and the risk classification applied.

A **gas incident** is defined as fire, explosion, or exposure to carbon monoxide which has resulted in death, unconsciousness, or persons being taken to hospital, or significant property damage rendering either part or the whole property uninhabitable.

Categories

Unsafe gas installations are to be categorised as either:

- **Immediately Dangerous (ID)** – presently causing danger to life or property, or:
- **At Risk (AR)** – may cause danger to life or property in the future.

*Note 1: a third category, **Not to Current Standards (NCS)**, was formerly applied to safe-but-obsolete installations and minor defects not at risk of becoming worse. This category was removed from the GIUSP in 2015 in order to shift focus onto more serious situations. The term 'NCS' may still be used descriptively but NCS situations are not to be recorded on Unsafe Situations paperwork. Instead, at the discretion of the attending engineer, the responsible person may be informed of possible improvements.*

Note 2: multiple related defects should be considered collectively. Defects which individually would be regarded as NCS-level or AR may together create a more serious unsafe situation. The engineer should assess the combined risk and apply engineering judgement.

Examples of categorisation

Immediately Dangerous (ID)	At Risk (AR)
Failed tightness test	Medium pressure relief valve / tube terminating in unsafe position
Gas leak on meter installation	Prepayment meter used to supply secondary meters
Gas leak on pipework (existing or new)	Unsleeved or unsealed pipe entering property from meter box
Constant, persistent or intermittent smell of gas	Medium pressure supply or regulator inside domestic property ^{Note 1}
Medium pressure regulator relief valve continually discharging gas	Pipe entering building from rear of medium pressure meter box
RIDDOR Primary meter regulator missing, bypassed or unsuitable	ECV with missing handle / restricted access / restricted movement
RIDDOR Open ended pipe or fitting connected to gas supply	No AECV where required and inadequate access to ECV
RIDDOR Inappropriate material used for gas (e.g. plastic waste pipe)	Let-by on ECV or AECV ^{Note 1}
RIDDOR Non-gas fitting (e.g. water valve) used for gas	Let-by on MIV of medium pressure meter installation ^{Note 1}
Incorrect working pressure affecting safe appliance operation	Pipework suitable for gas used in inappropriate location or situation
RIDDOR Undersized gas pipe affecting safe appliance operation	Flexible gas connection used on domestic fixed / flued appliance
RIDDOR Non-room sealed appliance in bathroom or shower room	Pipework or fitting with significant corrosion or mechanical damage
RIDDOR Appliance not suitable for natural gas	Unsupported or unprotected pipework in vulnerable position
Inoperative safety control not failing to safety	Pipework running inside cavity wall or void not within a duct
RIDDOR Bypassed safety control	Ventilation for combustion air < 90 % of requirements
Signs of spillage (e.g. sooting) on flued appliance or flue	Unsuitable air vent (e.g. closable, fly-screen, malleable louvres etc.)
POC spilling or leaking from flued appliance, flue or chimney	No air vent present where required for appliance combustion air
Sooting on, around or inside flueless appliance	Ventilation for flueless appliance not direct to outside air
Damaged or missing case seals allowing POC to spill from appliance	Open flue in compartment without high level and/or low level vent
Incorrect flame picture (flueless appliance)	Single-appliance chimney shared by more than one appliance
CO alarm activated by POC from gas appliance	Chimney damper not secured in open position
Report of smell of fumes coming from gas appliance	Exposed flexible flue liner
Failed flue flow test or spillage test	Flueless cooker in bedsitting room of volume < 20 m ³
RIDDOR Flue terminal position allowing POC to re-enter building	Flueless appliance in room of inadequate volume
RIDDOR Flue terminating into internal space or enclosed area	Mechanical combustion ventilation not interlocked with gas supply

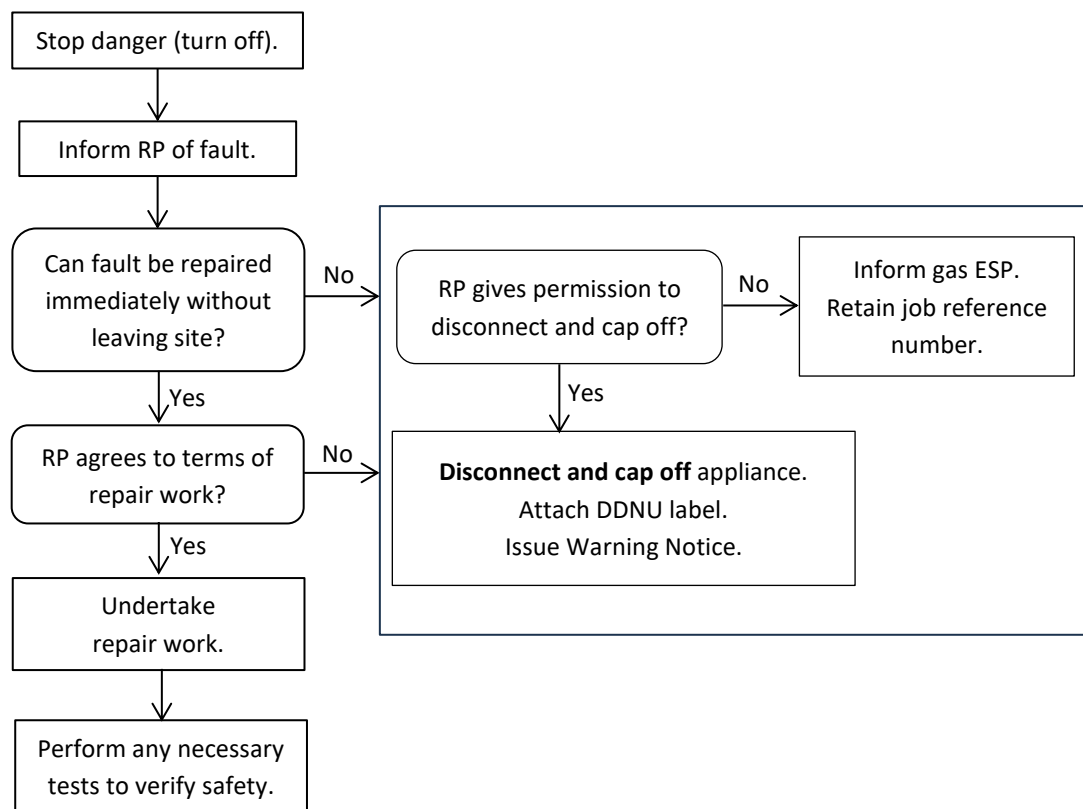
Immediately Dangerous (ID) continued	At Risk (AR) continued
RIDDOR Flued appliance being used without a flue or chimney	Gas pipework in unventilated duct or void
Combustion test point cap missing	Flue CO/CO ₂ > 0.0040 (existing condensing boiler) ^{Note 2}
Unsatisfactory combustion analysis (flueless appliance)	Flue CO/CO ₂ > 0.0080 (existing non-condensing boiler) ^{Note 2}
Flue CO ≥ 350 ppm (new condensing boiler)	Ambient CO ₂ ≥ 2800 ppm (existing commercial installation)
Flue CO/CO ₂ ≥ 0.0040 (new condensing boiler) ^{Note 2}	Inadequate clearance around open flue appliance
Flue CO/CO ₂ > 0.0080 (existing condensing boiler) ^{Note 2}	Downdraught diverter completely enclosed or missing
Ambient CO ≥ 10 ppm	Domestic open flue terminal in prohibited zone, e.g. wall terminal
Ambient CO ₂ ≥ 2800 ppm (new commercial installation)	90° bend or horizontal run on domestic open flue
Ambient CO ₂ ≥ 5000 ppm (existing commercial installation)	< 600 mm vertical rise to first bend on domestic open flue
	Plume kit used to terminate flue outside building extension
Not to Current Standards (NCS)	Room sealed flue in void with no inspection hatches or CO detector
Unsleeved pipe through internal wall showing no signs of distress	Air intake test point cap missing
Unsealed sleeve through internal wall	Unsatisfactory combustion analysis (flued appliance) ^{Note 2}
Pipework < 150 mm from electrical service	Evidence of incomplete combustion in flued appliance
Pipework < 25 mm from electrical cable	Non-room sealed appliance > 14 kW gross in bedroom
Meter regulator not sealed	Non-room sealed appliance without ASD in bedroom
Medium pressure meter installation without MIV	Flueless water heater without 5-minute maximum usage label
No pipework line diagram (incoming gas supply ≥ 50 mm)	Closure plate for gas fire missing or not sealed correctly
Unprotected PE service pipe within property	Gas fire fitted to 'letterbox' opening on chimney
Pipe clips too widely spaced (single instance)	Pipes etc. entering chimney unsealed
Non-wrapover clip used on pipework (single instance)	Unprotected gas pipe inside chimney
Cross-ventilation (open flue appliance in compartment)	Unventilated room containing multiple meter installations
Undersized pipe having no adverse effect on appliance	Non-domestic gas meter in unventilated space
Incorrect or incorrectly-positioned main equipotential bonding ^{Note 3}	PE gas supply pipe above ground not in UV-protective sleeve ^{Note 1}

Note 1: this is a 'non-turn off' At Risk situation (see page 5, note 1).

Note 2: Handout 9.1.1 contains a flowchart for classifying incorrect CO/CO₂ ratios.

Note 3: warning labels and forms specifically for incorrect main earth bonding are available.

Dealing with an Immediately Dangerous (ID) appliance



RIDDOR

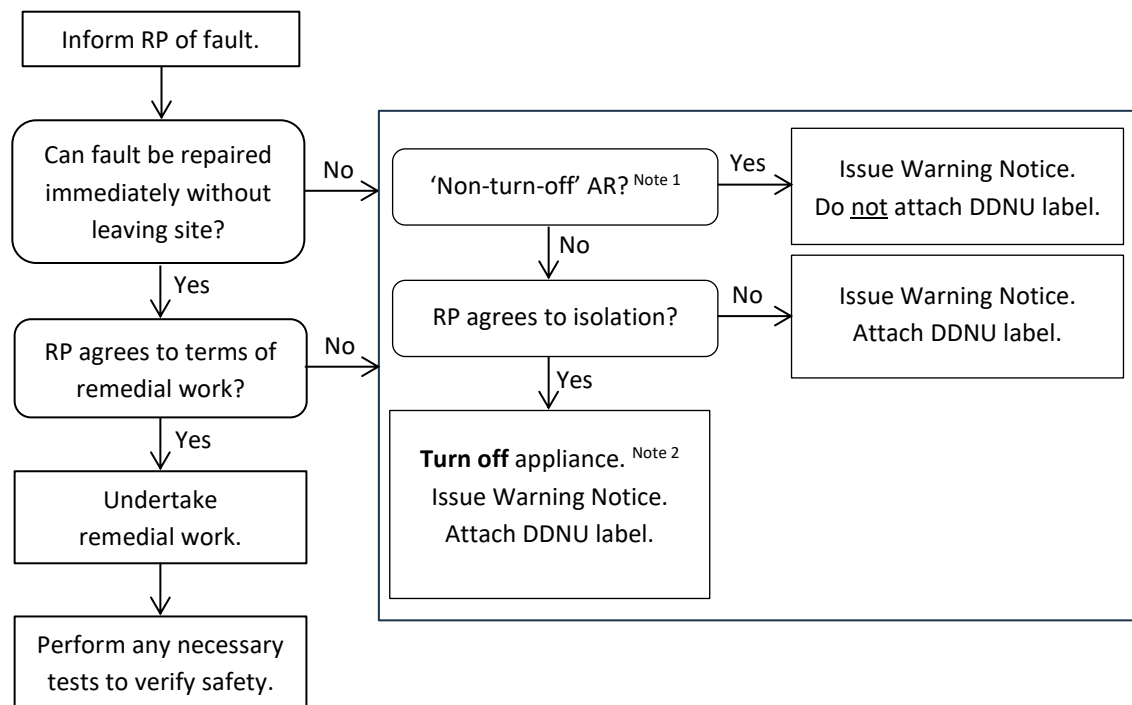
For fittings that are Immediately Dangerous because of incorrect design, construction, installation, modification or servicing (but not lack of maintenance) that meet the criteria in the note below, RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations) 11(2) requires the attending engineer to submit an online report to the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) within 14 days of discovery.

Note: in simplified terms, an Immediately Dangerous fitting is RIDDOR-reportable when the danger has been caused by incorrect workmanship, either during or subsequent to the time of installation. The fitting must have caused, or be likely to cause, death, loss of consciousness or hospitalisation as a result of leakage of gas, incomplete combustion or inadequate removal of products of combustion.

The first gas engineer on site after a gas incident should inform the gas **Emergency Service Provider (ESP)** immediately. RIDDOR regulation 11(1) requires the **conveyor** of natural gas or **filler / importer / supplier** (non-retail) of LPG to report the incident to the HSE without delay.

Note: where a gas incident has occurred, the attending engineer should make safe where necessary, but not undertake further remedial work until liaison with the HSE and Gas Supplier confirms that any investigation or evidence-gathering is complete.

Dealing with an At Risk (AR) appliance



Note 1: the GIUSP identifies certain 'non-turn-off' AR situations where isolating the gas supply will not remove the risk. For example, if a porch extension has been built over a medium pressure meter installation, turning off will not prevent a leak upstream of the ECV entering the building. Furthermore, it may give a false impression that the risk has been removed. Instead, the engineer should leave the gas supply turned on and advise the RP to contact a relevant body (gas supplier or transporter). A Warning Notice should be issued but a DDNU label should not be fitted.

Note 2: use one of the methods below (listed in decreasing order of preference):

- *Close the gas isolation valve, or:*
- *Remove the electrical fuse of the appliance, or:*
- *Turn off the user control and affix a DDNU label to the control.*

Warning labels and notices for ID and AR situations

For unsafe situations that have not been repaired, a **warning notice** should be completed by the attending engineer and signed by the RP, with copies kept by both parties.

Note: if the RP refuses to sign, record the refusal. If no one is present, leave the notice on site and record the circumstances.

Serial No LAB 632563		 DANGER DO NOT USE		WARNING NOTICE																																											
Registered Business/engineer details can be checked at www.gassaferegister.co.uk or by calling 0800 408 5500.																																															
Details of Registered Business Gas Safe Register No. <u>174296</u> Registered Engineer's Name <u>Ben Grimshaw</u> Gas Safe Register Licence Number <u>1032972</u> Business <u>NC3 Heating Ltd.</u> Address <u>134 Festive Road</u> <u>Wiltshire</u> Postcode <u>BA12 0BT</u> Contact No <u>07555391776</u>				Defects identified on gas equipment (tick appropriate boxes) ☒ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Appliance Type</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Gas Escape</th> <th>Meter Issue</th> <th>Pipework Issue</th> <th>Chimney/Flue</th> <th>Ventilation</th> <th>Other (specify below)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Boiler</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☒</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Cooker</td> <td>Kitchen</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Fire</td> <td>Lounge</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Appliance Type	Location	Gas Escape	Meter Issue	Pipework Issue	Chimney/Flue	Ventilation	Other (specify below)	1 Boiler	Kitchen	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐		2 Cooker	Kitchen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		3 Fire	Lounge	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		4		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
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Details of Site Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) <u>Edith Wharton</u> Address <u>26 Lincoln Place</u> <u>Hilberton</u> <u>Wiltshire</u> Postcode <u>BA14 3NY</u> Contact No <u>01225 613791</u>				Where an appliance/installation has been identified as 'Immediately Dangerous' or At Risk, it should not be used until the situation has been resolved. However, in a limited number of situations, turning off the gas installation will not remove or reduce the risk. In such circumstances the engineer will explain the situation and advise on the necessary course of action to take. See overleaf for information on what to do next.																																											
Details of Customer/Landlord (or agent where appropriate) Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) <u>N/A</u> Address _____ Postcode _____ Contact No _____				CLASSIFICATION OF SAFETY CATEGORY and Safety Action Taken (tick appropriate box) ☒ <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>The appliances/installation has been classified as 'Immediately Dangerous', disconnected from the gas supply and labelled "Danger Do Not Use".</td> <td>1 ☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The appliances/installation has been classified as 'At Risk', turned off to made safe and labelled 'Danger Do Not Use'.</td> <td>1 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The appliances/installation has been classified as 'At Risk' but turning off will not remove or reduce the risk and hence must be referred to the appropriate organisation as advised for further assessment.</td> <td>1 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4 ☐</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				The appliances/installation has been classified as 'Immediately Dangerous', disconnected from the gas supply and labelled "Danger Do Not Use".	1 ☒		2 ☐		3 ☐		4 ☐	The appliances/installation has been classified as 'At Risk', turned off to made safe and labelled 'Danger Do Not Use'.	1 ☐		2 ☐		3 ☐		4 ☐	The appliances/installation has been classified as 'At Risk' but turning off will not remove or reduce the risk and hence must be referred to the appropriate organisation as advised for further assessment.	1 ☐		2 ☐		3 ☐		4 ☐																
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Describe Fault(s) on Gas Equipment <u>POC escape from flue elbow (fitted incorrectly)</u>				RIDDOR* Reporting (See definition overleaf (if appropriate tick box)) ☒ <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reported to HSE under RIDDOR 11(1) (Gas Incident)</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reported to HSE under RIDDOR 11(2) (Dangerous Gas Fitting)</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Reported to HSE under RIDDOR 11(1) (Gas Incident)	☐	Reported to HSE under RIDDOR 11(2) (Dangerous Gas Fitting)	☒																																				
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Detail what is required to rectify the unsafe situation <u>Refit flue correctly</u>				I confirm that the situations recorded above, have been identified and brought to the attention of the Responsible Person in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations and Gas Industry Unsafe Situations Procedure. Gas Safe Engineer's signature <u>BA12</u> Date of issue <u>6/4/25</u>																																											
I confirm that as the responsible person for this gas installation at the address detailed above I have been served this Warning Notice. Note: As a gas appliance/installation has been classified as either Immediately Dangerous or At Risk, as detailed above, continued use of the appliance/ installation, after being advised not to do so, may be in breach of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations. Responsible person signature <u>E. Wharton</u> Print name <u>E. WHARTON</u> Date <u>6/4/25</u>				I confirm that the responsible person for this gas installation at the address detailed above I have been served this Warning Notice. Note: As a gas appliance/installation has been classified as either Immediately Dangerous or At Risk, as detailed above, continued use of the appliance/ installation, after being advised not to do so, may be in breach of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations. The responsible person was not present. Where possible the gas installation has been made safe and this record left at the premises. ☐																																											
Do not forget to re-order your pads using reference GSR DDNU PAD1 at www.gassafetyshop.co.uk * See overleaf for definitions Key: Top Copy - Gas Responsible Person Green Copy - Client/Landlord Yellow Copy - Gas Safe Engineer																																															

A **Danger Do Not Use (DDNU)** label should be fitted in a prominent position such as on the faulty appliance or near the emergency control valve (ECV).



Note: a DDNU label should not be fitted for 'non-turn-off' AR situations (see page 5, note 1).

Duty of care visual checks

IGEM/G/11 requires engineers to carry out a visual risk assessment of any other gas appliances encountered in the course of their work. For example, if repairing a boiler installed in a kitchen, the engineer should also examine a gas cooker in the kitchen.

Note: this does not require engineers to search premises for appliances, or carry out additional tests on appliances they are not working on.

Specifically, this includes visually checking each appliance for:

- Location
- Flueing
- Ventilation
- Signs of distress
- Stability
- Security
- Flame picture (where possible).

If an unsafe situation is discovered, the engineer shall implement the GIUSP.

Example implementation of the GIUSP

While undertaking a landlords' safety check in a flat with the tenant present, a gas engineer identified two faults regarding a flueless gas fire in the living room:

1. Air vent free area was 50 cm²; MI requires 100 cm²
2. Room volume was 35 m³; MI requires 40 m³ minimum.

Individually, either fault would have been classed as At Risk. However, since both faults relate to ventilation, after performing further atmospheric build-up tests, the engineer considered the overall situation should be upgraded to Immediately Dangerous. The engineer considered the deficiencies resulted from incorrect installation and also deemed the situation RIDDOR-reportable.

In the absence of the landlord, the gas engineer deemed the tenant to be the responsible person. He explained the situation and requested permission to disconnect the fire. The tenant agreed and signed the CPI4 Warning Notice (and was given a copy). The engineer disconnected and capped off the gas supply pipe to the fire and attached a DDNU label.

The engineer contacted the landlord and advised him of the situation. He obtained information on the installer of the fire and issued a RIDDOR report via the HSE website.