RETAIL ENERGY CODE

This document is classified as **WHITE**.
Information is for public, unrestricted dissemination and publication.

REFERENCE	I0278_WG_0818_01
STATUS	FOR INFORMATION

I0278 – ESTABLISHING THE SAFE ISOLATION PROVIDER (SIP) AS A STANDALONE REC PARTY

WORKING GROUP REPORT

BY FRANCINE PEYROUX-SISSOKO, DAVE WRIGHT AND GLENN SHEERN

FOR INFORMATION

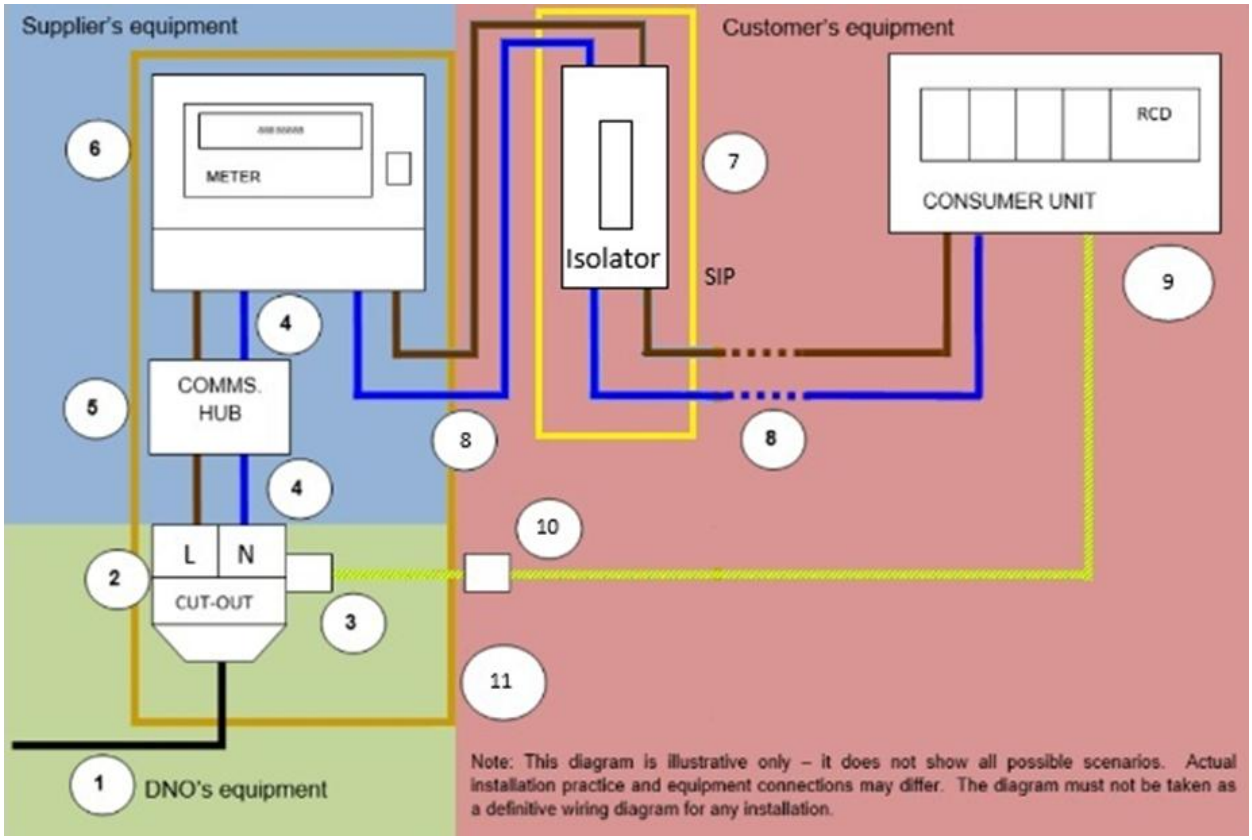
1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to provide industry Parties with a summary of points agreed on during the first and second working group sessions that took place on 5 May and 29 June 2026.

2 SCOPE AND FRAMEWORK FOR STANDALONE SIPS

During the working group sessions

1. Visual representation of SIPs' responsibilities



The current draft was shown to members who agreed it was a good starter for 10.

They agreed for the Code Manager to amend the diagram with some explanatory notes, and to expand the responsibilities of SIPs in different scenarios with some supporting documentation. The Code Manager will amend the diagram after responsibilities have been clearly defined and agreed and will share the new version to members.

2. Demarcation line

The WG agreed that:

- SIPs responsibilities should extend from the top of the cutout to the outgoing terminal of the meter, but not the meter itself.
- SIPs should not work on, move, or replace the meter or associated metering equipment.
- The permitted activities, exclusions and safety requirements should be made explicit through guidance, specific scenarios and examples.

3. Replacing meter tails

SIPs should be permitted to replace meter tails:

- Between the cut-out and the meter.
- Between the meter and the isolator.

This is appropriate where replacement is required for safety reasons.

The supporting documentation should clearly state that SIPs cannot move the meter or alter metering equipment.

4. Upgrading meter tails

The WG agreed that:

- SIPs should be permitted to replace tails where undersized or non-compliant tails are identified.
- SIPs must use the correct cable size appropriate to the installation capacity.
- SIPs should record when they upgrade meter tails.
- Cable sizing requirements should be clearly defined in governance arrangements.
- Correct sizing and identification of unsuitable tails should form part of SIP training.

The same technical standards currently applied to MEMs should apply to standalone SIPs.

- Where an installation contains separate restricted/off-peak and 24-hour supplies, they should be able to put an isolator on both the restricted side and on the 24-hour supply.
- Additional diagrams and guidance should cover alternative metering arrangements, including A5 terminal meters.

- Reporting arrangements are needed when communication or metering issues are identified.

5. Installing a safe isolator when there is not one in situ

There is currently no legal obligation to do so. Members agreed to explore this area further, by checking whether a legal precedent could be added into CoMCoP, or whether it could be encouraged as best practice. Any legal requirement would require new auditing which would add complexities for organisations.

6. De-energisation

SIPs should be able to de-energise provided that there are:

- A SIP-specific safety training
- Clear distinctions are maintained between SIP activities and qualified electrician activities.
- A guidance document that covers PV installations, batteries, EVs and other local generation technologies.
- Clear operational boundaries.

SIPs' activities should be limited to a whole current and this should be explicitly stated in the REC and supporting documentation. If a SIP encounters a CT-metered environment or a whole-current meter mounted on CT infrastructure, the job should be aborted. Specialist operatives should undertake that work instead. This boundary should be clearly reflected in governance and training.

7. Re-energisation

SIPs (as individual or organisation) can only re-energise supply they (or their organisation) would have de-energise as part of the same job. This should also be explicitly stated in the REC and supporting documentation, and in the training and handover process:

- SIPs should not fit an isolator and re-energise if the supply is off on arrival.
- They should abort their work, unless their own organisation would have previously de-energised this property.
- When re-energising a property, SIPs should only go to the first isolation point, and if they are unsure of the situation, they should install an isolation switch.

Future conversations are required to understand:

- How compliance with the de-energise and re-energise rules are monitored.
- Whether an escalation and notification process is needed where energisation status is found to be incorrect.

8. Fuse replacement

The WG agreed on several principles:

- Responsibility for fuse upgrades remains with DNOs.
- However, some flexibility should be added to avoid creating barriers and allow SIPs to be able to upgrade fuses.
- Any future permissions must be supported by appropriate training, standards and audit requirements.

Further discussion is needed once the ENA Engineering Recommendation (EREC) becomes available.

9. Damaged screws

The WG agreed that:

- SIPs may be able to continue work where damage already exists, provided the installation can be worked on safely.
- There should be a mechanism allowing SIPs to evidence existing damage before commencing work.
- This protects SIPs from being incorrectly held responsible for pre-existing defects.

10. Multi-way double pole blocks

The WG agreed that:

- There is no issue with SIPs encountering or working around multi-way double pole blocks provided they are:
    a. Fit for purpose.
    b. Not damaged.
    c. Safe for continued use.
- SIPs should assess whether such equipment is safe.
- If found unsafe or damaged, SIPs should have an obligation to make it safe or replace it where appropriate.
- Where multiple connections are involved, SIP responsibility should be limited to the installation they are working on.
- Any wider concerns should be notified to the Consumer via certification or reporting processes.

11. Tightness checks on cutout terminals

The WG agreed that checking terminal tightness should form part of SIP training and assessment.

Training should cover:

- Correct tightening techniques.
- Risks associated with over-tightening.
- When torque tools are used, they should be calibrated and set to the required torque for the equipment being worked upon.
- Awareness of older and specialist cutout types and fuses: metal-clad cut-outs, rewireable fuses, J-type fuses, porcelain fuse carriers, asbestos-containing cut-outs, Shared neutral arrangements and looping configurations

Standalone SIPs should be aware of and have access to the Service Terminations Issue Reporting Guidance (STIRG) document and the Cut Out Glossary (this document is currently under review).

12. Shared services

The WG agreed that:

- Standalone SIP should normally act as the lead party where it is undertaking the work.
- Shared neutral and dropped-neutral risks remain a significant challenge.
- Re-energisation rules remain key.
- Supply-dependency and medical equipment should be identified during pre-work assessments.

13. Reporting, investigations and escalations

- A clear audit trail is needed showing who last worked on the installation.
- Work conducted by SIPs should be recorded and accessible for incident investigation purposes.
- SIP governance should include investigation procedures and reporting requirements.
- SIPs should have defined escalation routes for issues they identify.

14. Access and pre-work surveys

Although the WG acknowledged that some access issues cannot be resolved by I0278, members generally agreed that:

- Pre-work site surveys provide significant value.
- SIPs should be trained to identify access blockers before attending or commencing work.

- Training and governance should include checklists covering:
    a. Looped/shared supplies.
    b. Obstructed meters.
    c. Utility clashes.
    d. Consumer unit accessibility.
    e. Medical dependency considerations.
    f. Other factors affecting safe completion of work.
- It may not be possible to mandate surveys through I0278, but their benefits should be clearly reflected.

15. Use of isolators for complex metering arrangements

Members agreed that:

- For 5-terminal meter installations, SIPs should fit isolators for both services as a minimum.
- Configuration-specific scenarios must be covered through training and supporting documentation. However, new systems will be created. How they are communicated to the industry so they can be updated in the training, would need to be considered.
- Where SIPs encounter an unfamiliar installation or do not understand the configuration, they should stop work and seek advice rather than proceed.

16. Number of isolators required

The W\G agreed that:

- The number of isolators required, and the type of isolation solution will depend on the installation configuration (e.g. off-peak supplies, multi-rate meters, separate time switches).
- Guidance should remain flexible and not prescribe a fixed minimum number that could be unsuitable for certain installations.

17. Marking of cables

Members agreed that:

- Current CoMCoP requirements for cable marking should remain unchanged.
- Additional education and guidance are needed to improve consistency and understanding across operatives.
- Engagement with the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) may be beneficial to ensure alignment and understanding of requirements.

18. Smart communications and earthing arrangements

Members agreed that:

- Restoration of smart communications following works should be covered within SIP training.
- SIP training and documentation should include awareness of different earthing arrangements.

The WG also agreed that:

- Earth fault loop impedance testing should not form part of the SIP role.
- Responsibility remains with electricians during installation activities.
- SIPs should identify when it is safe to proceed. When it is not safe to proceed, SIPs should stop their work and seek advice.

Overall, members agreed that any Party who is the last on site and would identify something wrong would have a duty of care to rectify the situation if it is within their scope. If it is outside their scope, they would have to report it to the responsible organisation.

3 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Minimum equipment requirements

Members agreed that:

- SIPs should meet the same minimum equipment and PPE requirements as EMOs.
- This should include appropriate arc-flash protection, gloves, visor, flame-resistant clothing and other approved safety equipment because SIPs undertake equivalent electrical activities.
- It might be worth aligning CoMCoP to the DNOs' standard list.

2. Evidence to demonstrate equipment suitability

The WG agreed that:

- SIPs should follow the **same protocols as** EMOs to demonstrate equipment fitness for purpose.
- Evidence should include certification, calibration records, maintenance records, conformity declarations and equipment audits

3. Expected testing activities before, during and after isolation

The WG agreed that:

- The SIP documentation should provide specific scenarios to cover eventualities and anomalies.

4. Standardised test procedures

Members agreed that:

- SIPs should follow the same standardised testing procedures as EMOs.
- These include activities such as polarity checks, voltage indication, proving dead/proving live tests, phase rotation checks and other standard metering safety tests.