

Guidelines

Certificate of Compliance Communal & Commercial Signal Distribution Systems

A Scheme for Landlords & Managing Agents

CAI GUIDE 05: January 2019



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Preface - The need for a compliance certificate

As far back as the 1960 with the advent of colour TV, many social and commercial landlords installed communal satellite dishes and aerials and unknowingly overlooked legislation governing TV and radio aerial system installation.

With the rapid growth of satellite TV in the 1990's, despite broadcaster operator best efforts, our trade witnessed a common ignorance of required planning law. This continues to be the case in many instances and has resulted in many multiple occupancy buildings having a proliferation of receiving equipment, many of which are no longer in use. *(BSkyB's company, Sky Homes estimates that 44% of satellite dishes of all description are redundant and no longer used on a daily basis).*

In reality there are millions of homes served by shared antenna distribution systems that have been installed outside of current standards and indeed with little regard or knowledge of the regulation that exists.

CAI Ltd has therefore evolved a scheme that seeks to redress this by presenting a case to the housing industry for regular assessment or audit of its signal distribution systems. The scheme will provide a route map for all types of property owners to engage with a CAI installing company that offers a systematic and comprehensive assessment for ensuring all their signal distribution systems comply with current legislation.

The UK has just completed the largest changeover in broadcasting history with the switch to digital only TV reception. All residents within a multi-dwelling establishment have a basic expectancy of public service TV and radio channels and over 30% require access to satellite broadcasting. The antenna skyline of Britain's apartment block is gradually transforming with an antenna mast being shared with at least one TV aerial, an FM radio aerial, a digital radio aerial and a satellite dish.

The complexity of signal distribution in UK homes now needs a careful, responsible and reputable certification of compliance. At the moment there is no guidance at all on periodic assessment of signal networks.

This document is therefore intended to provide commercial and communal property owners, landlords and managing agents with enough information to ensure that their signal and data distribution systems;

- Operate within recognised parameters.
- Are maintained to the required standards of safety, both mechanical and electrical.

1. ABOUT CAI LTD

CAI is the leading trade association for all forms of content delivery in the UK. Predominantly representing installers and distributors of TV and radio signal reception equipment, CAI has more recently been engaged in leading its membership into the broad field of moving pictures and audio transmission and relay now associated with smart home digital technology.

1.1 Membership

CAI has many member companies throughout the UK and Republic of Ireland. With the vast majority of these businesses having installation capability CAI membership may well complete nearly 60% of all the communal or shared antenna signal distribution work across Great Britain. An obvious major percentage of aerial installer work is across the possible 16m single dwelling households that receive signals from an outdoor terrestrial TV aerial, a satellite dish or both. The other major category of the membership is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of all the ancillary equipment associated with signal relay around the home. CAI also has a robust group of independent consultants, all with a proven track record in advising housing decision makers on the best pathway to provide signals to tenanted buildings.

1.2 Competence Assessment

All installation companies applying for CAI membership have to undergo an assessment visit to verify that the company can work to the mandatory codes of practices and conduct. This includes the business organisation as well as viewing actual completed work samples or witnessing work being carried out to the expected level of competency.

1.3 Benchmarking of product

Since the launch of digital TV across the UK, CAI became involved with government and broadcasters over certified standards for firstly coaxial cable and then terrestrial TV aerials. The result of the collaboration has progressed to the point where the evolved CAI standards for aerials and coaxial cable have been adopted as product best suited for codes and specifications relating to commercial signal distribution systems.

2. Scope and Purpose of this Scheme

Since their inception, CAI's Codes of Practice have been accepted best practice by most UK authorities that have to manage or oversee signal distribution in commercial or multi-dwelling establishments. However, until now there has not been an accepted guidelines or code specifying what should be assessed or audited on annual basis to ensure compliance with all the current rules, regulation and law associated with relaying media and data around communal dwellings and commercial buildings.

There is a British and European Standard (60728-11) detailing the necessary safety aspects of cable networks for TV, sound and interactive services*. That standard underpins health and safety compliance and it could be referred to in a court of law should harm or danger occurs as a

result of ignoring those standards. As yet, there is no comprehensive documentation that details how a receiving system and network should be monitored, assessed and certified, hence the conception of this scheme.

The scope of this certification scheme spreads across all wired distribution networks feeding signals received from terrestrial TV and radio antennas as well as signals received via satellite dish antennas. Although the most common means of signal relay is across coaxial cable, CAI members have now turned their attention to category 5 and 6 structured cable networks as well as fibre systems.

The purpose of this scheme is to provide a working framework whereby a landlord, property owner, social housing association or managing agent can enter into a contractual arrangement with a CAI member company for regular assessment of their signal distribution system. The aim of the assessment being to ensure the systems are fully compliant with current regulation applicable to media signal distribution and on completion of that assessment provide a certificate confirming that compliance.

At this point in time no voluntary body, housing association or the Health and Safety Executive have been engaged in a standard ensuring maintenance to ensure a safe environment relating to distribution networks.

**For the purpose of this scheme Community Antenna Television (CATV) is excluded. CATV is a master distribution system capable of receiving, amplifying and distribution signals via a cable (or fibre) to television receivers in a large community. Sometimes referred to as 'Cable Television', these networks are usually owned and controlled by large operators who install and service the system as part of a direct subscription arrangement with the consumer.*

3. Aims, Objectives and Overview

Since 1978 CAI has led government and broadcasters in establishing best practice for the installation of signal reception equipment in the home by establishing accepted codes of practice based on British and European standards.

3.1 Specification to a code

The codes of practice for installing antennas and the necessary equipment to distribute signals for single dwellings and multi-dwelling units have, since their inception, formed the common basis for specification and tendering with social and commercial landlords.

3.2 Compliance, risk and cost

However, until now there have been no such parameters for maintaining signal distribution systems or indeed certifying systems as compliant to those standards. The gas, electrical and security industries all have mandatory compliance regimes based on necessary safe operation and adherence to compulsory insurance demands. Whilst actual physical risks related to wired media distribution may be very low, there is a case for

reducing insurance claims resulting from storm damage to fabric or personal compensation.

This initiative details how housing management, associations, landlords and the building management trade generally could be part of a scheme that regularly assesses and certifies as compliant to these accepted standards.

3.3 Advantages for the system owner or manager

A major driver for the housing management decision maker has to be cost saving. A proactive approach in all service trades is generally less expensive than a reactive, remedial action method. Although an on-going maintenance charge or annual subscription type payment may seem like an unnecessary tax or insurance warranty at the time, evidence will suggest that prevention is better than cure.

A regular assessment and execution of preventative maintenance must ultimately avoid a huge backlog of faults and controversial issues related to a shared system of service delivery. This backlog can cause;

- Total loss of service resulting in dissatisfied tenants
- Too much work at an inconvenient time for both manager and installing company.

3.4 Advantages for the installation company

A regular pattern or supply of work ensures;

- Manageable workloads
- A more sustainable business based on planned schedules

4 Beyond specification

The product being proposed here is a certification aimed at a best practice. It would be an on-going compliance rather than the commonly accepted and limited scope, signal system sign off or commissioning sheets. It is fundamentally a re-assessment certificate that focuses on helping a Landlord;

- (a) Stay compliant with all existing legislation and regulation
- (b) Minimise the risks associated with maintaining a system network.

4.1 The Properties it could cover

Buildings that could be covered by these proposals include;

- Communal housing.
- Mixed occupancy housing (often broadly termed multi-dwelling units, with leaseholders and tenants in the same building).
- Pubs, restaurants and leisure facilities.
- Hospitals, schools and colleges.
- Retail premises.

- Anywhere where terrestrial and satellite receiving equipment distributes TV, sound, data services and a commercial buildings insurance is in place.

All aspects of installation and possible de-commissioning should also be addressed. A step by step documented trail of system audit could bring together;

- Evidence of a proactive compliance with health and safety requirements by having a Certificate of Compliance reviewed annually by a simple low-cost system assessment that in turn should help to reduce insurance premiums.
- A reduced risk of fire or electrical hazards by BS EN safety mechanisms being installed.
- A full annual check of all antenna installations and notification of any problems or remedial action sanctioned at the time if part of a contract, therefore saving call-out charges.
- Old or redundant installations could be checked for safety as part of the annual check and possibly removed at an agreed cost.
- A compliance with planning laws. (This is particularly applicable to satellite dish installations).

5 The Benefits to Landlords, Property Owners and Developers

5.1 Compliance with mandatory regulation

A certificate recording proactive compliance with mandatory requirements is most practically achieved by having a Certificate of Compliance reviewed annually. Proof of compliance with industry best practice would at least ensure landlords meet all their responsibilities and in a worst case scenario avoid prosecution under the:

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 to include Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) according to best practice
- Town and County Planning Act 1990
- Local Authority, 'Temporary Structure' inspections and regulations
- Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007

These responsibilities could be summed up by section 2.4 of BS 8210: 1986 Guide to Building Maintenance Management which states;

'Owners also need to prevent any breach of their statutory or legal liabilities. Such a breach can have serious and costly consequences, especially where it involves safety, and may result in prosecutions through the criminal or civil courts.'

There are then more positive tangible benefits associated with;

5.2 Insurance

Regular assessment of systems should help to reduce insurance premiums as risks from property fabric damage, dangerous situations or harm to tenants and those working on or around the systems can be minimised. Common problems result from inclement weather reacting with aged and deteriorating antenna fixings and the structures to which they fixed.

5.3 Saving on service charges

All antenna installation structures are fully checked annually and any problems notified (or corrected at the time as previously described under an inclusive maintenance contract)

5.4 Planning

Installing from the beginning to existing planning regulations will ensure old installations are checked for safety as part of the annual assessment and possibly removed at an agreed cost making buildings planning compliant

6. The Benefits to Occupants and the General Public

6.1 Occupants

The householders will have a greater confidence in the safety of the environment in which they live. Proactive regular assessment and review will lead to improved working systems and the provision of systems that give occupants the services they actually require.

BSkyB have reported that 60% of systems installed upon commercial or public buildings could be categorised as:

- Unsuitable
- Not working correctly
- Not providing services required
- Not maintained and are probably hazardous

Proactive planning and repairs together with positive clean-up programs will result in a far better living environment.

Broadcasting and media communications is the fastest moving environment in modern day living. The future proof receiving system does not exist. An annual review would help occupants keep up with progress. Regular system upgrading will prove less expensive than a huge over-haul in later years.

6.2 General Public

Proactive review will create

- A safer environment for the general public living, working or passing through the vicinity of the buildings.
- Reduced risks from storm conditions that could cause loose, abandoned reception

equipment such as satellite dishes, aerials, masts and brackets from simply falling from buildings and causing harm.

With more than 20 million aerials and satellite dishes of variable sizes attached to buildings, the public are entitled to protection.

7. The Service Provider Responsibilities

For the purposes of this scheme and the documentation, the service provider is the installation company contracted to;

- actually design, plan and install the system
- separately maintain it
- or both

There are a number of obligatory requirements all CAI members sign up to when they join CAI. They have to;

- Work to the mandatory codes of practice and are measured against those codes on a fairly regular basis.
- Agree to investigation or assessment at any time according to CAI's Articles of Association.
- Employ staff competent in the area of work or disciplines required.
- Have adequate liability insurance for the work environment in which they are engaged.
- Prove the engineers are competent in safe working practices associated with the working environment the contract covers.

For the purposes of this scheme it is expected that companies chosen by the managing agent will have an engineer qualified to CAI SMATV & IRS Networks course or NVQ Level 3 in Signal Reception

(Many local authorities only tender with CAI companies that employ engineers who hold such a qualification).

8. The Certification Process

8.1 Target objective

The certificate objective is a best practice, moral and legal compliance rather than the recognised commissioning sheets that more often than not simply state that the system is delivering to accepted service level parameters. The normal TV and radio signal distribution system record sheets usually confirm that the system is delivering the required programme services and at the specified levels.

This product will help landlords stay compliant on three major levels;

- Health and safety requirements and risk management.

- The contractual service provision agreement to the occupants.
- Install a system compliant with planning regulations

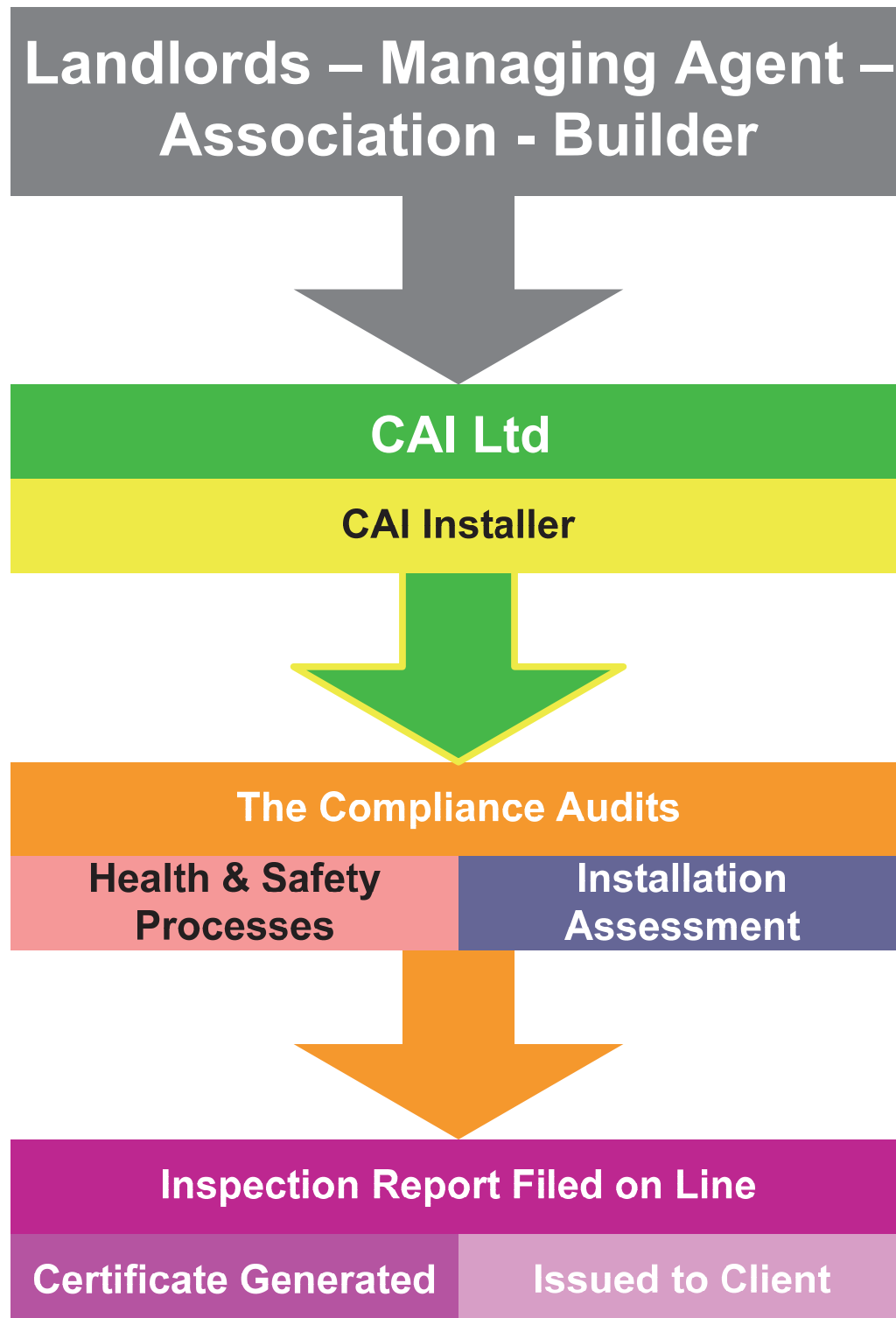
8.2 The assessment pathway

A housing decision maker wishing to apply for certification of a property or portfolio of properties would make contact with a CAI installer sourced by;

- Being known to them as having installed the network(s) in the first instance
- Consulting CAI's website for approved contractors
- Contacting CAI directly for members covering their area.

This can be summarised by the following certification process.

9. Compliance – The Process to a Certificate



10. The Compliance Audit

This is the key component of the certification process. The following will need to be subject to observed assessment or provision of evidence that supports compliance to the appropriate standards. (See Appendix A – List of relevant standards and other reference documents)

1. Suitability and security of any antenna(s) and associated bracketry.
2. Earth fault loop impedance of building.
3. Connection of the system to suitable earth.
4. If LPS is present an LPS engineer checks the connection of the antenna installation.
5. The removal of unauthorised antennas fixed to building.
6. Physical condition of all equipment within system, including antennas, headend and repeaters.
7. Signal levels and quality throughout the system fall within parameters as stated in CAI Code of Practice 1.
8. All equipment is EMC compliant and carries a CE mark.
9. Condition and suitability of cable in use on the system. Internal cable has suitable fire protection (LSZH, LSF for example).
10. Portable Appliance Test on all mains powered system components. (Excluding receiving equipment within each dwelling unit, but may include receivers in hotel or public areas. Including any equipment providing locally modulated services on the system).
11. Post audit review of any future works that may be required.

11. Installation Assessment Recording

This section of the scheme includes all the necessary documentation that could form the basis of a complete assessment record of the systems included in the certification scheme.

The core criteria required for certifying a system as compliant would be a checked inventory of all the equipment installed derived from the previous 'Compliance Audit' list. The key documents are;

Pg. Document

9. *Assessment of compliance.*

Effectively a checklist noting that all aspects of the installation conform to CAI and BS EN criteria.

10. *Dangerous Situation Report*

This will be used by an engineer to inform the client of a situation that needs rectifying by his company as an appointed contractor or by a third party if the area of expertise required is outside of the company remit. The form enables the engineer to complete his work but exonerates the contractor if the client is prepared to take on the responsibility.

11. *Signal Records*

As most IRS installations will include satellite signals received from orbital 28°E the suggested transponder (Tp) frequencies for recording are given on the CAI website (www.cai.org.uk);

Records should be taken at a minimum of 10% of the total number of outlets or 6 points whichever is the greater.

Reference number



CAI Ltd
Communications House
41a Market Street
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD18 0PN
Tel: 01923 803030

Assessment of Compliance

The system detailed below has been installed / assessed by a Registered Member of CAI Ltd, and who has made a binding declaration that all work assessed complies in every respect to British Standards 50083, 60728 and CAI Codes of Practice. This assessment is valid for 12 months from the date recorded.

All systems installed by the Registered Member are subject to random assessment by a duly authorised Assessor of CAI. Any deviations from the Standard or agreed specification will have to be corrected within 21 days at the Member's expense.

Any certificate issued does not express nor imply CAI gives any warranty or accepts any responsibility for any failure or defect that may occur now or hereafter relating to the products or services supplied by the Member.

Installer:

Client:

Address:

Address:

Tel:

Tel:

CAI Membership No:

Installation Ref. No:

Maintenance Contract: YES/NO

Date Commissioned/Inspected:

Please tick relevant boxes

Type of Premises		Type of System			
Domestic MDU	☐	Commercial	☐	MATV	☐
				SMATV	☐
				IRS	☐
				Shared dish	☐

Checks performed

Security of Aerial Array ☐

Electrical Safety in place ☐

Value of Path Resistance (furthest point): Ω EFLI (Z_s): Ω

Portable Appliance Test performed on all equipment ☐

Condition of cable/distribution equipment ☐

Sweep of all channels to check full reception ☐

Levels fall within normal operating limits, detailed on 'Signal Record Sheet' attached ☐

Unauthorised dishes/aerials on building ☐

Post Audit Review for future requirements ☐

Work required to bring system up to standard, if applicable.

Installer's Signature:

Print Name:

Client's Signature:

Print Name:

Date:

Certification Expiry Date:



CAI *Dangerous Situation* Report

For reporting an observed dangerous situation.

Please complete all the unshaded areas.

Job No.

Page of

Date

Owner/Occupier/Client

Address

Postcode

Site address
if different

Postcode

Inspector

Member No.

Signature

To the owner/occupier/client:

A dangerous situation has been observed. It is recommended that this is rectified immediately/made safe until remedial works can be undertaken. Details of the dangerous situation are recorded below.

Defect details

I have been informed of this dangerous situation

Yes ☐ No ☐

I give my permission to make the dangerous situation safe

Yes ☐ No ☐

(in not agreeing to make safe I understand that I take responsibility)

Owner/Occupier/Client

Signature

Method of
making safe

SIGNAL RECORDS

		Digital Transmitter						Satellite Position					
		Terrestrial Digital						Low band Satellite MHz	High band Satellite MHz	DAB	FM		
Service	Locally Modulated	BBCA	D3&4	BBCB HD	SDN	ARQA	ARQB	COM7 HD	Local	Local Oscillator 9.75 GHz	Local Oscillator 10.6 GHz		
Channel													
A/D													
Programme													
Off Air													
Level - dB _μ V													
C/N or MER - dB													
BER													
Launch													
Level - dB _μ V													
C/N or MER - dB													
BER													
RESIDENTIAL RECORDS													
Flat No													
	Level												
	C/N or MER - dB												
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	BER												

Appendices

- A. Definitions and Glossary of Terms
- B. Terms and Conditions of Use
- C. List of relevant standards and other reference documents
- D. Sample Certificate of Compliance

A. Definitions and Glossary of Terms

Antenna: Aerial(s) designed for the reception of Radio Frequency (RF) signals, however constructed.

BS EN: The relevant Standard currently in force as published by the British Standards Institution or the harmonized European Standard, BS EN.

CAI Approved Systems Installer:

A member who has one or more engineers who have a qualification in the design, installation and maintenance of systems. (See System Installer)

CATV: Community Antenna Television. A master antenna and distribution system capable of receiving, amplifying and distributing a television signal via a coaxial or fibre cable to television receivers in a large community. Also known as "Cable Television".

CE Mark: Consultants Europe. Certification Scheme for equipment compliance.

Dish sharing:

A signal reception system that delivers satellite signals only, via a network, to multiple outlets as if connected to own dish.

EMC: Electromagnetic Compatibility.

Engineer:

Person competent to work on installation or maintenance of a signal reception system according to CAI Codes of Practice.

Headend:

Equipment provided for the purpose of filtering, levelling, processing and launching into a distribution network.

IRS: Integrated Reception System. A signal reception system that delivers terrestrial and satellite signals to multiple outlets as if connected to own dish and aerial array.

LPS: Lightning Protection System.

LSF: Low Smoke and Fume.

LSZH, LS0H, LSNH:

Low Smoke Zero/No Halogen.

MATV: Master Antenna Television. A signal reception system that feeds terrestrial signals to multiple points via a network. If in multiple buildings this would be restricted to a local area.

MDU: Multiple Dwelling Unit.

Member: Member of the CAI.

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment.

Receiver: Can mean a TV, radio or set top receiver for satellite and DVB-T including video recorders, PVRs, recordable DVDs and computers.

Repeater: Amplifier to lift levels down line from headend

SDU: Single Dwelling Unit, be it detached, semi-detached or terraced. This would also include an individual apartment, flat or maisonette etc.

SMATV: Satellite Master Antenna Television. Similar to MATV with the addition of locally modulated signals, commonly satellite programmes.

System: A network that feeds RF signals to multiple points. See CATV, MATV, SMATV and IRS.

Systems Installer:

A member registered with CAI who claims competence in installing systems. (See CAI Approved Systems Installer).

UV: Ultraviolet radiation, that part of the Electromagnetic spectrum that causes degradation of certain materials.

WEEE: Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

For additional terms refer to the CAI Website Glossary - <http://www.cai.org.uk/site/glossary>

B. Terms and Conditions of Use

1. The compliance system is administered by CAI on behalf of its members. It does not warrant any inspection and certification and cannot be held liable should any member not fulfil the requirements of the scheme.
2. Only registered CAI Systems Installers can inspect and issue certificates.
3. It is recommended that any member company carrying out this work should be an Approved CAI Systems Installer who has attained a qualification in CAI SMATV & IRS Networks Course or NVQ Level 3 in Signal Reception.
4. CAI member warrants to check all aspects of the installation as defined in the 'Assessment of Compliance' document.
5. Copies of all relevant documentation to be given to the client along with the certification.

C. List of Relevant Standards and other Reference Documents

1 BS EN 50083/60728 Series

Cable networks for television, sound and interactive multimedia signals.

BS EN 60728-11:2005 Part 11:
Safety requirements.
BS EN 50083-2:2001 Part 2:
Electromagnetic compatibility for equipment.
BS EN 60728-3:2006 Part 3:
Active wideband equipment for coaxial cable networks.
BS EN 50083-4:1999 Part 4:
Passive wideband equipment for coaxial cable networks.
BS EN 50083-5:2002 Part 5:
Headend equipment.
BS EN 60728-6:2003 Part 6:
Optical equipment.
BS EN 50083-7:1997 Part 7:
System performance.
BS EN 50083-8:2002 Part 8:
Electromagnetic compatibility for networks.
BS EN 50083-9:2002 Part 9:
Interfaces for CATV/SMATV headends and similar professional equipment for DVB/MPEG-2 transport streams.
BS EN 60728-10:2006 Part 10:
System performance for return paths.
BS EN 60728-7-1:2005 Part 7-1:
Hybrid fibre coax outside plant status monitoring.
BS EN 60728-7-2:2005 Part 7-2:
Hybrid fibre coax outside plant status monitoring.
Media access control (MAC) layer specification.
BS EN 60728-7-3:2005 Part 7-3:
Hybrid fibre coax outside plant status monitoring.
Power supply to transponder interface bus (PSTIB). Specification.

2 EN 50117 Series

Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks.

BS EN 50117-1:2002
Coaxial cables. Generic specification.
BS EN 50117-2-1:2005
Coaxial cables. Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks. Indoor drop cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 1000 MHz.
BS EN 50117-2-2:2002
Coaxial cables. Part 2-2. Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks. Outdoor drop cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 1000 MHz***.
BS EN 50117-2-3:2004
Coaxial cables. Part 2-3: Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks. Distribution and trunk cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 1000 MHz***.
BS EN 50117-2-4:2004
Coaxial cables. Part 2-4: Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks. Indoor drop cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 3000 MHz***.
BS EN 50117-2-5:2004
Coaxial cables. Part 2-5. Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks. Outdoor drop cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 3000 MHz***.

BS EN 50117-3:1996
Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks. Sectional specification for outdoor drop cables.
BS EN 50117-3-1:2002
Coaxial cables. Sectional specifications for cables used in telecom applications. Miniaturized cables used in digital communication systems.
BS EN 50117-4:1996
Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks. Sectional specification for distribution and trunk cables.
BS EN 50117-5:1997
Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks. Sectional specification for indoor drop cables for use in networks operating at frequencies between 5 MHz and 2150 MHz.
BS EN 50117-6:1997
Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks. Sectional specification for outdoor drop cables for use in networks operating at frequencies between 5 MHz and 2150 MHz.

3 Miscellaneous Standards and Regulations

BS EN 60065:2002
Electrical Safety requirements for Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus.
BS 5640-1:1978
Aerials for the reception of sound and television broadcasting in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz. Specification for electrical and mechanical characteristics.
BS 5640-2:1978
Aerials for the reception of sound and television broadcasting in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz. Methods of measurement of electrical performance parameters.
BS 8210:1986
Guide to Building Maintenance Management Building Regulations
Part P Electrical Safety.
ETSI Document ETR290
Measurement Guidelines for DVB Systems.

BS and BS EN standards are available from the British Standards Institution.

4 Other Reference Documents

From CAI

Code of Practice 01 - Installation of Terrestrial and Satellite TV Reception Systems (MDU & Commercial) June 2011.

Code of Practice 02 - Installation of Aerials/Antennas and Receiving Equipment in the SDU (Single Dwelling Unit) April 2013.

Code of Practice 03 - Electrical Safety Requirements for Signal Reception Systems (excluding CATV).

Code of Practice 06 - Dealing with interference caused by signal generation into TV, Radio and Satellite Bands (March 2013).

Health and Safety in the Aerial and Satellite Industries.

Guidelines on Safe Operating Procedures Commercial Systems 2013

Code of Conduct.

General Health & Safety, Method Statements and Risk Assessment Templates.

Aerial & Cable Benchmark Specifications.

From the DTG

R-book 5 - Installing Digital Television (MATV and IRS), available to members as a download from the DTG website.

From OFCOM - Communications Act 2003
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/21/contents

Environment Agency for Waste Carriers Registration
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/wastecarriers.aspx

VCA for information regarding Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
www.vca.gov.uk/enforcement/weee-enforcement.asp

Electrical Safety in Communal Areas of Resident Properties
www.esc.org.uk

Occupiers Liability Act – various dates

Companies Liability Act 1984

Electrical Installation Report Housing Act 1974

Housing, Health & Safety Rating HHSRS
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departments-for-communities-and-local-government/series/housing-health-and-safety-rating-system-hhsrs-guidance>

Note: The above URLs were correct at the time of printing. Some CAI documents are only viewable by CAI members. Please contact office@cai.org.uk for information on availability.

D. Sample Certificate of Compliance



Certificate of Compliance

Radio, TV and Satellite Distribution

This is to certify that the Integrated Reception System
Installed at:

25 – 65 Any Street, Anytown, AT1 1AS
for

Any Client

and inspected by:
CAI Member Company: Installers R Us Ltd

Conforms to all standards laid down in CAI's Codes of Practice and all British
and European Standards (CENELEC) relating to Signal Distribution.

The following agreed exceptions apply

No exceptions listed

Membership Number: 0000

Inspected by: Any Installer

Date of Audit: 1st January 2014

Certificate Serial Number: xyz123

This certificate is valid for one year from the Date of Audit

Setting the Standard for the Future



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