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MAXPOWER LIMITED
Electrical Testing Services for commercial fixed wire (EICR), emergency lighting, PAT, remedial repairs and maintenance. Schools, Carehomes, Offices, ShopsExperienced Managing Director with a demonstrated history of working in the construction industry. Skilled in Electrical Contracting, Electrical Maintenance, Certification Testing, Emergency Lighting, and Fault Finding. Strong business development professional graduated from Herts regional college.Welcome to

Maxpower Limited
One of the UK’s leading independent Electrical Compliance safety testing specialists. Our engineers have been carrying out electrical inspection and electrical equipment testing for 25 years supporting all the major user groups throughout the UK.
Maxpower Limited specialises in providing solutions for a wide variety of organisations. Our one-stop solution delivers significant business value and cost benefits to our clients in the manufacturing, financial services, healthcare, communications, consumer and retail, brewing, tourism and educational sectors.
The business operates currently from two offices, London and East Anglia. Our team consists of highly skilled and fully qualified technicians and are proficient in the rectification and repair of any equipment.Fixed Wire Testing ServicesWhat is Fixed Wire Testing?
Fixed Wire Testing is the report and inspection of electrical systems in a premises in regards to safety. It is known as the Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR), previously known as the Periodic Inspection Report. It is designed to make sure that the electrical wiring is compliant with current regulations.How does the service work?
An EICR report works by testing the existing state of the electrical wiring, circuits and anything connected to the electrical system throughout the premises.
This is a thorough inspection, and everything electrical will be tested for wear and tear, as well as more obvious visual damage. Our engineers and operatives are experts in spotting any potential hazards within your internal system. We check all areas of your system including the main incoming supply point through to sockets, light fittings and other wiring accessories by injecting test voltages. This shows the true functionality of cables and connections.
Once the EICR is complete, we will pass on a full report with every item tested listed. If there is a fault with anything, then it will be categorised as either a C1, C2, or a C3. A C1 failure is in need of immediate action since there is a real danger present. A C2 requires attention in the near future but is not immediate, and a C3 is a suggested improvementIs an EICR a legal requirement?
Yes, all fixed electrical wiring deteriorates with time, meaning that you need to regularly test your entire electrical distribution system to ensure its full safety and compliance, not only to stay within current regulations, but to keep your staff and visitors safe. The Fixed Wire Testing specialists that we work with are UKAS

accredited, and make sure all work carried out complies with both the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 as well as IEE Wiring Regulation BS 7671.

How long does an EICR remain valid?

It depends on what your business is, it is usually between 1-5 years with some exceptions. The EICR validity times are as follows for several business types:PAT Testing ServicesPortable Appliance Testing (PAT)

Portable appliance testing, commonly known as PAT testing, is a way of checking your electrical equipment to see if it is safe and is vital to protect your business and its employees.In-Service testing will involve the following:

Preliminary inspection

Earth continuity tests (for Class 1 equipment)

Insulation testing (Which may sometimes be substituted by earth leakage measurement)

Functional checksElectrical testing should be performed by a person who is competent in the safe use of the test equipment and who knows how to interpret the test results obtained. This person must be capable of inspecting the equipment and, where necessary, dismantling it to check the cable connections.If equipment is permanently connected to the fixed installation, e.g. by a flex outlet or other accessory, the accessory will need to be detached from its box or enclosure so that the connections can be inspected. Such work should only be carried out by a competent person.We aim to bring your company the most competitive possible rates with none of those hidden costs. This is why Maxpower Limited include and DO NOT charge for any minor repairs or fuse changes that our engineers can carry out as they work through your workplace.Emergency Lighting

Emergency lighting is lighting for an emergency situation when the main power supply is cut and any normal illumination fails. The loss of mains electricity could be the result of a fire or a power cut and the normal lighting supplies fail. This may lead to sudden darkness and a possible danger to the occupants, either through physical danger or panic.Emergency lighting is normally required to operate fully automatically and give illumination of a sufficiently high level to enable all occupants to evacuate the premises safely. Most new buildings now have emergency lighting installed during construction; the design and type of equipment being specified by the architect in accordance with current Building Regulations and any local authority requirements.The British Standard provides the emergency

lighting designer with clear guidelines to work to. BS 5266-1: 2011 embraces residential hotels, clubs, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and colleges, licensed premises, offices, museums, shops, multi-storey dwellings, etc. Although this standard recommends the types and durations of emergency lighting systems relating to each category of premises,What is emergency lighting?
Lighting that automatically comes on when the power supply to the normal lighting provision fails.Emergency lighting is a general term and is sub-divided into emergency escape lighting and standby lighting.Emergency escape lighting – that part of an emergency lighting system that provides illumination for the safety of people leaving a location or attempting to terminate a potentially dangerous process beforehand. It is part of the fire safety provision of a building and a requirement of The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.Standby lighting– that part of an emergency lighting system provided to enable normal activities to continue substantially unchanged. This guide does not include standby lighting as it is not a legal requirement and is a facility that may or may not be needed, depending on the use and occupancy of the premises, etc.Emergency escape lighting is itself sub-divided into escape route lighting, open area lighting and high risk task area lighting.Escape route lighting – that part of an emergency escape lighting system provided to ensure that the means of escape can be effectively identified and safely used by occupants of the building.Remedial Repair ServicesWhy is Electrical Remedial Work required?
An Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) assesses the safety of an installation. Where certain defects or damage is observed, remedial works are required to satisfy the duties imposed on duty holders by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, designed to ensure systems are safe for continued use.Classification Codes
Each observation relating to a concern about the safety of the installation should be attributed an appropriate Classification Code selected from the standard codes C1, C2 and C3. Each code has a particular meaning:Code C1 - Danger present Risk of injury. Immediate remedial action required.
Code C2 - Potentially dangerous Urgent remedial action required
Code C3 - Improvement recommendedOnly one of the standard Classification Codes should be attributed to each observation. If more than one Classification Code could

be attributed to an observation, only the most serious one should be used (Code C1 being the most serious).Where the inspection and testing procedures identify an item which is dangerous or potentially dangerous, it should be identified in the inspection or test results schedule of the report by attributing to it a Classification Code C1 or C2, as appropriate, in the ‘outcome’ column of the inspection schedule or, where provided, the ‘remarks’ column of the test schedule.Where the inspection and testing procedures identify an item which is not dangerous or potentially dangerous, but for which improvement is recommended, it should be identified in the inspection or test results schedule of the report by attributing to it a Classification Code C3 in the ‘outcome’ column of the inspection schedule or, where provided, the ‘remarks’ column of the test schedule.Maxpower Limited are able to provide rectification works resulting from the non-compliances identified in any fixed wire inspection. Our remedial services will address any issues highlighted in your testing, with minimal interruption to your business and service.