RCD keeps tripping: what should I do?

Czytaj po polsku

A residual current device cuts the supply, sometimes after rain or when particular equipment is used.

Guidance for people using properties in Poland, written in British English. These are safe initial actions, not a diagnosis or electrical repair instructions.

> **Smoke, fire, electric shock or immediate danger: move away and call 112 in Poland. Do not touch anyone who is still in contact with an electrical supply. A DATPOL ticket does not replace an emergency call.**

What to do now

1. Treat the trip as a reason to check safety, not to remove protection. An RCD detects a current imbalance; the symptom alone does not locate a fault.
2. Record whether rain, flooding, building work or an appliance starting coincided with the trip. Do not touch wet accessories.
3. Read or photograph markings only if visible without removing covers. A TEST/T button can help identify a device, but one device may combine several protective functions.
4. If trips recur, leave the affected circuit off and arrange an electrician. Tell support about critical loads, such as refrigeration or medical equipment, so assistance can be planned safely.

What not to do

Never bypass an RCD or protective conductors. Do not reset repeatedly or touch equipment casings to look for a fault. The test button does not replace installation testing; follow the manufacturer's test procedure and interval.

What to include in your support request

List affected circuits, protective-device markings, timing, weather conditions and recent work. Do not open a distribution board to take photographs for support.

Contact DATPOL support · 55 621 29 29

Sources and scope

Electrical Safety First — Best Practice Guide 1: RCDs

PSP — electrical shock safety (Polish)

Prepared by DATPOL, 15 September 2026. Observations help scope the support request; fault diagnosis and confirmation that an installation is safe require an appropriately qualified person. UK sources support safety principles, not Polish legal requirements.

Related guidance

- A socket has no power
- Scorched socket or burning smell after a storm
- Circuit breaker trips when an appliance starts
- Socket overheating, crackling or sparking
- Water has reached a socket or electrical installation
- Whole building without power: electrician or network operator?
- Lights flicker or suddenly change brightness

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