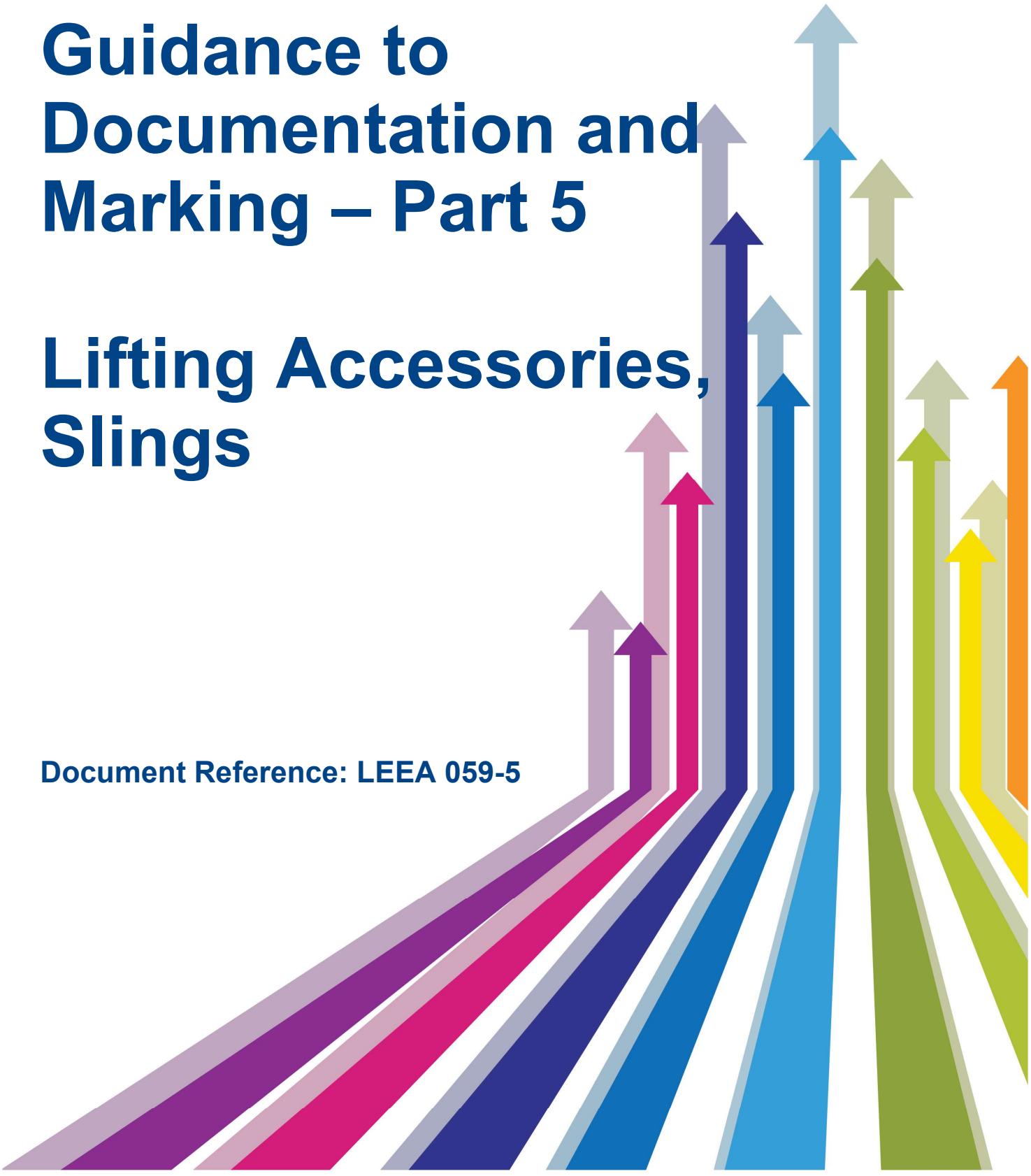
Lifting Standards Worldwide™

LEEA

Guidance to Documentation and Marking – Part 5

Lifting Accessories, Slings



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Guide to Documentation and Marking – Part 5 Lifting Accessories, Slings
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Published by the
LIFTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION
3 Ramsay Court, Kingfisher Way
Hinchingbrooke Business Park
Huntingdon PE29 6FY
United Kingdom
Tel: + 44 (0) 1480 432801
E-mail : Technical Support technicaladvice@leeaint.com
General enquiries mail@leeaint.com
Website: www.leeaint.com

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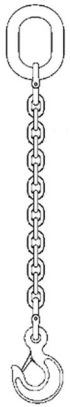
1.0 Introduction.

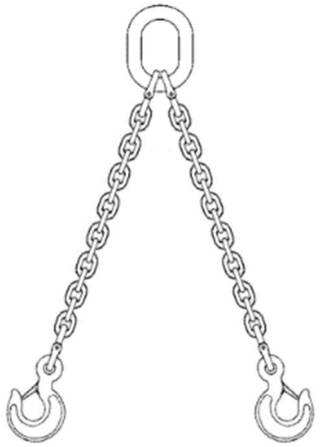
This guide is aimed at LEEA Members, manufacturers, distributors and users of lifting equipment globally. It has been developed as a quick reference guide to ensure that lifting equipment is supplied with the correct documentation and marking as required by national legislative requirements, standards and best practice guidance.

LEEA 059-5 is one of a series of guides related to documentation and marking of a range of generic forms of lifting equipment as listed below:

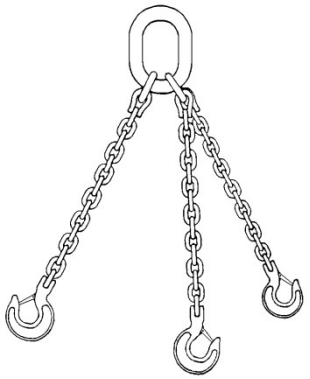
Part 1 – Manual Lifting Machines
Part 2 – Powered Lifting Machines
Part 3 – Lifting Machine Supporting Structures
Part 4 – Lifting Accessories, Non-fixed load lifting attachments.
Part 5 – Lifting Accessories, Slings
Part 6 – General accessories and Components for slings.

2.0 Item, legislative and standard requirements.
The following table identifies each common generic form of non-fixed load lifting attachments along with the information required by the applicable primary standards and legislation. The table also identifies the minimum documentation to be supplied with the equipment and the minimum information to be marked on it. To ensure that the correct equipment is supplied fit for purpose, it also identifies the information that should be exchanged between the supplier or designer and the end user.

Item & Standard	*Required Information*
Chain Slings Assembly of one or more chains for attaching loads to the hook of a crane or other lifting  **Single leg sling**	**Documents to be supplied in accordance with the relevant legislation & relevant standard:** - **Manufacturers Certificate (Guidance - LEEA-030.2e1 - 3)** - **Manufacturer's instructions for use. (Guidance LEEA 062)** - **Other conformity declarations as required by legislation**. - **Note:** ***For the UK and EU markets a declaration of conformity is required by the legislation, please refer to LEEA 030.1e1-9 as applicable*** **Manufacturers Certificate** Each assembled chain sling shall be provided with a dated certificate stating conformance with the standards it has been manufactured. The following minimum information is to be included: - Name of the chain sling manufacturer or supplier including date of issue of the certificate & authentication. - Number & part of the standard followed - The identification number or symbol of the chain sling - A description of the chain sling, to include a list of all component parts - The nominal size of the chain & the grade mark - The nominal length - The working load limit For chain slings of welded construction, the following information is required in addition to the minimum information above: - The value of the manufacturing proof force(s) applied - The name of the person or establishment that carried out the manufacturing proof force test & final examination.



Two leg sling



Three leg sling.

For chain slings joined by mechanical devices. In the case of chain slings the following information is required in addition to the minimum information above:

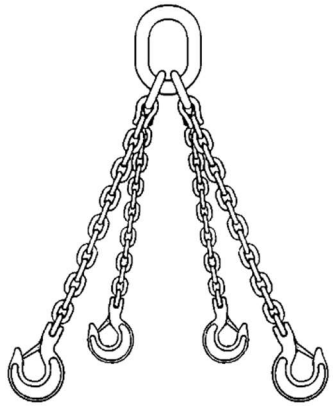
- In the case of chain slings proof tested following assembly the following information:
  1. The name of the person or establishment that carried out the manufacturing proof force test & final examination.
  2. The value of the manufacturing proof force applied.

- In the case of chain slings not proof tested following assembly, the name of the competent person or establishment that carried out the visual examination.

Marking requirements

Single leg sling.
- Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets
- Sling manufacturers name or symbol
- Year of manufacture
- WLL in tonnes (t)
- Identification mark
- Sling grade
- Number of legs i.e. 1

Multi-leg sling.
- Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets
- Sling manufacturers name or symbol
- Year of manufacture
- WLL in tonnes (t) and range of angles.
- Identification mark
- Sling grade
- Number of legs



Four leg sling

Nationally Recognized Standards

LEEA COPSULE – Section 14

Information Which Should Be Exchanged Between the User & the Designer or Supplier

In the case of multipurpose slings, only a general specification can be given, whereas for dedicated single purpose slings a more detailed exchange of information is necessary. In either case, the following is the minimum information which should be exchanged between the user and designer or supplier of the equipment:

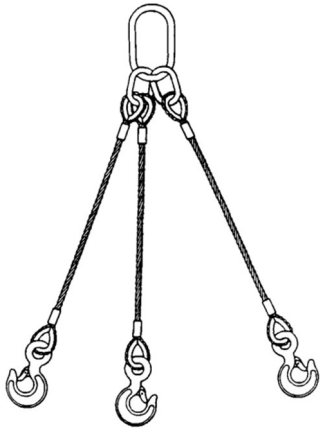
Multipurpose Slings

1. Details of the sling required, ie single leg, two leg etc, maximum load to be lifted, length of leg(s).
2. Slinging conditions, if the sling is to be used in choke hitch, if the sling is to be used at 0-45º or 45º-60º as well and the maximum load to be lifted in any of these conditions.
3. If shortening devices are required for sling adjustment.
4. The environmental conditions, including extremes of temperature and details of possible chemical attack.
5. The conditions of loading, including being subject to shock loads, if the nature of the load is inherently dangerous, eg hot metal or acids, if the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk, eg work areas.
6. Details of the largest and smallest crane hook onto which it is intended to place the upper terminal fitting.
7. Other technical requirements or any special requirements applicable on the site(s) where the sling is to be used.

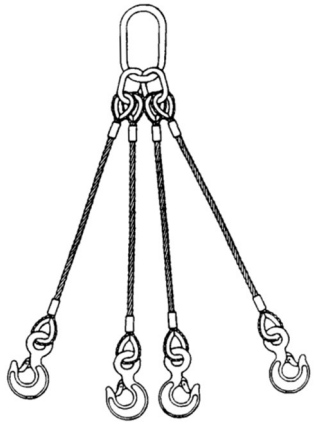
Single purpose slings.

1. All details of the load to be lifted, including the gross weight and dimensions together with the position of the centre of gravity and details of any permanently built in lifting points.
2. The environmental conditions, including extremes of temperature and details of possible chemical attack.
3. The conditions of loading, including being subject to shock loads, if the nature of the load is inherently dangerous, e.g. hot metal or acid, if the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk, eg work areas.
4. Details of the crane hook onto which the upper terminal fitting will be placed.
5. The headroom available.
6. Other technical requirements or special requirements applicable on the site(s) where the sling is to be used.

Steel Wire Rope Slings Assembly of one or more steel wire rope legs for attaching loads to the hook of a crane or other lifting machine  **Single leg sling**  **Two leg sling**	**Documents to be supplied in accordance with the relevant legislation & relevant standard:** - **Manufacturers Certificate (Guidance - LEEA-030.2e1 - 3)** - **Manufacturer's instructions for use. (Guidance LEEA 062)** - **Other conformity declarations as required by legislation**. - **Note:** ***For the UK and EU markets a declaration of conformity is required by the legislation, please refer to LEEA 030.1e1-9 as applicable*** **Manufacturers Certificate** The certificate shall contain at least the following information. - - The name & address of the manufacturer or where applicable the authorized representative. - The number & part of Nationally Recognized Standard worked to. - The description of the sling including all component parts. - The WLL & the appropriate angle(s) to the vertical for multi-leg slings. - The static test coefficient(s) used for design of component(s) (e.g. hook; link; shackle). Additional information for grommets - Identification number of grommet - Nominal diameter - Direction of lay of grommet - Nominal mass of grommet - Nominal length of circumference - Description of the grommet including all component parts - Actual length or circumference - Actual diameter - Pin diameter (if specified by the purchaser) - Measuring load (if specified by the purchaser) Additional information for cable laid slings: - Identification number of sling - Nominal diameter



Three leg sling



Four Leg sling.

- Direction of lay of sling
- Nominal mass of sling
- Nominal length or circumference
- Description of the sling including component parts
- Actual length, stating whether under load or no load
- Actual diameter
- Eye length.
- Approximate splice length from beginning of eye to last tuck
- Tail length
- Length between last tucks
- Pin diameter
- Measuring load

Marking requirements:

Single leg sling (single part or endless)

- Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets
- Manufacturers identifying mark
- Numbers and/or letters identifying the sling with the manufacturer's certificate.
- Working load limit
- Year of manufacture
- Material Grades

Multi-leg sling

- Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets
- Manufacturers identifying mark
- Numbers and/or letters identifying the sling with the manufacturer's certificate.
- Working load limit and the angles applicable.
- Year of manufacture
- Material grades

Information Which Should Be Exchanged Between the User & the Designer or Supplier

As wire rope slings are frequently used for multi-purpose lifting applications, precise details of the load to be lifted are not always available. In these circumstances, only a general specification can be given but should, as far as possible, include the following information:

Nationally Recognized Standards **LEEA COPSULE – Section 15**	1. The maximum load to be lifted and, if available, dimensions of the load together with details of any permanently built-in lifting points. 2. The number of sling legs required and length. 3. If multi-leg, the range of angles for which the sling is to be rated (i.e. 0-45° or additionally 45°-60°). 4. The upper and lower terminal fittings required (if any) or type of eye, e.g. soft eye, thimbles. 5. Information on any adverse environmental conditions, e.g. exposure to chemical atmospheres, high or low temperatures, exposure to the elements etc. 6. The conditions of loading, including whether the sling is likely to be subjected to a shock load, whether the load to be lifted is inherently dangerous, e.g. hot metal or acid, whether the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk e.g. work areas. 7. The extent of the headroom available if known. 8. Other technical requirements or any special requirements applicable on the site(s) where the sling is to be used.

Textile Slings	Documents to be supplied in accordance with the relevant legislation & relevant standard:
Flat woven webbing slings Assembly of one or more sewn webbing components for attaching loads to the hook of a crane or other lifting machine. Flat woven or endless round sling  **Flat woven webbing sling** **LEEA COPSULE – Section 16**	**Manufacturers Certificate (Guidance - LEEA-030.2e1 - 3)** **Manufacturer's instructions for use. (Guidance LEEA 062)** **Other conformity declarations as required by legislation.** **Note:** ***For the UK and EU markets a declaration of conformity is required by the legislation, please refer to LEEA 030.1e1-9 as applicable*** **Manufacturers Certificate** The certificate shall include at least the following information: - The manufacturers name & address, symbol or mark - Working load limit for the sling & for multi-leg sling assemblies the range of angles to the vertical. - Type, including eye, fitting, number of legs, nominal length & width. - The expression 'flat woven webbing sling' or 'flat woven sling assembly'. - Material of the webbing - Grade of fitting - If fitted details of the reinforcements & protection against damage from edges & or abrasion. - The number & part of Nationally Recognized Standard worked to. - Test references, - traceability code - identification of the person authorised to sign the certificate on behalf of the manufacturer & date of the signature **Marking requirements** - Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets - Working load limit, in straight lift - Material of the webbing - Grade of fitting - Nominal length in m - Business name of the manufacturer or symbol, trade mark or other unambiguous identification - Traceability code - A reference to the standard to which it was made - Year of manufacture

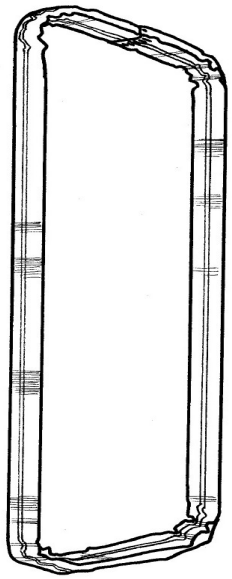
Additional marking requirements for multi-leg slings. (to be marked on a round tag attached to the master link)

- **Maximum angle of use of any leg to the vertical**
- **Label on each leg must not show the WLL**

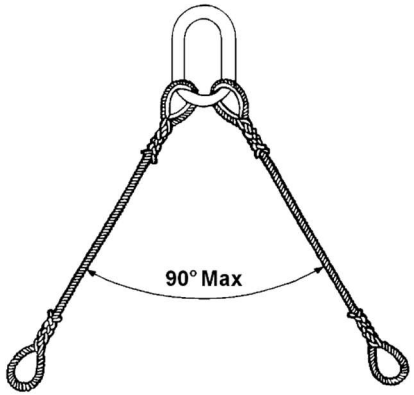
Information Which Should Be Exchanged Between the User & the Designer or Supplier

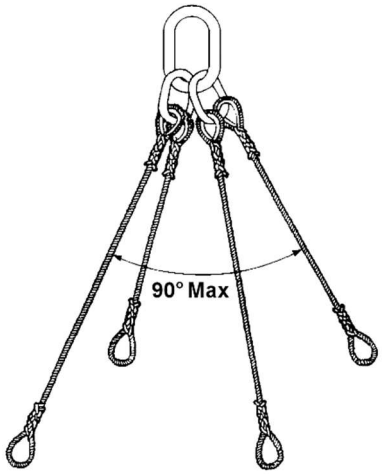
As flat woven webbing slings are frequently used for multi-purpose lifting applications, precise details of the load to be lifted and mode of use are not always available. In these circumstances, only a general specification can be given but should, as far as possible, include the following information:

1. Type of sling required, ie single, two leg etc.
2. Details of soft eyes and eye protection OR if terminal fittings are required to be attached to the sewn webbing component, the type, eg choker eye plates etc.
3. The gross weight and dimensions of the load to be lifted together with details of any permanently built-in lifting points if known or alternatively, the maximum load to be lifted.
4. The effective working length of the sling.
5. The mode of use, ie whether the sling is to be used in choke hitch or basket hitch etc. In the absence of other information, the manufacturer will assume straight pull.
6. The environmental conditions, particularly if the temperature is outside the range of -40°C to +80°C, if there is any exposure to specific chemicals or liquids, if the sling will be exposed to strong sunlight for long periods.
7. The conditions of loading, including:
    (a) Whether the sling is likely to be subject to shock load.
    (b) Whether the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk, eg work areas. (This should not be done if it can be avoided.)
    (c) Whether the load itself is hazardous.
8. If any protective sleeves are required, the number, length and type of sleeves to be fitted.
9. If any moulded wear pads are to be fitted, the length, number and position.
10. The material of the sewn webbing component.
11. Material and grade of any terminal fittings.
12. If any special treatment or finish is to be applied to the sewn webbing component.
13. Any special instructions including any special marking requirements.

Round Slings  **Nationally Recognized Standards** **LEEA COPSULE – Section 17**	**Documents to be supplied in accordance with the relevant legislation & relevant standard:** **Manufacturers Certificate (Guidance - LEEA-030.2e1 - 3)** **Manufacturer's instructions for use. (Guidance LEEA 062)** **Other conformity declarations as required by legislation.** **Note: For the UK and EU markets a declaration of conformity is required by the legislation, please refer to LEEA 030.1e1-9 as applicable** **Manufacturer's certificate.** The certificate shall include at least the following information: - the manufacturer's name & address, symbol or mark and, where applicable, the name & address of the authorized representative"; - WLL of the sling, & for multi-leg sling assemblies the range of angles to the vertical; - type, including fitting, number of legs & nominal length; - the expression 'roundsling' or 'roundsling assembly' - material of the roundsling; - grade of fitting - if fitted, details of protective sleeves - the number of the Standard followed - test references - traceability code; - identity of the person authorized to sign the certificate on behalf of the manufacturer & date of signature; - the static test coefficient(s) used for design of component(s) (e.g. hook; link; shackle)." **Marking requirements.** - Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets - Working load limit - Material of the roundsling - Grade of fitting - Nominal length in m - Business name of the manufacturer, or symbol, trade mark or other unambiguous identification - Traceability code - The standard number to which the sling was made. - Year of manufacture

	Additional marking requirements for multi-leg slings. (to be marked on a round tag attached to the master link) - **Maximum angle of use of any leg to the vertical** - **Label on each leg must not show the WLL** **Information Which Should Be Exchanged Between the User & the Designer or Supplier** As roundslings are frequently used for multi-purpose lifting applications, precise details of the load to be lifted are not always available. In these circumstances, only a general specification can be given but should, as far as possible, include the following information: 1. The gross weight and dimensions of the load to be lifted together with details of any permanently built in lifting points. 2. The environmental conditions, particularly if the temperature is outside of the range -40°C to +80°C, if there is any exposure to specific chemicals or liquids, if the sling will be exposed to strong sunlight for long periods. 3. The conditions of loading including: (a) Whether the sling is likely to be subjected to shock load. (b) Whether the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk eg work areas. (This should not be done if it can be avoided) (c) Whether the load itself is hazardous. 4. The effective working length of the sling. 5. The mode of use, ie whether the roundsling is to be used in choke hitch, basket hitch etc. 6. The material of construction. 7. If additional protective sleeves are required, the length and number of sleeves to be fitted. 8. Material and grade of any fittings or coupling devices. 9. Any special instructions including any special marking requirements.

Natural & Man-Made Fibre Ropes	Documents to be supplied in accordance with the relevant legislation & relevant standard:
 **Single leg sling**  **2 leg sling**	**Manufacturers Certificate (Guidance - LEEA-030.2e1 - 3)** **Manufacturer's instructions for use. (Guidance LEEA 062)** **Other conformity declarations as required by legislation.** **Note: For the UK and EU markets a declaration of conformity is required by the legislation, please refer to LEEA 030.1e1-9 as applicable.** **Manufacturer's certificate.** The certificate shall include at least the following information: - Manufacturer's name, address, symbol or mark & where applicable the name & address of the authorized representative. - WLL of the sling, & for multi-leg sling assemblies the angle to the vertical; - Type, including eye, fitting, number of legs & nominal length; - Nominal diameter or reference number of rope, the rope material & type of construction; - Grade of fittings; - The number of the Standard followed - Traceability code; - Identity of the person authorized to sign the certificate on behalf of the manufacturer & date of signature; - The static test coefficient(s) used for design of component(s) (e.g. hook; link; shackle). **Marking requirements** - Conformity mark if applicable, i.e. UKCA or CE marking for UK and EU markets - Working load limit in straight lift in the case of single leg or endless slings or for multi-legs with an angle of 0 – 45 degrees - Material of the rope - Reference number of the rope and grade of fittings - Nominal length in m - Business name, symbol, trade mark or other unambiguous identification - Traceability code - Number and part of this standard. - Year of manufacture.



4 leg sling

Nationally Recognized Standards

COPSULE Section 18

Information Which Should Be Exchanged Between the User & the Designer or Supplier

As fibre rope slings are frequently used for multi-purpose lifting applications, precise details of the load to be lifted and mode of use are not always available. In these circumstances, only a general specification can be given but should, as far as possible, include the following information:

1. Type of sling required, eg single leg, endless.
2. Type of eye, eg soft eyes, or if fittings are required, details of the fittings, eg hook.
3. Gross weight and dimensions of the load to be lifted together with details of any permanently built-in lifting points or the maximum load to be lifted.
4. Effective working length of the sling.
5. The mode of use, eg whether the sling is to be used in choke hitch, basket hitch etc.
6. The environmental conditions, particularly if the temperature is outside the range of - 40°C to 80°C or if there is any exposure to specific chemicals, liquids or gases.
7. The conditions of loading including:
    (a) Whether the sling is likely to be subject to shock load.
    (b) Whether the load is to be transported over areas involving high risk, eg work areas. (This should not be done if it can be avoided.)
    (c) Whether the load itself is hazardous.
8. Material from which the sling is to be manufactured.
9. If any protective sleeves are required, the length and number of sleeves to be fitted.
10. Any special instructions including any special marking requirements.

Note: In the absence of any specific information, the supplier will assume that the circumstances of use are suitable for the sling to be used at its maximum safe working load and the sling(s) will be marked and certified on that basis.

APPENDIX 1

The following appendix has been developed as a guide to support the requirements of LEEA 059 (1 – 6)

Further information can be found within your national supply legislation.

Examples of this are:

- EU Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC (and national regulations that implement it)
- UK Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008 (SOM(S)R 2008)
- UAE - Regulation IO – 11.0 Lifting Equipment Protocol
- Nigeria Factories Act 1987
- (Japan) Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - SOR/86-304 (in English and French)
- US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OHSA)
- Safe Work Australia Act 2008

It is emphasised that this guidance applies to legal requirements only. If the equipment or service provided is to a standard or other specification, additional documents or marking may be required. For each product type within the guidance these marking requirements have been specified.

Lifting equipment includes any manual or power operated lifting machine and any lifting accessory which can connect the load to the lifting machine or the lifting machine to its supporting structure.

The guiding principle for all documentation and marking is that they must be legible, complete and accurate. Information which is untrue can result in prosecution. In particular, the traditional practice of ‘back-to-back’ documentation is unacceptable.

NEW EQUIPMENT

Manufacturers of lifting equipment, or other responsible persons with the duty of a manufacturer, must comply with applicable national supply legislation. The mandatory information to be contained in the documentation, instructions for use and the marking requirements are defined within the guidance for each product type.

Note: Some machinery and safety components are subject to special attestation procedures carried out by government recognised bodies. In general, such special procedures only apply to lifting equipment if it is to be used for lifting persons or for use in hazardous areas.

In many countries, employers, those responsible for the control of work equipment and self-employed persons, have duties under use of work equipment legislation. Fundamentally this means that employers are assumed to be responsible for ensuring that work equipment complies with any requirements relating to its design or construction, that it is regularly inspected, maintained, thoroughly examined and is selected and used correctly for the required task.

Following any inspection/examination, the competent person carrying out the task has a duty to make a legible, written report. A report of a thorough examination (also known as a report of thorough inspection or report of periodic inspection) is a report issued by the Competent Person giving the results of the thorough examination, which will detail the defects found or include a statement that the item is fit for continued use. Where the Competent Person has carried out a test as part of the inspection/examination, the report will also contain details of the test.
The information to be contained in this report can be found in the LEEA Report of Thorough Examination templates.

Note:
(1) The report of thorough examination must be retained as part of the lifting equipment records.
(2) In some cases, a reference to the test report appears as an appendix to the thorough examination.

The simplest solution
In most cases, the simplest way to comply with the legal requirements is for the manufacturer to issue the relevant Manufacturers Certificate or Statement of Conformity documentation where applicable and provide instructions for use. If the equipment is not supplied direct to the end user, those in the supply chain should pass on the original documents and not alter any markings. The end user should obtain and keep the original or copies of the original documents.

If an exemption applies, the equipment can be put into use. If, at the point of being put into use, the exemption no longer applies or if safety depends on the installation conditions, the employer should have it thoroughly examined by a competent person and obtain and keep the report of that examination. Provided the report states that it is safe to operate, the equipment can be put into use.

Problems and alternative solutions

(1) Your supplier has not provided the Manufacturers Certificate or Statement of Conformity
The equipment should be rejected until it is provided.

(2) The supplied documentation covers a bulk supply which you will sell on in smaller quantities
Provide a copy of the required documentation to your customer regardless of how small a quantity is supplied

(3) Your supplier will sell direct to your customer, so you do not wish to reveal your source
The marking requirements of modern legislation for lifting appliances, include the name and address of the manufacturer. For lifting accessories, it includes identification of the manufacturer. You cannot therefore legally hide this information. If your supplier is not the manufacturer but has passed on the original documents, the simplest solution applies. If your supplier is the manufacturer, 'own brand' it as in (4) below.

(4) Equipment made by others but sold in your name
This is known as 'own branding'. **Legislation guidance is that if you appear to be the manufacturer you must accept all the obligations of a manufacturer including assembly of the technical file, a statement of conformity, marking and compliance with the essential safety requirements**. If you are not in possession of the technical file you must have a written mandate from the manufacturer that authorises you as their legal representative and details explicitly which legal obligations are entrusted to you. As a minimum you must be made responsible for compiling the technical file and making it available to the authorities if requested during market surveillance.

Note: The technical file need not be paper based, electronic records are acceptable and only an Enforcing Authority can expect to have sight of it following a substantiated request.

(5) Equipment assembled from several items or modified
The person assembling equipment is regarded as the manufacturer of the assembly. If items within the assembly have a statement of conformity or similar, that forms part of the technical file for the assembly. Similarly, anyone modifying equipment and/or changing its intended use is regarded as the real manufacturer. In both cases the obligations include assembly of the technical file, issuing of the statement of conformity or similar, marking and compliance with the essential requirements including provision of instructions.

(6) Equipment made by others which you are asked to test and certify
Be cautious about what you are being asked to do. Traditionally a certificate of test and examination was all that was required to take the equipment into service. Now it is only one ingredient of the technical file. **Test reports are not legal documents** that allow the equipment to be used. If you are testing it on behalf of the manufacturer as part of his verification process, then he should provide a test specification for you to work to after which you should simply report the results.

However, new and second-hand lifting equipment may have been purchased without any documentation, and customers will send such equipment or even homemade equipment, expecting you to test and certify it as safe to use. In general, equipment which may need to be conformity marked

and have a statement of conformity or similar but has not, should be referred back to the manufacturer. If you go beyond simply testing, examining and reporting the results, you will be taking a risk.

If it is a test and examination of a new installation and safety depends upon the installation conditions, a Report of Thorough Examination or inspection report is also required. Check also that your customer has the relevant documentation from the manufacturer(s) and that the equipment has been installed in accordance with their instructions. If it is an assembly of items or includes a modified item, check who is responsible for the assembly or modification. See (5) above.

(7) Equipment supplied without instructions
Lifting equipment is to be accompanied by instructions for use. Therefore, as a general rule, the equipment should be rejected until such instructions are supplied. If it is general purpose equipment, without any characteristics particular to the design, then generic instructions are an acceptable alternative.

(8) Equipment supplied without Conformity marking
National Legislation of certain countries require that complete items of lifting equipment are to be conformity marked. They must also have the minimum marking required by the nationally approved standard that the equipment has been made to. Sub-assemblies and components are not usually marked as such. Also, some items, such as shackles, may be made for non-lifting applications. If the item is supplied complete and is intended for lifting applications yet not marked, reject it.

(9) Equipment with a statement of incorporation
National Legislation of certain countries require a statement of incorporation or similar. This is a device to legally market machinery which can function but is not complete and may not be safe until assembly. It is a statement that the machinery is not to be used until incorporated into an assembly for which a statement of conformity is issued. If you buy and incorporate such machinery, you have the obligations of the manufacturer of the finished assembly.

IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT
Generally, an employer has a legal duty to have any lifting equipment in their custody thoroughly examined or inspected. This may be at specified maximum periods, or in accordance with an examination scheme, or after any exceptional circumstances which are liable to jeopardise the safety of the equipment. Following any thorough examination/inspection, the person carrying this out, has a duty to make a report of the examination/inspection irrespective of whether or not the equipment is found to be safe to use.

The report must be made to the employer and any person from whom the equipment has been hired or leased. If the person making the examination is of the opinion that there is a defect involving an immediate or imminent risk of serious personal injury, he has a duty to send a copy of his report to the relevant enforcing authority. LEEA have produced example templates for this. Please contact LEEA for copies.

If you have any queries, please contact LEEA through technicaladvice@leeaint.com