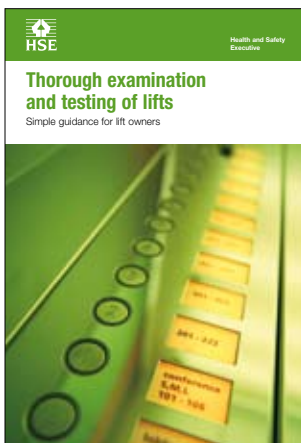


# Thorough examination and testing of lifts

Simple guidance for lift owners



This is a web-friendly version  
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revised 01/08

## Introduction

The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) introduced new requirements for the safe provision and use of lifting equipment. Regulation 9 of LOLER requires that all lifts provided for use in work activities are thoroughly examined by a competent person at regular intervals. This applies to lifts and hoists used to lift people or loads.

If you are a lift owner or someone responsible for the safe operation of a lift used at work, such as a facilities manager or supervisor, you are a 'dutyholder' under LOLER. This means that you have a legal responsibility to ensure that the lift is thoroughly examined and that it is safe to use. (If you are the owner of a lift used primarily by members of the public, you may also find this guidance helps you to comply with more general health and safety legal duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.)

**This leaflet explains what you need to do to comply with the law.**

## What is a thorough examination?

A thorough examination is a **systematic** and **detailed** examination of the lift and all its associated equipment by a competent person. Its aim is to detect any defects which are, or might become, dangerous, and for the competent person to report them to the dutyholder and, if appropriate, the enforcing authority (the Health and Safety Executive or local authority) so that appropriate remedial action can be taken.

To determine the extent of the thorough examination, the competent person will assess the risks, considering factors such as where the lift will be used, frequency of use, age and condition, the weight of loads to be lifted, etc.

A thorough examination may include some **testing**, if the competent person considers it to be necessary. The competent person will normally determine what tests are required, taking account of the relevant guidance and standards (see *Further information*), and dutyholders are recommended to insist on this approach.

Thorough examination may also be supplemented by **inspection**. Inspections should be carried out at suitable intervals between thorough examinations and may be done 'in-house' by a competent, trained employee. Inspections would normally include visual and functional checks, eg that the alarm interlocks operate correctly and lift doors cannot be opened from the landing side.

Thorough examination should **not** be confused with **preventive maintenance**, although they have some elements in common. Preventive maintenance usually involves replacing worn or damaged parts, topping up fluid levels and making routine adjustments to ensure risks are avoided. Thorough examination may act as a check that maintenance is being carried out properly, but is not intended to replace it.

Thorough examination should include the following:

- landing and car doors and their interlocks;
- worm and other gearing;
- main drive system components;
- governors;
- safety gear;
- suspension ropes;
- suspension chains;
- overload detection devices;
- electrical devices (including earthing, earth bonding, safety devices, selection of fuses, etc);
- braking systems (including buffers and overspeed devices); and
- hydraulics.

This list is not exhaustive. More detailed guidance can be found in the Safety Assessment Federation's (SAFed) Lift guidelines (see *Further information*).

## Role of the dutyholder

As the dutyholder you are legally responsible for ensuring that the lift is safe to use and that it is thoroughly examined. These responsibilities include:

- maintaining the lift so that it is safe to use;
- selecting and instructing the competent person;
- ensuring that the lift is examined at **statutory intervals** (every 6 or 12 months) or in accordance with an **examination scheme** drawn up by a competent person;
- keeping the competent person informed of any changes in the lift operating conditions which may affect the risk assessment;
- making relevant documentation available to the competent person, eg manufacturer's instructions and maintenance records;
- acting promptly to remedy any defects;
- ensuring that all documentation complies with the Regulations; and
- record keeping.

## Selecting a competent person

A competent person is someone who has sufficient **technical** and **practical** knowledge of the lift to be able to detect any defects and assess how significant they are. It is also important that the competent person is sufficiently **independent** and **impartial** to allow them to make an objective assessment of the lift. For this reason, it is not advisable for the same person who performs routine maintenance to carry out the thorough examination, as they are then responsible for assessing their own work.

You can use someone from an external company or someone from within Your own organisation to act as the competent person as long as they meet the above criteria. However, few owners or lift operators have the necessary competence in-house. If you intend to use an external person,

you should ensure that they understand what is meant by a 'thorough examination' and what the law requires. Accreditation by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service to the relevant standard (BS EN ISO/IEC 17020:2004) is an indication of the competence of an inspection body. Most insurance companies can recommend accredited inspecting organisations.

## The thorough examination

The law requires that all lifts when in use should be thoroughly examined:

- after substantial and significant changes have been made;
- at least every six months if the lift is used **at any time** to carry people, every 12 months if it **only** carries loads, **or** in accordance with an examination scheme; and
- following 'exceptional circumstances' such as damage to, or failure of, the lift, long periods out of use or a major change in operating conditions which is likely to affect the integrity of the equipment.

**Note: When first installed, new lifts do not require any initial thorough examination as long as they have been manufactured and installed in accordance with the Lifts Regulations 1997 and have a current declaration of conformity, ie made not more than 12 months before. A new lift is one where:**

- no lift previously existed;
- an existing lift has been completely replaced; or
- only the existing guide rails and their fixings or the fixings alone have been retained.\*

\*Guide to application of the Lifts Directive – 95/16/EC; details available from the Europa website at: [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/mechanical/documents/guidance/lifts/chapter1/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/mechanical/documents/guidance/lifts/chapter1/index_en.htm)

### Examination schemes

As an alternative to thorough examinations at statutory intervals, the competent person may draw up an 'examination scheme'. The scheme may specify periods which are different from the statutory intervals, but this must be based on a rigorous assessment of the risks. An examination scheme may be particularly appropriate if you have a lift which is used infrequently for light loads.

### Action following notification of defects

The competent person is legally required to notify you as soon as possible, following a thorough examination, of any defects which are, or could soon become, dangerous.

If you are notified of a serious and significant defect you should **immediately** take the lift out of service until the fault has been addressed. If you do not take the lift out of operation you will be in breach of the law.

The competent person may also notify you of defects which need to be made good within a certain timescale. In this case, you should take steps to have the defective equipment repaired or replaced within the specified time, and not use the lift after that time unless the defect has been satisfactorily remedied.

## Documentation

The competent person is legally required to send you a written and signed report of the thorough examination as soon as practicable. This should normally be within 28 days, but if there is a serious defect which needs to be addressed you should expect to receive the report much sooner.

If the competent person identifies a defect which presents an 'existing or imminent risk of serious personal injury' they are also legally required to send a copy of the report to the enforcing authority. By law, the report must contain certain information, specified in Schedule 1 of LOLER. In summary, it should:

- identify the equipment examined (serial number, make, etc), the employer and the premises;
- give the date of the last thorough examination and specify when the next one should take place;
- specify the safe working load of the lift;
- give the reason for the thorough examination (ie following installation, according to an examination scheme, statutory interval, etc);
- identify any defect which is or may become a danger to people;
- give the details of any repair, renewal or alteration required to remedy the defect and the date by which it should be undertaken;
- give details of any tests carried out;
- give details of the person carrying out the report and the person validating the report on their behalf.

If the report does **not** contain all the information above, you should not accept it, as this may place you in breach of the law. Try to resolve the matter with the competent person, but if this is unsuccessful you should contact your local enforcing authority for advice.

## Record keeping

You are legally required to ensure that reports of thorough examination are kept available for consideration by health and safety inspectors for at least two years or until the next report, whichever is longer. They may be kept electronically as long as you can provide a written report if necessary.

If you have chosen to have your lift examined according to an examination scheme, you must ensure that you can produce a written scheme for inspection if necessary. If you cannot, an inspector will assume that the lift is being examined at statutory intervals.

## Further advice

If you need further advice on any of these issues, you should contact your local enforcing authority.

## Further information

*Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (c.37)* The Stationery Office 1974  
ISBN 978 0 10 543774 1 [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

*Safe use of lifting equipment: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998: Approved Code of Practice and guidance L113* HSE Books 1998  
ISBN 978 0 7176 1628 2 [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/book/L113.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/book/L113.htm)

*Safe use of work equipment: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998: Approved Code of Practice and guidance L22 (Third edition)*  
HSE Books 2008 ISBN 978 0 7176 6295 1 [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/L22.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/L22.htm)  
This covers requirements for the selection and use of work equipment.

BS 5655 Part 10: 1995 *Specification for the testing and inspection of electric and hydraulic lifts* British Standards Institution

BS 8486-1:2007 *Examination and test of new lifts before putting into service. Specification for means of determining compliance with BS EN 81. Electric lifts*

BS 8486-2:2007 *Examination and test of new lifts before putting into service. Specification for means of determining compliance with BS EN 81. Hydraulic lifts*

British Standards can be obtained in PDF or hard copy formats from BSI: <http://shop.bsigroup.com> or by contacting BSI Customer Services for hard copies only  
Tel: 020 8996 9001 email: [cservices@bsigroup.com](mailto:cservices@bsigroup.com).

*Guidelines on the Supplementary Tests of In-service Lifts Safety Assessment Federation 2006.* Available from the Safety Assessment Federation Ltd,  
Unit 4, First Floor, 70 South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, SW8 1RL  
Tel: 020 7582 3208.

For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit [www.hse.gov.uk/](http://www.hse.gov.uk/). You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.

The Stationery Office publications are available from The Stationery Office,  
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email: [customer.services@tso.co.uk](mailto:customer.services@tso.co.uk) Website: [www.tsoshop.co.uk/](http://www.tsoshop.co.uk/) (They are also available from bookshops.) Statutory Instruments can be viewed free of charge at [www.legislation.gov.uk/](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/).

**This leaflet contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.**

This leaflet is available in priced packs from HSE Books, ISBN 978 0 7176 6255 5.  
A web version can be found at: [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg339.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg339.htm).

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