



Construction Plant-hire Association
Shoring Technology Interest Group



Shoring Technical Information Note

TIN 204

The Correct Use of Lifting and Other Attachment Points for Shoring Equipment

Note: This document is uncontrolled if printed. The latest issue can be checked and downloaded from <https://www.cpa.uk.net/shoring-technology-interest-group-stig-publications/>

This document is a guide to the use and assessment of points attached to a component or an assembly of components used in shoring equipment. These points can be used for 'lifting', 'handling', 'extraction' and 'pulling'. A single point may be used for multiple uses in accordance with the supplier's usage guide.

Definitions

Lifting point

A specific point for chain attachment when lifting the component or an assembly of components.

Handling point

A specific point for the attachment of lifting devices solely for the assembly of components into their final configuration.

Extraction point

A specific point to attach lifting devices to enable the extraction of the shoring equipment.

NOTE: *This point may also be used to connect box assemblies together vertically.*

Pulling point

A specific point for attachments to pull drag boxes horizontally.

Restraining point

A point for connecting restraining chains.

General Requirements

- Lifting points are fitted to all box systems, slide rails and all hydraulically operated systems. Fixed lifting points are part of the 'load' and are therefore not considered to be lifting accessories as defined by the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER).
- Handling points must only be used as an aid to the assembly of the complete unit.
- If lifting and handling points exist on the same equipment, they should be clearly differentiated by clear markings, colour coding or other suitable means.
- Extraction points are safety critical. Reference must be made to the supplier's user guide for detailed information.
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) require that all work equipment is maintained (Regulation 5) and inspected (Regulation 6) at suitable intervals. A pre-hire check by a competent person must be carried out on all attachment points in accordance with audited quality control procedures.
- Generally lifting/restraining and pulling points are welded in place. However, on some light systems of hydraulic walers, verti-shores and aluminium boxes, the lifting/restraining points are a removable unit and when damaged, can be replaced. Where shackles or lifting points are connected to such equipment, these shall be secured so that they cannot be easily removed.

NOTE: *If an attachment can be easily removed, it will be considered a lifting accessory under LOLER and inspected accordingly.*

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General Requirements (*continued*)

- The user has an ongoing responsibility under CDM, Regulations 31 and 32, or equivalent legislation to check on site that the lifting points are acceptable and conform.
- The information on the correct methods of installation, assembly and lifting of the shoring components is always supplied when the equipment is delivered to site. No attempt should be made to install or use the equipment without this information.
- If the supplier specifies swivel mounted hooks, these must be used.
NOTE: *This is to avoid any "twisting" action on the restraining point.*
- Lifting operations using excavators should be carried out in accordance with the latest version of SFPSG Safe Use Guidance - Lifting Operations with 180° and 360° Excavators; ref No. CIG 0801.

Unacceptable Damage

Example of unacceptable damage:

- Heavy burring of the eye hole in the lifting/restraining point;
- Stretching of the eye hole so that any diameter is more than 10% larger than the smallest diameter, or is obviously stretched;
- Deviation of the plate containing the eye hole from normal by more than 10mm;
- Any cracks in parent metal or welds.

It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list. If in doubt, do not use the equipment, and check with the supplier. The customer must notify the supplier of all damage to any attachment points.

Some examples of unacceptable damage are shown on Page 3

References

- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (HSWA)
 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM)
 L144 *Managing health and safety in construction*, HSE Books (<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/index-catalogue.htm>).
 The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)
 L22 *Safe use of work equipment*, HSE Books
 The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)
 L113 *Safe use of lifting equipment*, HSE Books.
 BS EN 13331-1:2002 - *Trench lining systems. Product specifications*
 BS EN 14653-1:2005 - *Manually operated hydraulic shoring systems for groundwork support. Product Specifications*
 BS 5975:2019 - *Code of practice for temporary works procedures and the permissible stress design of falsework*
The Safety in Shoring Manual, Construction Plant Hire Association.

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Examples of Unacceptable Damage



Figure 1 - Heavily burred lifting point

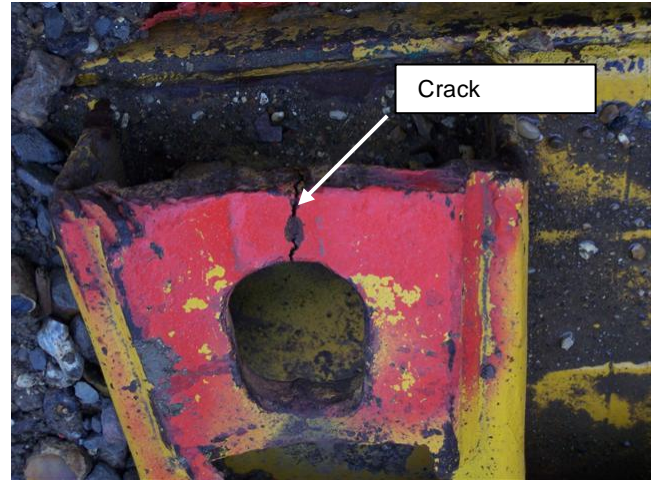


Figure 2 - Severe cracking of parent metal



Figure 3 - Lifting point torn due to twisting



Figure 4 - Stretching of the hole edges