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Impact of the revision of the EU Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC

Lifting Equipment Engineers Association

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Machinery Regulation Proposal.

- The Machinery Directive will become Machinery regulation.
- All EU member states will adopt the regulation.
- Standardization of the essential health and safety requirements
- Primary focus to address new risks from emerging technologies
- Complexities of managing connect machines.
- New technological developments have revealed safety gaps in current directive.

Summary of proposed key additions

- Ensuring safe use of artificial intelligence systems in machines
- Legally clarify some current provisions and standardize the regulations.
- Allowing and encouraging the use of digital formats for accompanying documentation of the machine.

Who is the machinery regulation aimed at?

- Anyone who places;
 - Machines (partial or not), e.g Cranes
 - Safety components
 - Removable mechanical transmission devices
 - All lifting accessories

On the EU market.

Risk-assessment remains mandatory for all machines

- Risk-assessment to define the safety requirements.
- Risk assessment identifies hazards and risk factors that have potential to cause harm.
- Risk-assessment used to eliminate hazards or limit them where they cannot be avoided.
- For high risk machinery, i.e. people carrying equipment, third party notified body approval becomes mandatory.

Problems with mandatory notified body approval

- Third party certified machines are not safer or of better quality
- Undermines the standardization system
- Does not support SMEs
- Delays time to market.

Responsibilities of designers and manufacturers

- European declaration of conformity required for each machine.
- Declaration consists of a series of documents certifying the product against the standards required.
- Manufacturers always obliged to ensure they have carried out the risk assessments.
- Modifiers of machinery on the market must comply with all obligations envisaged.

Responsibilities of importers and distributors

- Importers are those who purchase a machine and place it on a specific market different from the one in which it originates.
- Importers is obliged to check all the health and safety requirements of the Machinery Regulation.
- Importers sample test machinery and take measures to resolve issues

Responsibilities of importers and distributors

- Distributors deal with the resale of the machine.
- Distributors are obliged to check that machinery has EU certification
- Distributors shall ensure that the machine is accompanied by all documentation supplied by the importer or manufacturer.
- Ensure safety is not compromised by transportation or storage.

Detailed summary of the specific provisions of the proposal

- Scope and definitions
- Exclusions – low voltage directive / radio equipment
- High risk equipment
- Obligations of economic operators
- Presumption of conformity
- Conformity assessment

- Essential health and safety requirements.

Changes to EHSRs affecting lifting equipment

- Principles of safety integration
- Protection against corruption
- Control system design
- Maintenance
- Instructions for use
- Risk of contact with overhead power lines

When will Machinery regulation come into force?

How will this affect the UK?

Any questions?

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