

# USER MANUAL



## CONTAINER ACCESS SYSTEM – CAS

Risk category 3

For one user only

Maximum load allowed – see user manual for the fall absorber used – 100 kg

Read the manual carefully before use!



Manufacturer's logo

CAS I – the lower/intermediate module

Manufacturer's trade name

CAS T – the upper module

CAS E – entry post

1 person  
100 kg

Maximum load allowed

CAS I 001; CAS T 001; CAS E 001  
MM.RRRR

Serial number  
Month and year of manufacture

CE 1463

Number of the notified body responsible for quality control of the manufacturing process

EN 795:2012  
DIN 18799-2:2019-05

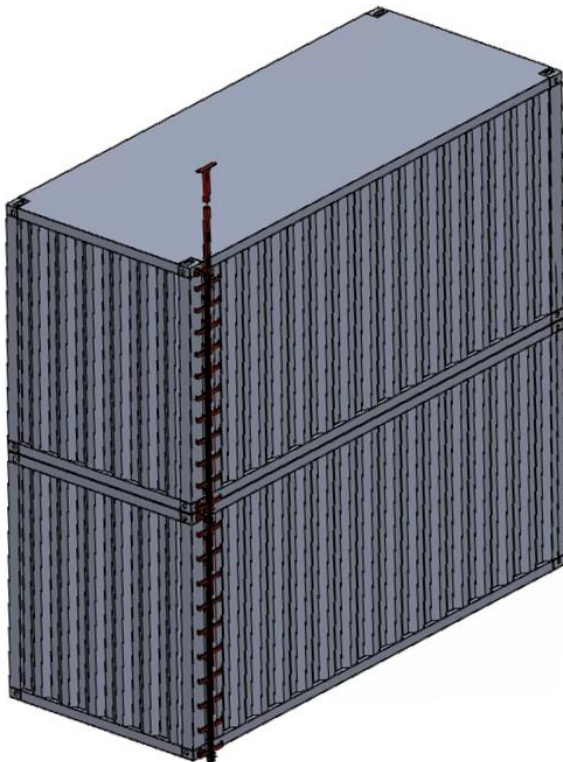
Number of the EU standard applicable to the device



Indication of the correct position of the device



An indication to read the user manual before using the device



The Container Access System (CAS), modules: lower ladder (CAS I), upper ladder (CAS T), entry/anchor post (CAS E)

### THE DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN OF THE DEVICE

The CAS (Container Access System) consists of a system of ladders with a single upright and a post. The system consists of a bottom ladder (CAS I), which can also be used as an intermediate module, an upper ladder (CAS T), otherwise known as an upper segment, and an exit post (CAS E), which is always installed on the topmost module of the container ladder (CAS T). The ladder segments of the system are attached to the transport slots in the corners of a construction container.

The modular design of the system allows multiple ladder sections to be connected vertically, depending on the number of storeys of the erected containers and thus the height to which a safe access route must be provided. According to the requirements for the use of this type of structure, any ladder longer than 2 metres should have a fall protection system in place.

Each ladder module of the container access system is equipped with a vertical guide rail (a steel cable) and anchor points (hanger plates). These parts of the system secure the user while the same is moving along container floors and climbing up to the roof of the highest one. The upper ladder used on the top floor ends with an entry post, which serves as an anchor point for a safety lanyard during ascent or descent on the ladder, or for a horizontal lifeline providing a fall protection system during work on the roof of the container.

According to EN 795:2012, Type B anchor devices are temporary anchor points installed in such a way that they cannot be unintentionally detached from the structural element to which they are fastened. It is, however, possible to connect and release them in a deliberate manner without the use of additional tools. The post and ladder modules of the CAS system fully meet these requirements. They also comply with the requirements of DIN 18799-2 for ladders with a single upright.

The device is designed for transport and maintenance work that requires the user to access the roofs of one- or multistorey construction containers.

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# PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR SAFE WORK AT HEIGHT – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

## Introduction

- Fall protection equipment should only be used by persons in good health and shape, with no contraindications to performing work at height and who have been adequately trained by a competent and authorized representative of the manufacturer.
- Fall protection equipment should only be used as indicated and designed. The incorrect use or incorrect combination of fall protection equipment can cause severe personal injury or death.
- It is strictly forbidden to modify the device or tamper with it. Any such action shall void the warranty.
- All repairs must be undertaken only by the manufacturer or by persons authorized by said manufacturer.
- Before commencing work using fall protection equipment it is essential that a rescue procedure, and, first and foremost, an adequate set of rescue equipment are in place.
- Work using fall protection equipment is to be carried out only under the guidance of a competent supervisor and with the proper basic PPE: helmet, gloves, protective shoes.

## Using the device

- Before commencing work, the user has to:
  - read the user manual carefully
  - learn (and train) all basic rescue procedures and techniques
  - check the condition of the device (all parts working correctly, no damage, no wear and tear, no corrosion/rust, no abrasions) and the correct assembly of all parts of the system as well as whether all parts fulfill the requirements of corresponding standards. The technical condition of all parts of the protection system is to be checked upon completing work as well
  - check, whether parts of the system do not interfere with one another
- It is forbidden to use the equipment if any of the parts does not work correctly
- The only allowed PPE for fall arrest are harnesses according to PN-EN 361.
- It is only allowed to attach the fall absorbing lanyard to the harness at the connection point marked with the capital A.
- While working with fall protection equipment, proper anchor points according to PN-EN 795 have to be used; there has to be sufficient space below the worker, exceeding the length of fully deployed fall absorber.
- The fall protection system should be fitted and fastened in a way that reduces the risk of falls and/or their potential length to a minimum. There has to be sufficient space below the worker. Also the distance required for fall absorption (the length of the deployed fall absorber) and the fall distance have to be considered.
- Exercise caution while working in difficult or demanding conditions: avoid extreme temperatures and weather as well as caustic substances.
- After a fall has been arrested, the device is to be retired! A device that has been retired is to be destroyed!, i.e. rendered non-usable.
- If there are any doubts about the technical condition of a piece of equipment, it should be retired. Such a device can be reused only after a full inspection has been carried out by the manufacturer and a written approval has been issued.

## Inspection and maintenance

- The device functioning correctly is crucial to preserving the user's health and safety; therefore, regular inspections are necessary.
- An inspection is to be carried out at least once per year (at least every 12 months). An inspection can be carried out by a competent authorized person; for more complex devices, an inspection is to be carried out by the manufacturer or a person authorized by the same in writing. Check the technical condition of the device as well as the function and all the markings, which need to be clearly visible. If the result of the inspection is unsatisfactory, the device should be retired.
- All information in regard to the equipment, including the periodic inspection results, shall be recorded in its designated logbook by the persons responsible for storing and maintenance. It is forbidden to use any equipment if its corresponding logbook has not been maintained properly and/or does not contain crucial information, if documents are missing or incomplete or if the equipment's history is unclear/unknown.
- The equipment's lifespan depends on environmental conditions, any harmful factors present, the intensity of use, and storage conditions.
- The lifetime of metal parts is not limited, as long as regular periodic inspections are carried out and recorded by competent persons.
- A device is to be retired if the maximum lifetime given by the manufacturer has been exceeded. The manufacturer can retroactively change the lifetime of a specific type of product and publish this information eg. on their website.
- To clean the device, wash it with clear, lukewarm water (up to 30°C), using a soft wipe; for more persistent dirt, use natural soap. Do not use any aggressive/corrosive cleaning chemicals. Leave the device to dry in room temperature.
- The device can be sanitized using spray disinfectants.
- Only silicon-based spray grease can be applied to metal devices, if needed. Any excessive grease on the surface touching the rope or on the outside can be removed using a clean wipe.

## Storing and transporting

- To ensure the longevity of equipment, when not in use, store it in its original packaging in a dry, ventilated place, at room temperature.
- Make sure to avoid exposure to dust and salty environments, high temperatures, harmful and corrosive substances, abrasive and sharp surfaces and edges when storing and transporting the equipment.
- Do not leave the equipment out where it is directly exposed to sunlight.

## DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Before use, familiarize yourself with the below information on the correct handling of the anchoring device for use on construction site containers; the information complements the general instructions for use of fall protection equipment and/or builds on them.

The anchoring device for containers can be used in combination with other parts and devices to create a full fall protection system.

### Scope of use:

**Applicable standard:** The anchor device conforms to PN-EN 795B:2012; the fasteners fit containers with upper and lower transport corners according to ISO 1161. The module ladder conforms to requirements for fixed ladders with one upright according to DIN 18799-2:2019-05.

**Load limit:** one person

**Maximum weight of user:** 100 kg

**Allowed temperature range:** -30°C ÷ +50°C

### NOTE:

*Each piece of equipment should be accompanied by a set of instructions for its use, maintenance and periodic inspections and repairs in the language of the future user's country.*

### Lifetime and inspections

Standard wear and tear is to be expected when the device is used as designed and not exposed to any harmful environmental factors. The lifetime of the device is not limited as per manufacturer's instructions, as long as regular recorded inspections by competent persons are performed.

The device should be inspected before and after every use by the user.

That notwithstanding, the device has to be inspected at least once every 12 months. The inspection is to be carried out by the manufacturer or a person authorized by the same in writing and is to follow the checklist provided by the manufacturer.

If a fall has been arrested, the anchoring device is to be retired immediately.

### Installation:

- Work with the ladder system begins before the user climbs to a certain height. The user must be equipped with a harness that has both a sternal as well as a dorsal attachment point according to PN-EN 361 and a central attachment point according to PN-EN 813; they also have to be equipped with a helmet, gloves and protective shoes.
- The user attaches a fall arrester with a fall absorber into the sternal point on the harness that is marked with the capital "A".
- The user attaches a safety lanyard with a fall absorber to the dorsal point on the harness. The total length of this must not exceed 1.6 m.

### Should work on container roofs be carried out, additional equipment is required:

- Using a connector according to PN-EN 362, the user attaches a self-retracting lanyard to the dorsal point on the harness, which is marked with the capital "A". The length of the SRL's cable has to be adjusted according to the distance of the lifeline to the roof edge, to minimise the risk of a swing fall.

### The recommended PPE setup is as follows:

- A 1.8 m self-retracting lanyard with webbing and a connector according to PN-EN 362. The SRL has to be designed for horizontal work and be equipped with a maillon connector.



- A safety lanyard with a fall absorber attached to the dorsal point on the harness using a maillon connector:

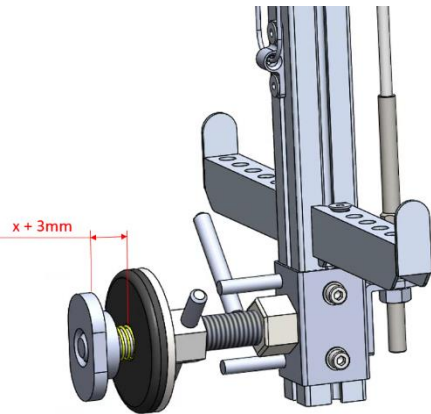


- A fall arrester with a fall absorber:



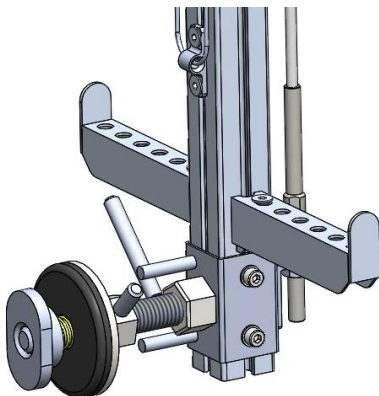
## INSTALLATION AND USE

- The preparation of a belay system in the form of access ladders starts with the user determining the number of container floors they intend to climb. They should keep in mind that the initial ladder (for the first and each subsequent storey) and the end ladder (for the top storey) are different in design and therefore cannot be used interchangeably.
- The next step is to measure the thickness of the container wall (corner block) using callipers. It should be between 10 and 20 mm thick.
- The user applies the dimension to the clamping parts at the top and at the base of each ladder, adding approx. 3 mm allowance for the clamp to rotate in the slot. The distance between the plate clamps is modified using a pivot with two transverse pins.



Lower ladder fastener

- The user measures the distance between the upper and lower anchor slot of the container and then applies the result to the distance between the upper and lower attachment brackets of the ladder module. It is possible to adjust the vertical distance by moving one or both fasteners along the central rail. To do this, unscrew the screws holding the fastener in place on the rail and then, after loosening it, move the fastener by the required distance.
- Before embedding the ladder module in the corners of the container, make sure that all oval locks are aligned vertically so that they can be positioned in the anchor slots of the container and subsequently fastened in place.



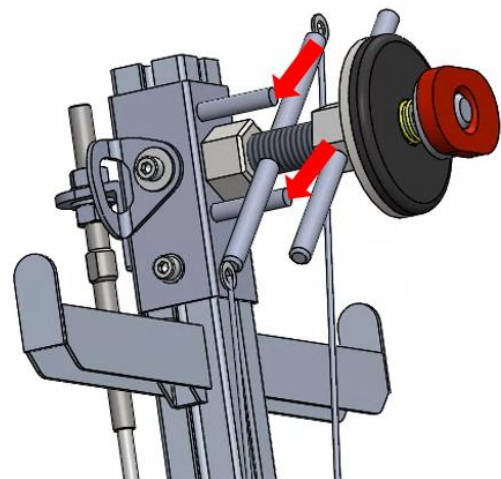
Oval fastener in vertical position - ready for installation

- All necessary modules (corresponding to the number of container floors the user intends to climb) are placed vertically against the side wall of the container so that they can be reached while standing on top of the first ladder module.
- Begin fitting the ladder by clipping the top fitting into the upper corner of the container's longer wall. The oval-shaped locking plate locks into the corner after it has been positioned at the correct depth inside the corner slot of the container and turned 90° (this will bring the oval locking plate into a horizontal position). The lock is rotated by pulling the lever on the left (to lock) or the right (to unlock) hand side, to which the accessory cord is attached.



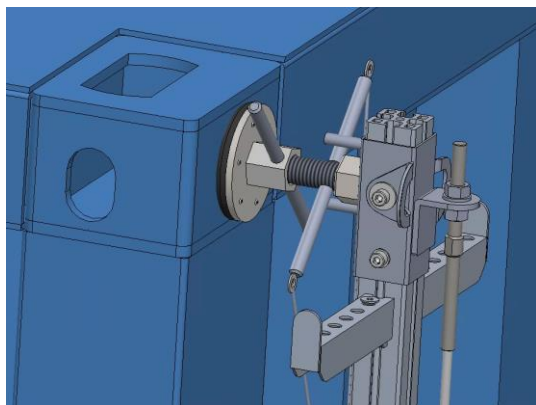
Positioning cord for the upper fastener

- Swivel stops limit the extreme positions of the lever which is controlled using the accessory cord.

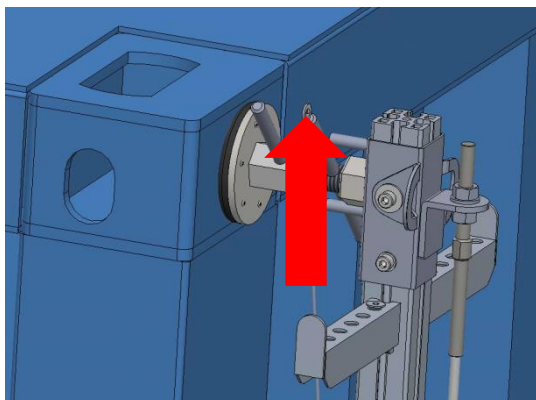


Swivel stops

- The upper fastener of the ladder (the lock) is red; the contrasting colour makes it easier for the user to assess whether it is correctly positioned in the corner of the container.

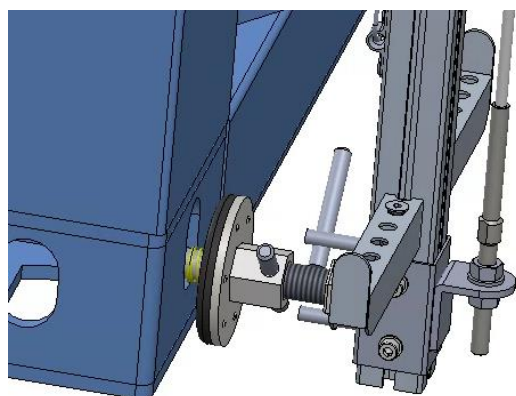


Upper fastener - unlocked



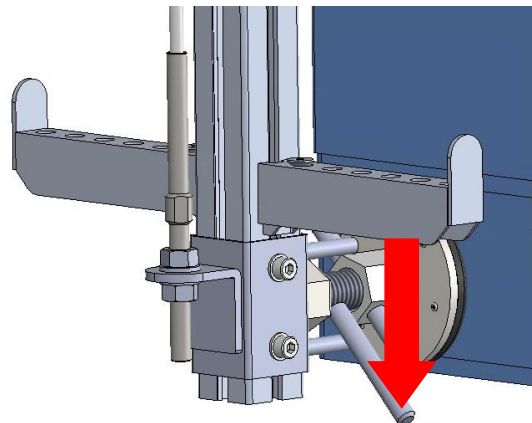
Upper fastener - locked

- Next, the lower fastener of the ladder is fitted – for this purpose, lift the ladder slightly and then fit the oval part (positioned vertically) into the anchoring slot of the container.



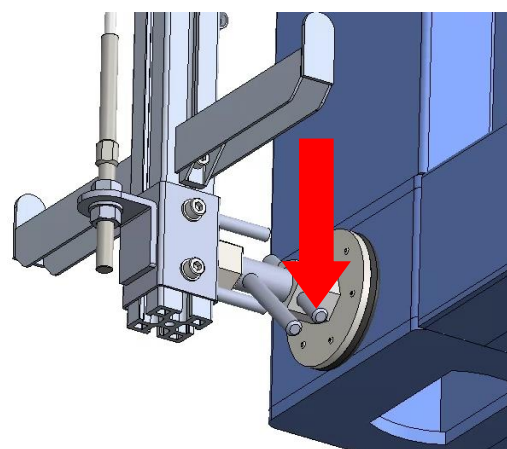
Correctly placed lower fastener - unlocked

- After placing the lower fastener in the corner of the container, lock the oval part by pressing the locking pin down.



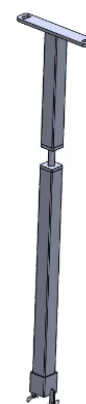
Lower fastener - locked

- To stabilise the ladder, the lower plate clamp must then be tightened against the container wall until there is no play in the clamping parts at the corner of the container. The plate clamp is rotated using a short lever; please pay attention to make sure that the oval fastener is not accidentally unlocked.



Tighten the lower plate clamp to stabilise the ladder

- The climbing ladder is now ready. The user can start climbing with a fall arrester designed for use on steel cables.
- As they go to climb the ladder, the user should take an entry post with them, to set it up at the top of the end ladder. One way to do it is to tie a piece of auxiliary rope to the side loop of the harness and then tie the post to it; the rope should not put any unnecessary strain on the harness while the user is moving but be long enough to let the user pull the post up when they are at the top.



Entry post

## CLIMBING THE LADDER

- Connect a fall arrest slider, e.g. a TRACKER, to the sternal point on the harness, which is marked with a capital "A", using a connector (carabiner) and the ring on the textile shock-absorber.



Connector clipped into the central point of the harness

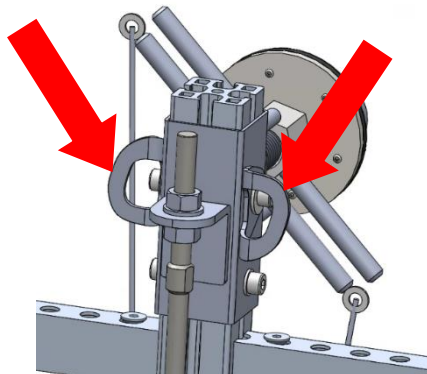
### NOTE:

Before using the TRACKER, read the instruction manual!



Tracker sitting on the cable

- Make sure that the TRACKER is appropriately set up before climbing, ie. that its fall arrest function will engage, if needed.
- When climbing, keep at least three points of contact with the ladder at all times.
- At the top of each ladder, there are two so-called hanger plates which serve as anchor points – one on the right and one on the left hand side.  
To remain consistently secured and stable, the user connects their PPE to one of the anchor points using an EN 362 compliant connector, attached on the other end to the central point on their harness and then puts load on the connector to obtain a suspended working position.

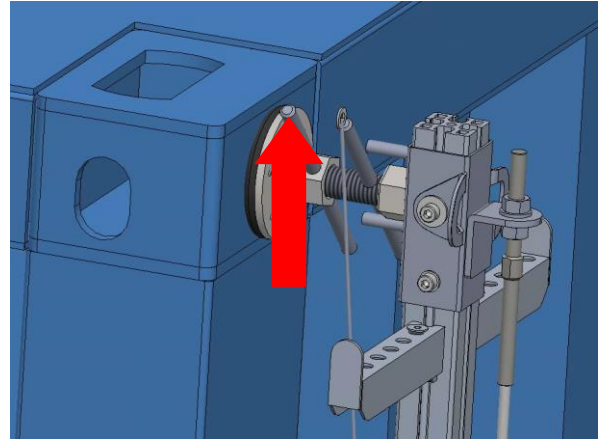


Location of hanger plates on the ladder module



A suspension and fall arrest system using an anchor point at the top of the ladder and an optional corner anchor

- Then, to stabilise the ladder, tighten the top plate clamp until there is no slack in the corner fasteners – the procedure is the same as for the bottom plate clamp. Please pay attention to make sure that the oval fastener is not accidentally unlocked.



Securing the upper fastener

## PLACING THE NEXT LADDER MODULE

- It is possible to set up an access system for containers from two storeys up (it is theoretically possible for a single container too, but in this case a traditional ladder should first be considered). There is no limit to the maximum number of storeys covered by the ladder system as described. If a further ladder module is to be installed, the same steps must be followed as for the installation of the first ladder section.
- The user installs the next ladder level; it is essential to keep in mind that the end module is only used for the very last storey of the system, while the „initial“ ladder module must be used for all intermediate storeys of the stacked containers.
- After the user has placed and locked the upper fastener in the corner of the container, as well as placed, locked and cleared the slack in the lower ladder fastener for the next system level, they should make sure they are correctly suspended from the anchor point – the so-called hanger plate (to ensure continuous belay); then they can take the TRACKER fall arrester off the vertical steel cable and clip it onto the cable on the ladder above it.

### NOTE:

Make sure that the TRACKER is appropriately set up before climbing, ie. that its fall arrest function will engage, if needed.

- The user can now unclip the safety lanyard from the anchor point (hanger plate) at the top of the lower ladder. They can then start climbing up the next ladder module.
- 
- The steps described above are followed until the user has reached the top ladder (please keep in mind that at this stage the end module must be used).

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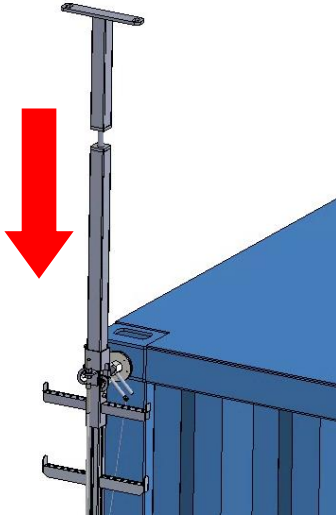


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- Upon reaching the top of the final ladder, the user clips into one of the hanger plates using an EN 362-compliant connector, attached on the other end to the central point of the harness, and puts load on the connector to obtain a suspended working position. Then they seek to stabilise the top plate clamp at the corner of the container, as for all previously installed ladder modules.

## INSTALLING THE ENTRY POST

- The user pulls the entry post up using the auxiliary rope and places it at the top of the end ladder.
- The post is mounted on the end ladder by sliding it from above onto the protruding ladder rail.



Installing the entry post

- When installing the entry post, make sure that the attachment plates slide correctly into the slots in the upper attachment of the end ladder.



Placing the anchor post at the top of the end ladder

- Next, lock the entry post in place using the pins attached to the strings on both sides.



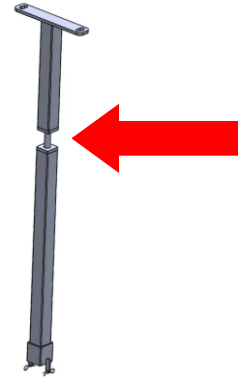
Locking the entry post using pins

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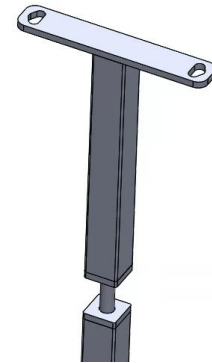
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- The tapered middle part of the post serves to improve fall energy absorption abilities.



The tapered middle part of the entry post

- The anchor point at the top of the post is used to attach the free end of the shock absorber used and fastened in advance to the dorsal point of the user's harness.



Anchor point on the entry post

- After all of the above steps have been completed, the user can take the TRACKER slider off the cable on the end ladder and release their belay from the hanger plate. At this point, it is possible for the user to proceed to the roof of the container.
- Note! The manufacturer allows the use of other EN 353-2 conforming fall arresters for 7 x19, 8 mm diameter stainless steel cables.

## INSTALLING THE HORIZONTAL LIFELINE

- It is also possible to use a system of two anchor posts to install a horizontal lifeline. Using this system, one can effectively perform work in restraint on the roof of the container.
- It is also possible to use a system of two anchor posts (installed in any two upper corners of the container's top floor) to install a horizontal lifeline. Using this system, one can effectively perform work in restraint on the roof of the container.
- Dynamic and static load tests using the weight of 1 person were performed according to the requirements of EN 795 type B for this system of two posts connected by an 18x7-WSC galvanised steel cable with a diameter of 8mm.
- If using a system with an 18x7-WSC galvanised steel cable with a diameter of 8mm, the minimum fall clearance distance (MFCD) is calculated as follows:

$$MFCD = CS + TLL + 1,4 m$$

where:

MFCD= the minimum fall clearance distance

CS - cable stretch (2 m for a cable with a max. length of 6 m)

TLL - total lanyard length (lanyard according to EN 354, fall absorber according to EN 355, fall arrest device EN 353-2, SRL EN 360)

**Example:** for a 6 m system (CS = 2 m) and using a recommended lanyard of 1.3 m, the MFCD will equal 4.05 m.

**NOTE:**

The MFCD cannot be smaller than the height separating the lifeline from the first obstacle below it (e.g. the ground)!

- The manufacturer allows setting up of fall Protection systems according to EN 795 type B, provided they are tensioned with a force not greater than 700 N (for distances between posts of less than 6 m). It is permitted for one person to manually tension a FineLine rope or webbing with a force of no more than 700 N. Mechanical tensioning by means of a so-called "ratchet" is also possible. Ten clicks – a tension range of ten teeth – usually correspond to a force of 700 N.
- When setting up systems where the distance between posts exceeds 6 m, it is recommended to use an intermediate point. An example would be a horizontal system spanning the length of two or more containers.
- Before starting work, the user should be equipped with a self-retracting lanyard designed for horizontal work, clipped into the dorsal point on the harness, the one marked with a capital "A".
- One end of the horizontal lifeline is clipped into the anchor point on a correctly installed entry post (the other end remains on the ground).
- The user climbs down and prepares an identical setup at the other corner of the container.
- Once the user has climbed to the top of the ladder and installed the second entry post, they attach the other end of the lifeline to the anchor point at the top of the ladder. This will act as the horizontal fall protection system for work in restraint on the roof of the container.
- The user then clips the free end of the fall absorber that has been prepared at the dorsal point on the harness into the free anchor point on top of the second entry post.
- Remaining continuously secured, the user takes the TRACKER device off the vertical steel cable installed on the ladder, takes down the system for suspension work installed in the anchor point at the top of the ladder (hanger plate) and proceeds to the roof of the container.
- To tension the horizontal lifeline, remove slack on the rope and make sure the line cannot spontaneously lose tension. For a horizontal system of 6m in length, the rope tension must not exceed 700 N.
- The user clips the TRACKER device into the tensioned line at the entry post (the second to have been installed) in such a way that it's possible to move towards the first entry post.
- Now the user can release the fall absorber from the anchor point on the entry post.
- When moving across the roof of the container, the user is secured by the horizontal lifeline.
- To descend the ladder, the user clips the lanyard into the anchor point at the top of the entry post and then releases the TRACKER fall arrester from the horizontal wire rope.
- If the restraint system is not going to be used again in the near future, it is recommended to take it down – to do this, the user removes tension on the horizontal lifeline to unhook it from the anchor point at the top of the post.
- Once on the ladder, the worker reuses the suspension system by clipping the connector prepared at the centre point of the harness into the hanger plate mounted at the top of the end ladder.
- Now they can proceed to dismantle the horizontal lifeline system, retracing backwards the steps of its installation.

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## WORK RESTRAINT

- Before the fall protection system is set up, the distance between the anchor posts (equal to the length of the longer side of the container) must be known. The user should mark the centre of the above distance, e.g. using tape in a contrasting colour. This point will mark the point at which it is necessary to reposition the fall arrester on the wire rope when working in opposite corners of the container (as described later).
- When going to carry out work in the opposite corner of the container, the user approaches the pre-marked centre of the wire rope (but does not pass it) and locks the fall arrester by pulling it sharply in the direction from which they approached.
- The end of the SRL that has been prepared in the dorsal point on the harness is then attached to the metal ring on the textile fall absorber on the TRACKER.
- The textile fall absorber of the fall arrester hanging in the sternal point on the harness is then clipped out, however, the carabiner is left in place.

**NOTE:**

For work at height and movement on the roof of the container the principle of work restraint must be followed, which means that the webbing/cable of the SRL used must not be longer than the perpendicular distance of the horizontal lifeline from the edge, minus 50 cm.

- Such a fall protection setup ensures safe access to the opposite corner of the container roof.



*Correct setup of fall protection devices when working on container roof*

- After work has been completed, the user can go back to the horizontal lifeline.

**NOTE!**

To remain secured in the opposite corner, having reached the central point of the lifeline or gone past it, the user must change the direction of the TRACKER fall arrester so that it now locks in the opposite direction. To do this and remain consistently secured throughout, the user should clip the end of the fall absorbing lanyard (that is attached to the dorsal point on the harness) into the horizontal steel cable, and then remove the TRACKER device and reattach it in the opposite direction.

Make sure that the TRACKER fall arrester locks correctly in relation to the user's movement!

- Once the fall arrester has been re-attached and is locking correctly, the safety lanyard can be released – the user is continuously secured.
- Now it is possible to safely access the opposite corner of the container roof.



*Work restraint on container roofs*

- After finishing work, the user returns to the horizontal lifeline and clips the connector (carabiner) left at the sternal point of the harness back into the steel ring of the TRACKER fall arrester, releasing the SRL from it.
- The user then proceeds to the entry post located at the corner from which the container was accessed.

**NOTE:**


Continuous belay must be maintained at all times, using a safety lanyard with a fall absorber attached to the dorsal point of the harness.

# CONTAINER ACCESS SYSTEM – USER'S LOGBOOK

The owner and sole user of the equipment is responsible for keeping to logbook updated and complete. Before the equipment is first issued, the logbook should be completed by the person responsible for stock keeping with all necessary information in regard to the equipment (name, type, serial number, date of purchase, catalogue number, the manufacturer's name). Information on periodic inspections is entered by the manufacturer or their authorized representative.

**NOTE:**

*It is forbidden to use any PPE for which no logbook is present or is incomplete.*

<b>DEVICE NAME:</b>	
<b>MANUFACTURED BY:</b>	<b>DATE OF MANUFACTURE:</b>
 <b>ROCK MASTER</b> <small>SAFE WORK AT HEIGHT</small>	
<b>PART:</b>	<b>INDIVIDUAL PART NUMBER:</b>
<b>DATE OF PURCHASE:</b>	<b>FIRST USED ON:</b>

<b>INSPECTION AND REPAIR HISTORY</b>					
NUMBER	DATE	REASON	RESULT	DATE OF THE NEXT INSPECTION	INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY (SIGNATURE)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

# CAS – INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Periodic inspection of vertical ladders

The results of inspection are to be recorded overleaf

Part number	
System installed where?	
Ladder type:	single
	double
Vertical ladder made of:	Aluminum
	Plastic
	Steel
	Stainless steel
Manufactured/sold by	
Number/Type	
Date of purchase	
Inspector – name/surname	
Reason for inspection:	Ladders, where fall height exceeds 3 or 5 m (according to scope of use) must be equipped with fall protection devices.

Testing criteria		Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5
<b>Rails</b>						
Deformations						
Damages/corrosion						
Sharp edges/burrs/splinters						
<b>Rungs</b>						
Deformations						
Damages/corrosion						
Sharp edges/burrs/splinters						
Rail attachment points: flanges, screws, threads, welds						
Slip resistance/wear						
<b>Back protection (safety hoops)</b>						
If complete/fittings and fasteners						
Function						
Damages/corrosion						
<b>Rest platforms</b>						
If complete/fittings and fasteners						
Function						
Damages/corrosion						
<b>Transfer platforms</b>						
If complete/fittings and fasteners						
Function						
Damages/corrosion						
<b>Post anchor point</b>						
If complete/fittings and fasteners						
Function						
Damages/corrosion						
<b>Fastening to the ground</b>						
Fastening - strength						
Wrong fastening parts						
Corrosion						
<b>Welds</b>						
Any other issues noticed, eg. cracks						
<b>Inspection result</b>						
Ladder is fit for use						
Repairs necessary						
Ladder unfit for use						
<b>NOTES</b>						
Next inspection on (MM/RRRR)						
Date of inspection	Date Signature					