HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL MANUAL	12.11.7 Hoisting and Rigging – Critical Task Procedure				
	Initial HIRA Score:	15	Residual HIRA Score:	10	Critical Task: **Yes**
	Program: **11.7**				
	Revision Number: **R0**		Number of Pages: **4**		
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CRITICAL TASK PROCEDURE

General

- All hoisting and rigging equipment (cables, slings, chains) must comply with Sections 103, 168-180 in the Construction Regulations (O. Reg 213/91).
- Inspect all hoisting and rigging equipment before use. All equipment shall be marked with the current years inspection tag. Tag and remove any defective equipment from service immediately.
- Do not exceed the rate load capacity for any piece of equipment used in rigging or hoisting – If you do not know ask your supervisor.
- Select the proper type of rigging device based on the task at hand –Do not use a webbed sling if there is a risk of sharp edges cutting it.
- All loads must be secure before hoisting.
- Keep clear of pinch points.
- Only competent workers must be involved in hoisting and rigging.

Cranes

- Cranes shall only be set-up and operated by a competent worker with a valid ROT.
- Ensure the crane is on a level surface before beginning work.
- Pre use inspection of the crane must be documented before beginning work.
- Swampers and operators shall establish communication systems before beginning any work.

Excavators

- Ensure the machine selected is capable of lifting the load.
- Must only be operated by competent workers.
- Pre use inspection required before any work is undertaken.
- Make sure there are no overhead hazards in the lift path.
- Signalers and operators shall establish a communication system before beginning any work.
- Any lift over 8,000 kgs will be identified in the IPM as a critical lift.
    - A plan will be put in place at the IPM involving Sr. Management, project management, site supervision and the general superintendent.
    - At the time of the lift a JHA will be conducted flagging the critical lift as well as the equipment, workers involved, and means of communication required for this task.
    - This JHA will follow the procedure laid out in the IPM.
    - If there is a variance at field level, work must be stopped, and management must be notified. Management is to advise on next steps.

Suspended Loads

- Never leave the controls of a machine with a suspended load.
- Loads shall never be passed over workers below.

CRITICAL TASK PROCEDURE

- Lifts must be pre-planned with J-AAR supervision to try and keep foot traffic to a minimum.

Staging Areas

- The area under the lift must be danger taped off with adequate danger due to signs posted.
- If necessary, use a traffic control person to control pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Overhead Hazards

- Ensure the minimum required distances are kept between equipment and power lines.
- Always assume powerlines are live.
- Use a signaler if necessary.

External Factors

- Keep wind and weather in mind while planning lifts.
- Do not lift if there is extreme weather.

Nylon Web Slings – Operating Procedure Mechanical Considerations

- Determine the weight of the load.
- Select sling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch and environment.
- Sling shall not be loaded in excess of the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the angle from the horizontal (load to sling angle) which affects rated capacity.
- Slings with fittings which are used in a choker hitch shall be sufficient length to assure that the choking action is on the webbing.
- Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- Slings shall not be dragged on the floor or over an abrasive surface.
- Slings shall not be twisted or tied into knots, or joined by knotting.
- Slings shall not be pulled from under loads when the load is resting on the sling.
- Slings shall always be protected from being cut by sharp corners, sharp edges, protrusions, or abrasive surfaces. Softeners and sling savers are the only acceptable materials to be used when lifting.
- Do not drop slings equipped with metal fittings.
- The opening in fittings shall be the proper shape and size to ensure that the fitting will seat properly in the hook or their attachments.
- All slings must be protected from damage while being moved, and properly stored when not in use.

Wire Rope and Chain Slings – Operating Procedure
Mechanical Considerations

- Determine the weight of the load.

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CRITICAL TASK PROCEDURE

- Select proper wire or chain sling having suitable characteristics for the type of load, hitch, and environment. Only wire and chain slings with legible identification tags shall be used.

- Wire or Chain slings shall not be loaded more than the rated capacity. Consideration shall be given to the angle from the horizontal (load to sling angle) which affects rated capacity.
- Only alloy chain shall be used for hoisting with an “8” or “T” embossed on the link.
- Wire or Chain slings with fittings which are used in a choker hitch shall be of sufficient length to assure that the choking action is on the sling and never on the fittings.
- Wire or Chain slings used in a basket hitch shall have the load balanced to prevent slippage.
- Wire or Chain slings shall not be twisted or tied into knots or joined by knotting.
- Wire or Chain slings shall not be pulled from under loads when the load is resting on the sling.
- Consideration shall be given to the distribution of load weight on a multi-legged lift.
- Makeshift fasteners, hooks, or links formed from bolts, rods, or other such components shall not be used.
- Mechanical coupling links shall not be used within the body of an alloy chain sling to connect two pieces of chain.
- Horizontal sling angles less than 30 degrees shall not be used except as per engineering documentation.
- Slings in contact with edges, corners, or protrusions must be protected with a material of sufficient strength, thickness, and construction to prevent damage to the sling.
- The load applied to the hook must be centered in the base (bowl) of the hook to prevent point loading on the hook unless the hook is designed for pointing loading.

Job Hazard Risk Assessment

Initial HIRA Score	Hazards	Controls	Residual HIRA Score
20	Falling Objects	• Ensure all workers involved in rigging are competent. • Ensure no load is passed over a worker. • If the load looks unbalanced as it comes off the ground stop the lift and re-rig	5

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CRITICAL TASK PROCEDURE

20	Equipment overload/failure	• Ensure equipment selected is capable of lifting the load. • Ensure all equipment/lifting devices have been inspected before use. • Equipment must be used within the operating parameters set out in the manufacturer's manuals	5
20	Lack of training	• All workers must be competent for the tasks they are assigned. • All crane operators must have valid ROT's in their possession. • All equipment operators must be competent.	5
15	Improper maintenance	• All equipment must be maintained per manufacturer's instructions. • All J-AAR equipment is subject to J-AAR's PM policy and procedure.	5