

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Every lift requires a hazard assessment. A generic form filled in the parking lot is not an assessment. Look at the work. Name the hazards. Control them. Then lift.

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Before the hook, the paper. Before the paper, the walk.

PROCEDURE

01 SCOPE THE WORK

What is being lifted, from where to where, with what gear, by whom, and under what site rules. If the scope is incomplete, stop.

02 WALK THE PATH

Travel path, pick and set points, swing radius, blind spots, overhead lines, excavations, public interface, other trades.

03 NAME THE HAZARDS

Load unknowns, ground conditions, weather, energy sources, working at height, traffic, fatigue, communication breakdown, proximity to people.

04 SET THE CONTROLS

Exclusion zone, tag lines, mats, spotters, PPE, engineered plan if required, stop criteria (wind, visibility, radio loss).

05 BRIEF THE CREW

Everyone on the lift can repeat: the plan, the signals, who can stop it, and where they stand. If they cannot, the brief failed.

06 REASSESS WHEN IT CHANGES

New load, new weather, new trades in the zone, a damaged sling, a lost signal - the assessment starts again.

STOP CRITERIA - WRITE THEM DOWN

Load weight or centre of gravity not confirmed.

Ground cannot support the crane or outriggers as configured.

Wind, lightning or visibility outside the plan.

Power lines inside Table 19-1A MAD - 1 m / 3 m / 4.5 m / 6 m by voltage, or unknown 3 m distribution / 6 m transmission.

Exclusion zone cannot be held.

Communication lost or ambiguous.

Anyone on the crew is not competent for the role they are about to perform.

Field level hazard assessments (FLHA / FLRA) are completed at the start of the shift and when the work changes. They are not a signature collection. They are the last chance to catch what the paperwork missed.