
CRANE PRE-USE INSPECTION

Each shift, this machine, this configuration.

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PURPOSE

Find defects that affect lifting before the crane comes on load.

SCOPE

Every operator, every shift, on the crane they will run. Done as the manufacturer, the named 14.2 standard, and Part 14 require.

This document is the method - the steps. Hazards and residual risk for the same work are in the JHA library. A procedure is not a hazard analysis.

PROCEDURE

01 IDENTITY

This is the crane on this lift. Configuration matches the chart you will use.

02 WALKAROUND

Structure, welds, pins, tires or tracks, outriggers, leaks, rope, hook and latch, sheaves.

03 CAB AND SAFETY DEVICES

LMI / RCI, anti-two-block, horns, windows, fire extinguisher, load chart in the cab.

04 FUNCTION

Hoist, boom, swing, travel, brakes, outrigger controls - through the range you will use, without a load.

05 RECORD

Complete the inspection record. Defects that affect lifting: crane down, supervisor and the employer at the workplace told.

06 DO NOT START

If a safety device is bypassed or inoperative, the crane does not lift.

RESPONSIBILITIES

THIS PROGRAM

The published method for the work. Stop-work is named in it. It does not own the site.

SUPERVISOR

Confirms the plan, the crew, the zone and the stop criteria. Owns whether the hook moves.

CRANE OPERATOR

Runs only the machine they are competent on, to the chart, after inspection. Stops on an unclear signal or a broken plan.

RIGGER

Selects, inspects and applies the hitch. Does not guess weight, centre of gravity or angle.

SIGNALPERSON

One set of hands on the crane. Holds the zone. STOP means stop.

WORKER

Works to this program and to site rules - whichever is stricter. Uses the three rights. Reports damaged gear.

REQUIRED COMPETENCY

Operator for this class

Knows this machine's inspection points

EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer inspection list
This SWP
Inspection form PROVEN-FRM-002

PPE

Hard hat
CSA-grade footwear
High-visibility clothing
Eye protection
Task-rated gloves
Hearing protection where required
Fall protection where the work exposes a fall

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Signing an inspection you did not do
Bypassing LMI / RCI or anti-two-block to "get the day going"
Lifting with a known lifting defect

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Stop the lift. Make people safe. Land or hold the load if it can be done without a second incident. First aid. Notify the site and the employer. Hold the scene.

DOCUMENTATION

PROVEN-FRM-002
Machine log if the site requires it

REFERENCES

Workers Compensation Act s. 21 - known or reasonably foreseeable hazards; instruction and supervision
OHS Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97, in force 15 Apr 1998) Part 3 - OHS program, instruction, inspections
OHS Regulation Part 4 s. 4.13 - risk assessment where rescue or evacuation may arise
OHS Regulation Part 8 - PPE; headwear CSA Z94.1-05 or Z94.1-15
OHS Regulation Part 11 - fall protection
OHS Regulation Part 14 - Cranes and Hoists
14.2(5) - CSA Z150-1998, or ASME B30.5-2004, or ASME B30.22-2005 (articulating boom)
14.2(6) - CSA Z248-2004 for tower, hammerhead and self-erecting tower cranes
14.35 pre-use inspection 14.36 load weight 14.42.1 critical lift 14.44 loads over work areas 14.45 unattended loads
14.47-14.49 signals
OHS Regulation Part 15 - Rigging
Manufacturer load chart, manual and configuration limits
Site lift plan, FLHA and site rules where stricter