

CRANE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

People first. Then the machine. Then the story.

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PURPOSE

Give the crew one sequence when the crane, the load or a person is in trouble.

SCOPE

Incidents during crane operations under this program: overload alarms, function failure, contact, fire, medical, overturn developing.

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 STOP

Stop motions that make it worse. Emergency stop if that is the control.

02 PEOPLE

Get people out of the zone. First aid. Do not become the second event.

03 LOAD

Land or hold only if it can be done without creating another failure. If it cannot, protect people and wait for a plan.

04 MACHINE

Fire: extinguisher if you are trained and it is small; otherwise get off and keep people back. Overturn developing: do not jump toward the fall.

05 CALL AND HOLD

Site emergency method. Utility if lines. Supervisor and the employer at the workplace. Scene held for investigation.

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

Entire crew briefed on emergency shutdown for this machine

EQUIPMENT

This crane's emergency stops
Extinguisher in the cab
Site emergency number

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

Restarting to "see if it does it again"
Crowd around a crane in contact with a line
Moving a seriously injured person except from immediate danger

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

Incident report PROVEN-FRM-010
Machine log

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