
CRITICAL LIFTS

Slower brief. Named supervision. Written plan. Ego is not a control.

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PURPOSE

Run lifts that can hurt a lot of people, or a lot of plant, as critical - not as a louder version of a routine pick.

SCOPE

Loads approaching chart capacity, tandem / multiple crane, lifts over operating plant or public space, non-routine paths, shifting COG, and any lift the site or this program calls critical.

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 DECLARE IT

Why it is critical - said in the brief, written on the plan.

02 PLAN

Sequence, weights, radii, rigging, holds, abort, rescue. At the lift.

03 PEOPLE

Operator, rigger, signal, supervisor, engineer if required. Named.

04 MEETING

Everyone repeats the plan, the signals, who stops it. If they cannot, the brief failed.

05 EXECUTE HOLDS

Do not skip a hold because the crane is waiting.

06 ABORT

Any unmet condition: stop. Rewrite. Do not "adapt on the fly."

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

Named supervisor
Crew that can repeat the abort
Engineer when required

EQUIPMENT

PROVEN-FRM-007
Radios
The crane and rigging in the plan

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

Calling it critical and then running it like a grocery pick
Tandem lifts without a plan and a single lead

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-007
PROVEN-FRM-009
SJP if required
Flytables: PROVEN-SWP-028 and PROVEN-SJP-001
Loading platforms: PROVEN-SWP-030 and PROVEN-SJP-003

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