

RIGGING A LOAD

Dropped load, crush, cut sling, people in the fall line.

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THE JOB

Making a hitch and taking a load off the ground. The steps live in PROVEN-SWP-011. This page is what can go wrong while you do them.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Rigger at the piece
Operator on the crane
Signalperson
Anyone who can walk into the fall zone

A JHA names what can hurt someone and how that risk is controlled. It is not the procedure. Do the work to the matching SWP.

HAZARDS AND RISK

Task is the work being analysed. Controls follow eliminate, substitute, engineer, administer, PPE last. Extreme is the killer with no recovery. High is serious injury or a dropped load you still have a chance to stop.

TASK	HAZARD	LEVEL	RISK	CONTROL
Plan the hitch	Unknown weight or COG	HIGH	Overload, tip, or the piece rolling onto the rigger. High severity.	Eliminate the guess. Shipping data, scale, or engineer. 14.36 - load weight determined. No plan, no hook.
Inspect the gear	Cut, birdcaged, opened, or unidentified sling or hardware	HIGH	Hitch fails under load. Dropped load. Fatal if anyone is under it.	Inspect before use (Part 15). Failed gear tagged and isolated - PROVEN-SWP-025. No one-more-lift.
Connect the hitch	Sharp edge, twisted sling, hardware not seated, piece not blocked	HIGH	Sling cut, load shifts onto the rigger, fingers in the pinch.	Block the piece first. Softeners. Pins fully in. Hands off before weight. Engineer if there are no lifting points.
Clear the zone	People under or in the fall line	EXTREME	Struck-by or crush. 14.44 - loads over work areas.	Exclusion zone held before the load leaves the ground. Signalperson owns the zone, not traffic.
Test, then lift	Unbalanced hitch, shock load, lost signal	HIGH	Load dumps, crane shock, second hitch failure.	Inch off the ground. Re-rig if it tilts. Smooth hoist. Stop on any lost signal (14.47).

RESIDUAL RISK

After blocking, inspection, a known hitch and a test lift, residual risk is a load that still moves when it should not - wind, a missed COG, a person entering the zone. That residual is held by the exclusion zone and by stop-work. It is not held by hoping.

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

Weight or centre of gravity unknown
Gear fails inspection (Part 15)
Angle or hitch not understood
People in the fall line (14.44)

PPE - LAST LINE

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

MATCHING SWP

SWP - SLINGING LOADS -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/slinging-loads>

REFERENCES

Workers Compensation Act s. 21(2)(b) - workers made aware of known or reasonably foreseeable hazards
Workers Compensation Act s. 21(2)(e) - information, instruction, training and supervision
OHS Regulation B.C. Reg. 296/97 (in force 15 Apr 1998) Part 3 - program, instruction, inspections (ss. 3.1-3.12)
CCOHS Job Safety Analysis - JSA and JHA are the same method: break the job, name the hazards, select controls
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