

LANDING A LOAD

Pinch against a wall, unprepared set, tag line wrapped on a wrist.

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THE JOB

Putting the piece down so it stays put and nobody is trapped. Method: PROVEN-SWP-015.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Rigger at the set
Tag-line hands
Operator
Anyone between the load and a structure

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
Prepare the set	No blocking, bolts, dunnage or clearance	MODERATE	Load set on nothing. Collapse, roll, second lift in a panic.	Set ready before the load arrives. If the set is not ready, the load does not come in.
Control rotation	Spin into people or plant; tag line on the body	HIGH	Struck-by, pull-in, person used as an anchor.	Tag lines, not shoulders. Hold so you can let go. PROVEN-JHA-008.
Keep the pinch clear	Person between load and wall, column, truck or another piece	EXTREME	Crush. Often fatal. Often 'just guiding it'.	Nobody in the pinch. Push with a tag line or a pike pole - not a hip.
Land, then disconnect	Unhooking a load that is still live	HIGH	Load shifts onto the rigger. 14.50.	Fully landed and stable. Slack confirmed. Then hardware off. Then inspect the gear.

RESIDUAL RISK

A prepared set still pinches when the piece rotates on the last inch. Residual is the gap between load and wall. Held by tag lines, a slow land, and nobody in that gap. 14.50 - unhook only when landed and stable.

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

Landing not prepared
People between load and structure
Tag line wrapped on a wrist or belt
Signal lost on the last foot

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 - LOAD CONTROL -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/load-control>

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