

TAG LINE

Wrap on a wrist. Standing in the bight. Pulled under the load.

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THE JOB

Using a line to control rotation of a live load. Method: PROVEN-SWP-016.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Tag-line hands
Anyone in the bight
Rigger who grabbed the load instead

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
Select and attach	Frayed line, snag, attach point that slips	MODERATE	Sudden release. Load spins. Person stumbles under it.	Serviceable length for this load. Attach where it will not slip off or cut.
Hold the line	Turn around the body; gloves that will not release	HIGH	Pull-in, amputation, person dragged under the load.	Hold so you can let go. Never a wrap on flesh or belt. You are not an anchor.
Stand	Fall zone, pinch, bight, under the boom	HIGH	Struck-by or crush when the load or the line takes you.	Out of the fall zone, out of the pinch, out of the bight. Guide - do not fight.
Near lines	Tag line as a conductor into MAD	HIGH	Arc, shock. 14.52.1.	If the line can blow into a conductor, this is not a tag-line job until the utility or the plan says it is.

RESIDUAL RISK

A correct hold still loses when the load takes a gust. Residual is a person who becomes an anchor. Held by being able to let go, by standing out of the fall zone, and by stopping the crane instead of winning a tug-of-war.

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

Line wrapped on a wrist, belt or ankle
Standing in the bight
Pulling the load under the boom
Line that can blow into a powerline

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 - TAG LINES -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/tag-lines>

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