

RIGGING INSPECTION

Unidentified gear. A cut that the next rigger will use.

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THE JOB

Deciding whether a sling or fitting may take load. Method: PROVEN-SWP-009. Part 15.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Rigger doing the inspection
The next rigger if failed gear is left on the pile
Anyone under a hitch made of that gear

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
Identify	Unmarked sling, mystery fitting, homemade eye	MODERATE	WLL is a rumour. Overload. Dropped load. Part 15.	No ID - out of service. Engineer for modifications (14.15). Shop specials are out.
Inspect body and hardware	Broken wires, cuts, stretch, opened throat, missing latch	HIGH	Hitch fails at load. People in the zone take the consequence.	Rejection criteria in the SWP. Fail = tag, isolate, report the same shift. PROVEN-SWP-025.
Leave it for the next person	Failed gear on the working pile	MODERATE	The next hitch is the incident. Delayed, not avoided.	Physical isolation. Not beside the good slings. Not 'we'll deal with it later.'

RESIDUAL RISK

Inspection catches what can be seen. Residual is internal damage, a tag that lied, or gear that fails between inspect and use. Held by inspecting again after the lift, and by destroying or quarantining anything that failed - not by leaving it 'so nobody trips.'

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

No identification or illegible rating
Cut, birdcage, opened hook, wrong pin
Heat or chemical damage the material is not rated for
Homemade modification

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 - RIGGING INSPECTION -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/rigging-inspection>

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