

CRITICAL LIFT

Capacity, tandem, public, plant - and a brief that was theatre.

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THE JOB

A lift the site or this program calls critical. Method: PROVEN-SWP-019. 14.42 tandem. 14.42.1 critical lift.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Named supervisor
Operator
Rigger and signalperson
People under the path - plant operators, public, other trades

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
Declare why it is critical	Calling it routine when it is capacity, tandem, public or shifting COG	HIGH	Controls that belong to a grocery pick. Multiple fatalities or plant loss.	Say it out loud. Write it. 14.42.1. If it meets the definition, it is critical.
Plan and people	Implied roles, missing engineer, plan left in the office	HIGH	Nobody owns the abort. Tandem mismatch. 14.42.	Plan at the lift. Named operator, rigger, signal, supervisor. Engineer when required.
Brief	Signatures without understanding	MODERATE	Crew cannot stop what they cannot name.	Everyone repeats the plan, the signals, who stops it. If they cannot, the brief failed. Act s. 21(2)(e).
Hold points	Skipping a hold to keep the crane moving	HIGH	The condition you were going to check is the one that fails.	Holds are the control. Abort is a success. Rewrite - do not improvise.

RESIDUAL RISK

A written plan still fails when a hold point is skipped because the crane is waiting. Residual is overconfidence. Held by named people who can repeat the abort, and by stopping when a condition is unmet - not by adapting on the fly. 14.42.1.

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

No written critical lift plan at the lift
No named supervisor
Anyone on the crew cannot repeat the abort
Tandem without a single lead and a plan (14.42)

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 - CRITICAL LIFTS -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/critical-lifts>

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