

FLYTABLE CYCLING

Critical lift. Changing COG. Edge. Wind. Four floors of radio.

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THE JOB

Cycling a flytable / flyform floor to floor. Method: PROVEN-SWP-028. Fill PROVEN-SJP-001 / FRM-052 for this cycle. This page is what can go wrong in drop, roll, fly and land. Formwork carpentry is the host's hazard analysis, not this one.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Operator
Rigger and signalperson
Formwork crew at the drop and the landing
Spotters on both floors
Anyone below the path
Prime - not a spectator

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
Gate / plan	Last floor's SJP, missing drawing, no pre-lift meeting	HIGH	Critical lift run as a grocery pick. The incidents WorkSafeBC filmed.	This-cycle SJP. Drawing revision. Meeting close to the lift. PROVEN-SWP-019 and 028.
Drop	Table still snagged. Crane used to strip. People under the table.	HIGH	Sudden load, structural damage, crush. Host duty under Part 20 - the crane does not take load to drop jacks.	Formwork drops per OEM. Crane on standby. Zone clear. Confirm free of the slab before any hoist.
Roll to the edge	Runaway table. Fall from the unguarded slab. Crane pulling the table out.	EXTREME	Table over the edge. Person over the edge. Side-load on the crane. Fatal.	Curb stops, kicker blocks, brake lines as the drawing. Part 11 at the edge. Crane does not pull. Aluma / Doka: guide out, do not drag.
Attach	Wrong pick, missing pin or cotter, two points on a four-point table, people still on it	EXTREME	Table dumps when it leaves the slab. Dropped load. 14.44.	Every designated point, pins in as the OEM, before the table leaves the building. Doka: four designed points before travel outside. People and loose material off.
Fly	Wind on a panel. Lost radio. Shifting COG. Falling objects.	HIGH	Uncontrolled swing, contact, struck-by on the floors below.	Lower wind number wins. Confirmation-loop radios. Tag lines. Tethered tools, exclusion, catch nets as the site plan. Stop on change.
Land	Disconnect before the table is stable. Crush at the set.	HIGH	Table walks, tips, or drops a bay. Hands in the pinch.	Jacks or landing dollies as the OEM. Tiebacks and curbs as the drawing. Formwork supervisor says landed. Then release.

Change	Sequence drift, different table, HIGH weather pickup, new person on the radio	The unbriefed change is the incident.	Stop and discuss. Engineer if the drawing no longer matches. Rewrite the SJP. Do not adapt on the fly.
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RESIDUAL RISK

A table still moves when a pin is missed, a radio is lost, or the COG is not the drawing. Residual is held by the gate, by confirmation loops, and by stop-work - not by having flown this building yesterday. 14.42.1.

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

No engineered drawing or manufacturer cycle at the lift
Weight or COG unknown (14.36)
This is a corner or nontypical table without PROVEN-SWP-029
Crane being asked to pull the table out
People or loose gear on the table
Radios not confirmed on both floors
Wind above the lower limit

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 - FLYTABLE CYCLING -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/flytable-cycling>

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
WorkSafeBC Flytable Safety (Jul 2025) - drop, roll, fly, land. Critical lift.
BC Crane Safety, 14 Aug 2025 - New WorkSafeBC Video: Flytable Lift Safety
OHS Regulation Part 20 - formwork and falsework. Host / prime duty. This procedure does not write the cycling carpentry.
Manufacturer cycle and shop drawing for this table system - at the lift. Pick points only as the drawing names.