

CORNER AND NONTYPICAL FLYTABLES

Asymmetric COG. Reduced stability. Typical plan will not hold it.

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THE JOB

Flying a corner, infill or nontypical table. Method: PROVEN-SWP-029 plus 028. BC Crane Safety: special handling plan.

WHO IS EXPOSED

Same as a typical cycle
Whoever the special plan names as extra tag line or spotter
The engineer if the plan is missing or the table changed

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 nontypical	Corner table on the typical SJP	HIGH	Wrong COG, wrong hang, dump at the edge.	Said on PROVEN-SJP-002. Brief repeats it. If they cannot, the brief failed.
Special plan	Margin note, memory, or a photocopy of last tower's corner	HIGH	This building's table is not that one. Structural failure or spin.	Engineered handling plan for this table, this floor, this drawing revision - at the lift.
Leave the slab	Asymmetric COG, reduced bearing, missing extra tag line	EXTREME	Table rotates into the structure or over the street. High severity.	Sling geometry only as the special plan. Extra tag line and spotter if named. Slower. PROVEN-SWP-028 still applies - crane does not pull.

RESIDUAL RISK

Even with a special plan, a nontypical table can spin when it leaves the slab. Residual is held by slower holds and by refusing the typical SJP - not by 'we've flown corners on this job.'

THE JOB DOES NOT PROCEED IF

No special engineered handling plan at the lift
Crew cannot say why this table is not typical
Sling geometry copied from a typical table
Anyone calling it close enough to typical

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 - CORNER AND NONTYPICAL FLYTABLES -> <https://sin.ae.org/safety/swp/corner-nontypical-flytables>

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.