



Lifting

A crane is an item of plant used to raise or lower a load and move it horizontally. There are a range of fixed and mobile cranes. Mobile plant may also be classed as a crane. This procedure applies to all lifting activities.



Primary risks that may be encountered



Person(s) being struck by dropped loads or between loads



Crane roll-over



Striking a building or structure



Striking an overhead service

Additional hazards may be involved in lifting, this could include mobile plant, work at height, live services etc.

These additional hazards and risks must be identified and controlled during planning as per FPA's HSE Management System.

Planning

Prior to lifting, the following must be completed by FPA:

- Determine whether the need to lift can be eliminated.
- Determine the type of lift and prepare the required assessments.
- Conduct pre-lift check list.
- Ensure emergency plans and procedures are in place.
- Review and accept SWMS covering the works.
- Communication methods are read and understood by the crane crew.
- Review competencies of crane operator, riggers and dogman.



Lifting

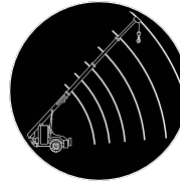
Control

The following control measures must be implemented when there is the potential of the risk being encountered. Additional controls must be documented on the SWMS.



Person(s) being struck by dropped loads or between loads

- The weight of the load is known.
- The lifting equipment to be used:
 - is rated in excess of the load weight;
 - has been visually inspected and is free of damage;
 - is tested and tagged by a certified provider.
- Designated lifting points are marked with the WLL or relevant certification provided.
- Exclusion zones for the entire lifting area (including flight path) have been established.
- Persons must never place themselves beneath a suspended load.
- Persons must never place themselves between a suspended load and an object with the potential for crush injuries.
- Determine whether tag lines can be used to guide and stabilise the load.



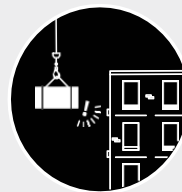
Crane roll-over

- Weight of the load is known.
- Lift assessment has been completed and is acceptable.
- Lift doesn't exceed 90% of the crane load chart.
- Load charts are available in the crane cabin and adhered to at all times.
- Standing position and travel path of the crane are suitable considering:
 - ground conditions;
 - proximity to excavations;
 - location of underground services;
 - sloping ground;
 - suspended structures.
- Outriggers are fully extended and positioned on the required size dunnage/pads/bog mats.
- Outriggers are physically protected with a barrier if at risk of impact.
- Weather conditions are monitored to ensure these are within tolerable limits.



Striking an overhead service

- Complete a site assessment including:
 - intended position of crane, load and flight path;
 - location of overhead electrical assets in the proximity of works;
 - type of electrical assets and the defined minimum safe work distances.
- Confirm all asset owner requirements can be complied with.
- Never enter a No Go Zone.
- Ensure all lifting activities are conducted in accordance with FPA Procedure – Live Services.



Striking a building or structure

- Assess the potential for the crane or load to impact a structure.
- Determine a physical exclusion zone and establish it where possible.
- Consider the need for a spotter(s) and determine the position to best provide a clear view of the entire activity and clear communication with the crew involved.
- Positive communication must always be maintained.

Monitoring

The control measures for managing the risks associated with lifting must be inspected to ensure these are correctly applied and are effectively managing the risk.