

## WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

#### RIGGING AND HOISTING

Rigging and hoisting refers to the lifting and moving of loads using mechanical devices such as hoists, slings, wire ropes, shackles, chain-falls, etc. Improper design, use, or maintenance of hoists, lifting devices, and rigging equipment can cause equipment to fail or a load to be dropped, which can result in personnel injury, death, or significant property loss. Employees that perform rigging activities have a critical role in helping to make sure each lift is a safe lift. The fact that an object is lifted off the ground does not mean it was rigged properly. Take the time to have your rigging checked, then double-checked by your supervisor or a competent person.

#### **General Rigging Safety Requirements**

- **♣** Only qualified personnel are authorized to perform rigging and signalperson activities.
- 4 A Winger Pre-Lift Checklist MUST be utilized when using a crane to lift or set materials and/or equipment into place to document the pre-lift meeting.
- Always perform a pre-lift to ensure rigging is correct before proceeding with the lift.
- ♣ A Crane Personnel Platform MUST be used only as a last resort.
- Personnel who perform rigging activities MUST be familiar with standard hand signals for controlling and directing the crane operator. If the operator sees that the signal person does not know proper signal techniques—STOP the lift and get a qualified signal person.
- Communication is a critical part of the lift procedure—not only with the crane operator, but also with co-employees working in close proximity to the hoisting operation. Make sure everyone in the area is aware a lift is taking place.
- All areas must be barricaded with red danger tape to alert others in the area a lift is taking place.
- Have materials delivered as close to the work area as possible.
- **ALWAYS** inspect hoists, lifting equipment, cables, straps and rigging equipment before each use. Pay particular attention to load limits, labels, hooks that are stretched and mouse parts.
- 4 All slings **MUST** have permanently affixed and legible identification markings that indicate the recommended safe working load for the type(s) of hitch(es) used, the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one. The load capacity limits **SHALL** be stamped or affixed to all rigging components. If missing, remove from service. Defective equipment **SHALL** be removed from service and destroyed to prevent inadvertent reuse.
- Determine the weight of the load. DO NOT guess. NEVER exceed the designed load capacity, Working Load Limit—WLL, for any lifting device or rigging equipment.
- Rigging equipment not in use shall be removed from the immediate work area so as not to present a hazard to employees.
- DO NOT walk or stand under any suspended loads.
- DO NOT place your hands/fingers between a sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load.
- Keep all body parts away from the areas between the sling and the load and between the sling and the crane or hoist hook.
- Remain clear of loads about to be lifted and suspended. ALWAYS use tag lines unless they create a bigger hazard to control the load.
  - ALWAYS wear gloves when you handle a tagline
  - NEVER wrap any line around your arm or body as a way of stopping the load
  - o **NEVER** step into a loop in the tagline
  - NEVER position yourself anywhere between an immovable object and a load that is not resting completely on the ground
  - ALWAYS release the tagline if you must to prevent yourself from becoming entrapped or constricted.
- Employees are prohibited from riding on any lift, hook chain, or cable sling suspended from a crane or hoist.
- Keep suspended loads clear of all obstructions.
- Ensure that, in a chock hitch, the choke point is only on the sling body, NEVER on a splice or fitting
- DO NOT rest or drop load on chain.
- **DO NOT** pull a sling from under a load when the load is resting on the sling.
- DO NOT drag slings on the floor or over abrasive surfaces. Use softeners to protect from sharp surfaces. Wood, tire rubber, or other pliable materials may be suitable and used for padding.
- Ensure that slings are not constricted, bunched, or pinched by the load, hook, or any fitting.
- Eliminate all twists, knots or kinks before lifting. DO NOT shorten or lengthen a sling by knotting or twisting.
- Look NOT point load hooks. The load should be seated properly within the throat opening and centered in bowl of the hook.
- Balance the load to avoid undue stress on one leg of multi-leg slings.
- NEVER bounce, jerk or shock load a sling when lifting or lowering items. Remove slack by slowly applying the load to the chain.
- Avoid sudden starts and stops when moving loads.
- **DO NOT** use slings, eye bolts, shackles, or hooks that have been cut, welded, or brazed.
- Makeshift links or fasteners or other such attachments SHALL NOT be used.
- We use rope for a multitude of tasks, wire pulls, tag lines, tie downs, pulling up tools, and it would be suitable for smaller lighter loads for hoisting pipe and materials into a pipe rack or platform. In addition, we use multiple sizes of rope and rope made out of more than one material. **DO NOT** use manila rope for rigging.
- Install wire rope clips (cable clamps) properly. Use the correct size and number of clips.
- \$\textsquare\$\$ Store slings in a dry area out of direct sunlight, extreme temperatures, moisture, mechanical damage or corrosive environments. **DO NOT** leave them in the back of a pickup bed.
- **♣** DO NOT use rigging equipment (for example, rigging slings) for fall protection.
- NEVER install U-bolts on the live end of the wire rope. The live end is where the saddle goes, so remember, "NEVER saddle a dead horse".

Meeting Date:Supervisor:	_	Trainer: Location:		_
	Attendees: (Please print clearly)			
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# WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

### **RIGGING AND HOISTING PART 1 QUIZ**

1.	Anyone can be a rigger or signal person. It doesn't take special training to be qualified. True or False?				
2.	A Winger Pre-Lift Checklist MUST be utilized when using a crane to lift or set materials and/or equipment into place. True or False?				
3.	No one else in the area needs to know when we are performing a lift. True or False?				
4.	All areas must be barricaded with red danger tape to alert others a lift is taking place. True or False?				
5.	ALWAYS inspect hoists, lifting equipment, cables, straps and rigging equipment before each use. True or False?				
6.	I do not have to watch my body positioning around rigging tasks. True or False?				
7.	<ul> <li>DO NOT:</li> <li>A. Shorten or lengthen a sling by knotting or twisting.</li> <li>B. Point load hooks. The load should be seated properly within the throat opening and centered in bowl of the hook.</li> <li>C. Balance the load to avoid undue stress on one leg of multi-leg slings.</li> <li>D. Use slings, eye bolts, shackles, or hooks that have been cut, welded, or brazed.</li> <li>E. All of the above.</li> </ul>				
8.	The load capacity limits <b>SHALL</b> be stamped or affixed to all rigging components. If missing, remove from service. True or False?				
9.	Chain falls or come-along hooks that are stretched and missing a mouse, are ok to use? True or False?				
10.	You do not have to perform a pre-lift to ensure the rigging is correct. True or False?				
11.	<b>DO NOT</b> leave slings or rigging equipment in the back of a pickup bed exposed to weather. True or False?				
12.	"NEVER saddle a dead horse". True or False?				
13.	Rigging slings or cables can be used without softeners on sharp edges. True or False?				
14.	Rigging equipment cannot be used for fall protection. True or False?				
15.	DO NOT walk or stand under any suspended load. True or False?				
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Signatı	ure: Trained by Signature:				
Date:	Location:				