

Working with Cranes and Lifting Equipment

Principal Hazard Standard (Template)

<insert document number>

EHSQ Management Systems

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this standard is to minimise the risk of incidents, injuries, fatalities and equipment damage resulting from Lifting Operations.

2.0 SCOPE

This Principal Hazard Standard applies to all <Insert Company Name> controlled sites, its joint venture operations, employees, contractors and visitors and is subject to the requirements of other <Insert Company Name> HSE Standards and applicable health and safety legislation.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Competent Person	A person, who has, through a combination of training, education and experience, acquired the knowledge and skills to enable that person to perform a specified task correctly.
Crane	An appliance intended for raising or lowering a load and moving it horizontally and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Includes the supporting structure of the Crane and its foundations. ○ Does not include fork lifts earthmoving machinery, tractors, industrial robots, conveyors, building maintenance equipment, suspended scaffolds or lifts.
Critical Lift	Any lift that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exceeds a gross weight of 20 tonnes (including all lifting / rigging gear), or ○ Requires two or more Cranes, ○ All dual lifts regardless of the lifting method/device ○ Is a lift over any live or operational plant, which has not been isolated ○ A lift that exceeds 80% of the Cranes rated capacity in any given configuration, or ○ Requires personnel to work from a work basket while suspended from a crane, or ○ The item to be lifted requires exceptional care in handling because of size, weight, close-tolerance installation, high susceptibility to damage or other unusual factor, or ○ The item, although non-critical, requires exceptional care in handling because it is being lifted above a critical item, or ○ Requires the combination of chain blocks, come alongs, slings and chains to effect the lift