



SAFETY TAILGATE MEETING

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Company	Woodside Homes: Northern California	Project	Acacia		
Date	December 09, 2022	Time	7:30 AM	Conductor	Paul Chayka

CRANE SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION: There are many different types of cranes that can be used. For example, there are tower cranes, crawler cranes, vehicle mounted cranes, and others. While there are many safety regulations related to cranes, in this meeting we will consider some basic principles of working with and around cranes that can keep us safe. As a reminder, only certified individuals can operate a crane. In addition, only use qualified signal persons and riggers.

Group Discussion: Have you ever seen an incident involving a crane? What happened?

In our meeting, we will discuss:

(1) FATALITIES TO LEARN FROM

(2) THE THREE BIGGEST HAZARDS

(3) WORKING AROUND THEM

FATALITIES TO LEARN FROM

Fatality 1: While lifting a large caisson with a crane, a shackle snapped causing it to fly approximately 30' away and strike an employee in the head. The employee was instantly killed. The shackle was not rated for the load being lifted.

Group Discussion: In addition, to using properly rated shackles, what can we learn from this?

Fatality 2: While using wire rope to lift steel beams (rope wrapped around the beams, the beams broke through and fell nearly 100' down crushing an employee below.

Group Discussion: What can we learn from this?

THE THREE BIGGEST HAZARDS

1. **COLLAPSE:** It is a frightening sight when a crane collapses. It will damage property and can crush anyone in its way. When required maintenance and inspections are not performed, or the crane's capacity is exceeded, the crane can fail and collapse.
2. **FALLING OBJECTS:** When qualified riggers and proper rigging techniques are not used, rigging equipment is not rated for the load, or the equipment is not inspected, the load can fall. This highlights that no one should be in the swing and fall area of a crane and its load.
3. **CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL LINES:** Every site should be evaluated for power lines. The best scenario is to de-energize the lines and follow LO/TO procedures. At least 10' clearance must be kept from live lines up to 50kv. If above 50kv, consult OSHA for the minimum distance. Always review the manufacturer's recommendations.

Group Discussion: What other hazards can you think of?

WORKING AROUND THEM

Before any crane lift, a safety meeting should be held with all personnel involved with the lift. In addition, any others who could be affected by the lift should be informed of the lift. In addition:

- Ensure that the site has been evaluated for hazards and there is a safe location for crane set up.
- Ensure there is a lifting plan in place and all personnel are trained on it. Assign responsibilities and ensure all selected personnel are qualified (Example: Who will operate, rig, signal, land the load?)
- Call off the lift if anything is unsafe, including the weather.
- Delineate the crane, lift and swing area. Keep the area clear of personnel!

Attendees Names

Paul Chayka

Attendees Signatures

N/A

NOTES

null

CONDUCTOR SIGNATURE

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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