

Lifting operations safety



Falling objects have the potential to cause serious injury to workers and members of the public.

There have been numerous incidents recently at Australian workplaces involving cranes and lifting equipment.

The cause of these incidents can be broken into five broad categories:

- failure due to incorrect slinging and rigging techniques
- loose objects falling from loads being lifted
- loads colliding with adjacent structures or plant causing items to dislodge and fall
- cranes not being used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- incorrect crane selection and siting.

What you need to know

During planning of any lifting operations

You must ensure the following mitigating measures are in place:

- A Safe Works Planning Meeting has been conducted with Perth Airport, the contractor and the sub-contractors carrying out the works.
- If required, a valid Crane Operations permit has been issued by Perth Airport.
- Persons wishing to undertake activities that will result in an intrusion into Perth Airport's protected airspace are required to apply to Perth Airport for approval via Perth Airport "Protected Airspace Assessment Tool" (PAAT).
- BYDA drawings and PAPLs GIS drawings are available at the setup location and a review of under ground service has been completed.
- A Lift Plan/Study must be completed for all Crane Operations which may impact on Perth Airport Infrastructure, Services, Operations or Personnel.
- Ensure the right capacity crane is selected to prevent overturning and at all times focus on the heaviest loads and maximum lift radius.
- Before work begins, design the workplace layout to locate storage and delivery areas away from structures so that loads can be lifted free of obstructions.
- If lifting in public areas, ensure suitable traffic management is planned for and on site day of lift.
- Selecting the right equipment, ensuring chains have sufficient WLL, and when lifting with synthetic slings, using sling protection (NOTE: Soft Slings are prohibited at Perth Airport and must only be used when approved by Perth Airport.)
- No pick and carry activities are permitted on Terminal forecourts where the crash radius extends outside the site boundary.
- No crane is permitted to be utilised for any operation unless a current Crane Safe Certificate (i.e. green sticker) is visible and the crane has been inspected in the previous 12 months.





Before carrying out any lifting operations

You must ensure the following mitigating measures are in place:

- Works must be adequately supervised,
- Dogger/Rigger and Crane operator should be trained and verified to perform tasks and it is vital the crane is rigged to the manufacturer's instructions.
- The works area must be securely barricaded with hard barricading to stop unauthorised access from members of the public and to protect against falling objects.
- Ensure that the dogger or rigger has clear sight of the load and can direct the crane operator as needed.
- Inspect and remove all loose items from loads prior to lifting.
- Cover bins and lifting boxes and don't rely on plastic wrap or similar methods to retain objects lifted in bulk
- A tag line must be attached to every load lifted.



Whilst lifting objects

You must ensure the following mitigating measures are in place and adhered to:

- Loads must not be lifted or swung over persons or occupied buildings at any time.
- Where the exclusion zone crosses a public footpath or roadway that needs to be closed, people should be safely directed to an alternative marked route. Lane closures must form part of a Traffic Management Plan.
- The operator must not leave the crane controls whilst a load is suspended or the crane is running.
- In the event of equipment malfunction, all lifting operations must cease and it must be reported to the Permit Issuer.