

Key Message Poster

Load Handling



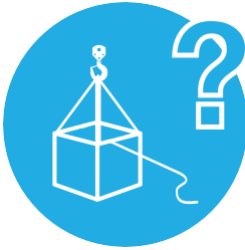
ALIGN Life Saving Rule:
Never work or stand under a suspended load.

RISK ASSESS LOAD HANDLING

Consider if the load:



Is affected by wind direction

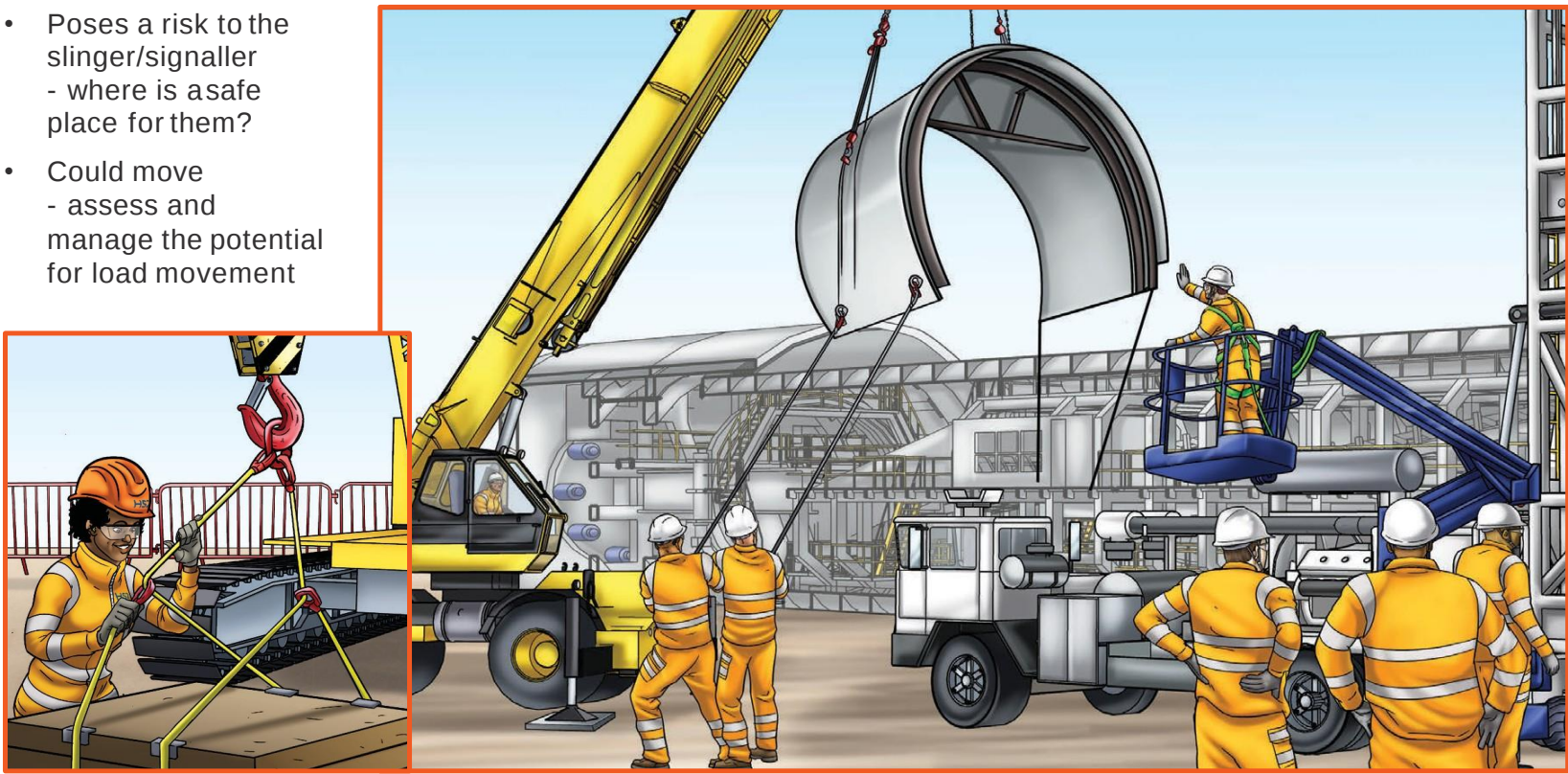


Needs a push/pull stick or tagline, including the number and positioning of taglines



Needs direct, hands-on control

- Poses a risk to the slinger/signaller - where is a safe place for them?
- Could move - assess and manage the potential for load movement



Be alert for unexpected load movement:

Loads are more likely to move or settle at the start of the lifting operation.

Remember **SLAM** - Stop, Look, Assess, Manage.



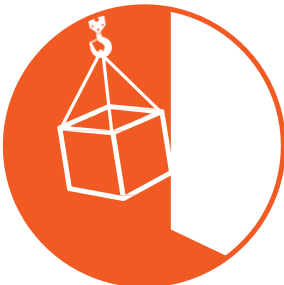
Why do loads move unexpectedly?



Hook not over the center of gravity.



Equipment/boom deflection.



Loads obstructed or snagging.



Bale arm of a tipping skip.



Turning loads upright.



Fluid loads (e.g. water tanks, diesel bowisers).



Loads with a round base (e.g. concrete skip).



Poor communication between operator and slinger.



Dynamic factors (e.g. crane slews, hoists, faster than expected, and unexpected weather conditions).

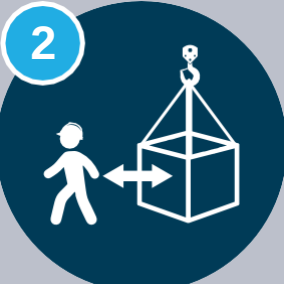
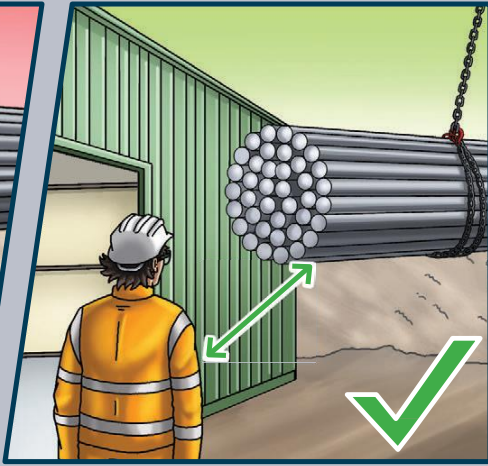


Loads pulled together (e.g. rebar, scaffold tubes).

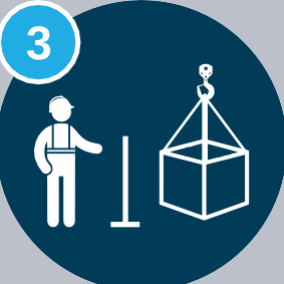
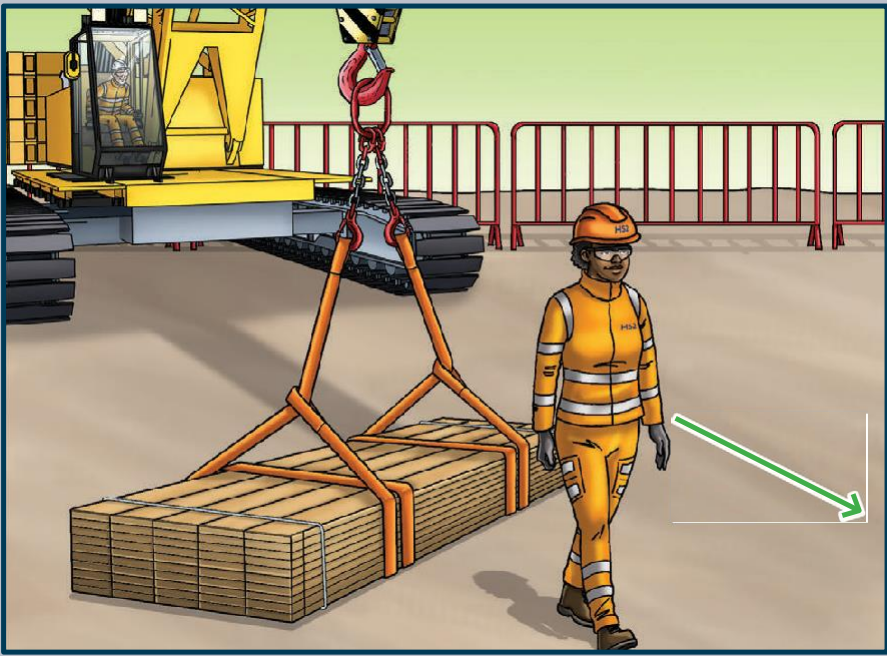
REMEMBER: HANDS OFF. STEP AWAY. SAFE SPACE.



After the load is attached and before the load is picked up, take your **HANDS OFF** the load before it is moved.



STEP AWAY until the load is freely suspended, steady and stable.



Stand in a **SAFE SPACE** (as agreed with the lift supervisor after a Point of Work Risk Assessment) while the load is being picked up.

