

Tool Box Meeting Working Around Cranes



The photo above shows a crew assembling a lattice boom crane using a hydraulic crane to lift the boom sections. Every year many workers are injured or killed working around cranes. To help reduce accidents, crane operators should be certified and riggers and signal persons should be qualified for the tasks they are performing. Review this photo with your crew and discuss the hazards noted. In the section below list the hazards and the controls that may help reduce or eliminate them.

Complete your company information at the bottom of this page and have your crew sign-in on page 2. Additional safety rules and regulations can be found in 29 CFR 1926.

Hazards noted, possible exposures	Suggested controls or actions
Company name	Project name
Supervisor name	Date

Tool Box Meeting Working Around Cranes Discussion points for supervisor

Hazards noted, possible exposures		Suggested controls or actions
Crane tipping over due to poor ground conditions or inadequate blocking and cribbing.	-	A responsible party must verify that the ground on which the crane will sit will be able to carry the loads without failure. Blocking and cribbing should be used to distribute the loads on the outriggers.
Workers being shocked or electrocuted when the crane makes accidental contact with overhead power lines.		The crane, load line, and load must maintain the proper clearance distance from live overhead power lines as required in Subpart CC.
Workers being crushed between the crane superstructure and a fixed object.	-	A no-access perimeter must be established around the crane before hoisting operations begin.
Workers injured or killed by falling loads.	-	Only qualified riggers should be allowed to rig loads and be in the fall zone.
Dropping load due to two-blocking.		Cranes should be equipped with anti-two-blocking devices.
Attendee Sign In		

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