



Crane, Lifting & Rigging

BEST PRACTICES

NEVER GAMBLE WITH YOUR SAFETY!



DO NOT BE A RISK TAKER HAVE A SAFETY PLAN

Good crane operation and rigging requires having a plan. Below are some “best practices” for safe Lifting and Rigging



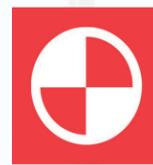
Operators must be determined by their company to be competent, and in some cases certified, to perform the lift.



The sling angle must be taken into account (60°, 45°, 30°). Always check your rigging chart.



Rigging hardware that will be used must be inspected and free of deformation, cracks, excessive nicks, etc.



Center of Gravity (COG) must be determined and accounted for. Always do a test lift.



Slings that will be used must be inspected and free of tears, cuts, nicks, abrasion, etc.



Know your proximity to the load. Where are you standing when the load is suspended? **Never** stand under a load or in close proximity.



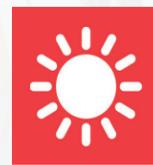
Choose the right hardware and slings for the application based on the rating and working load limit (WLL).



Sling protection must be used on all types of slings. Use pads, guards and sleeves to protect against cutting and abrasion.



The total load weight needs to be known prior to the lift. Make sure to include below-the-hook devices (lifting beams, spreader bars, etc.).



Environmental conditions (extreme temperatures, wind, moisture, etc.) must be taken into account before lifting the load.



A rigger must decide the best hitch for the task at hand. The goal is to have proper support and connection to the load.



Every item used to make a lift must have all the correct identification (manufacturer's name, working load limit, serial number, etc.)



The load must be structurally sound and free of obstructions in order to be lifted.



Should you have questions or concerns about the Lifting or Rigging please contact EH&S (412) 624-9505 or safety@pitt.edu



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