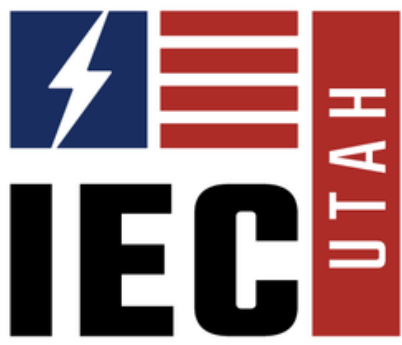
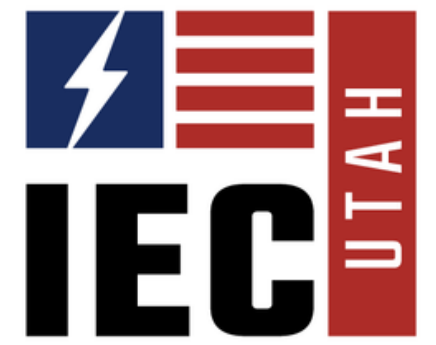




RIGGING

WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Company Name	Job Name	Date
_____	_____	_____

Rigging requires knowledge, skill, and constant attention to detail. Everyone who has worked around rigging operations understands that a single mistake or moment of inattention can result in serious injury to themselves or a coworker, as well as significant damage to materials and equipment. Most rigging accidents can be traced back to four common errors: using defective or unsound equipment, misusing equipment that is otherwise in good condition, lifting with insecure slings or connections, and allowing a load to move in an uncontrolled manner. To help prevent these incidents, every worker involved in a lift should consider four important questions before beginning the operation: Is the equipment sound? Is the equipment being used properly? Are all slings and connections tight and secure? Will the load be controlled throughout the lift?

The first question to consider is whether the equipment is sound. All rigging equipment should be carefully inspected before use to ensure it is in safe working condition. Cables should be checked for worn, broken, or damaged wires. Fabric slings and straps should be examined for fraying, cuts, or other signs of wear that could compromise their strength. Hooks often reveal weakness by opening up or becoming deformed, while shackles and pins may show excessive wear through bending or a noticeable reduction in the diameter of the metal. Equipment that shows signs of damage or excessive wear should be removed from service and not used for lifting operations.

The second question is whether the equipment is being used properly. One of the most common rigging mistakes is overloading equipment, particularly during heavy lifts. Before any lift is made, workers should verify the safe working load of the equipment being used. If there is any uncertainty regarding load capacity, the supervisor or rigging supervisor should be consulted. It is also essential to determine the weight of the load before attempting to lift it. If the weight exceeds the rated capacity of the equipment, the lift should not proceed. Using rigging equipment within its intended limits is a critical part of maintaining a safe work environment.

The third question focuses on whether all slings and connections are tight and secure. Before the load is lifted, any slack in the slings should be removed to ensure the load is properly supported. Workers should also be alert for sharp or jagged edges that could damage slings during the lift. All attachment points, hooks, shackles, and other connections should be carefully inspected and double-checked to ensure they are properly secured. Taking the time to verify that all rigging components are tight and correctly connected can help prevent load shifts and equipment failures.

The final question is whether the load will remain under control throughout the lift. Loads can become unstable as soon as they clear the ground and are free to swing or shift. Whenever possible, lateral or side pulls should be avoided because they can place unexpected stresses on rigging equipment and create hazardous load movement. Before beginning the lift, workers should determine whether a tagline is needed to help guide and control the load. Taglines are particularly useful when overhead or side clearances are limited. Weather conditions should also be considered, as wind can create significant control problems, especially when sudden gusts occur. If wind is expected to affect the lift, appropriate precautions should be taken in advance. In addition, workers should keep their hands clear of loads that may settle, shift, or swing unexpectedly to avoid pinch-point injuries. Safe rigging depends on thorough planning, proper equipment inspection, secure connections, and maintaining control of the load from start to finish. By consistently asking these four questions before every lift—Is the equipment sound? Is the equipment being used properly? Are all slings and connections tight and secure? Will the load be controlled?—workers can significantly reduce the risk of injuries, equipment damage, and costly incidents on the job site.

SAFETY REMINDER: During a lift, the cables are under great strain. If one breaks, it may whip violently and be as lethal as the falling load — stay clear!

Special Topics For Your Project: _____

Reviewed MSDS # _____ Subject: _____

Meeting Attended By: _____

Supervisor's
Signature _____

These instructions do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations.