

HASLIN

Manage Mobile Cranes & Lifting Operation Procedure

SEQ-PR-077

Document Revision Control

Rev:	Date:	Description:
2	14/11/2016	Update to Haslin's new branding
3	23/6/17	Updated Lifting Equipment and Inspection
4	8/9/17	Clarifying methodology and use of form 068
5	12/9/17	Updated Frequency Table and Section 14 Lifting Clutches
6	16/10/18	Overhead Powerlines Permit
7	8/6/22	Definition of Routine, Non-Routine Lifts
8	20/07/2023	Workboxes, Crane inspection, training
9	01/10/2025	Periodic Review
10	01/07/2026	Aligning terminology, adding Prohibited lifts and use of telehandlers





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1. Purpose

This procedure describes how to identify, assess and control risks associated with mobile cranes and lifting operations.

Elimination of the risk must be sought in the first instance, but if not reasonably practicable to eliminate, all effort must be made to minimize the risk. Good practice and correct lifting methods can move large objects efficiently, safely and reduce manual handling operations. Incorrect lifting methods however, can lead to major accidents and fatalities. The process of carrying out correct and safe lifting operations involves a range of requirements, which must be considered during the planning of any lifting operation.

2. Definitions

Lift Study - A Lift Study is a detailed engineering assessment prepared for complex or high-risk lifts. It documents the crane configuration, rigging arrangement, ground bearing pressures, lifting sequence and engineering controls required to safely complete the lift.

Lift Plan - A lift plan encompasses risk assessments, method statements and other relevant information such as drawings, schedules and photographs. It is a site-specific document outlining everyone's roles in the lifting operation to ensure a lift is carried out successfully.

Routine Lift - A lift can be categorised as a routine lift if it is repetitive in nature and involves loads that are similar in shape, size and weight, i.e., multiple lifts of similar items. The underlying principle is that the risks involved in a routine lift are already known and mitigated.

Non-Routine Lift - A non-routine lift refers to lifting operation that is complex, carried out for the first time or lifting close to the lifting capacity of the crane. For example, a tandem "tilt-up" operation (i.e., lifting using two or more cranes to tilt a long structure from horizontal position to vertical) is a complex non-routine lift. It will require a detailed risk assessment and engineering method before the lift is carried out.

Work-Box - a personnel carrying device designed to be suspended from a crane to provide a working area for a person elevated by and working from the device

Non-Slewing Crane - A crane or crane-like plant (including certain telehandlers) where the boom or load does not rotate independently of the chassis during lifting operations.

3. Procedure

3.1. Identify and Assess Work Conditions and Tasks

Identify all work activities involving mobile cranes or lifting operations planned for the project or task.

This includes consideration of:

- The type of lift to be undertaken
- The load characteristics (weight, size, shape, centre of gravity)
- The lifting plant to be used
- The work environment, including ground conditions, surrounding structures, services, and access constraints

Assess the risks associated with the lifting activities in accordance with the SEQ-PR-001 Risk Management Procedure.

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Where hazards cannot be eliminated, risks must be reduced so far as is reasonably practicable using the hierarchy of controls.

3.2. Identify Training and Competency Requirements

Confirm that all personnel involved in lifting operations are trained, competent, and authorised to perform their role.

This includes ensuring:

- Crane operators hold the relevant high-risk work licence
- Doggers and riggers are appropriately licensed and competent
- Supervisors and planners involved in lift planning are competent to assess and manage lifting risks
- Verification of Competency (VOC) requirements are met where applicable

Training and competency requirements must be identified in accordance with:

- AS 2550.1 – Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use
- Safe Work Australia – General Guide for Cranes
- Haslin training and competency requirements

3.2.1. When is a Dogger Required?

A licensed dogger must be used where judgement is required to:

- Select the slinging method.
- Select the lifting gear.
- Inspect lifting gear for suitability.
- Direct the crane or lifting plant where the load is not continuously visible to the operator.
- Supervise dogging activities undertaken as part of HRW licence training.

A licensed dogger **may not be required** where **all** of the following apply:

- The lifting method has been predetermined by a competent person.
- Lifting points are predetermined and, where appropriate, marked on the load.
- Appropriate lifting gear has been predetermined.
- The lifting gear has been regularly inspected by a competent person.
- Documented safe lifting procedures are available.
- Workers have been trained and assessed as competent in those procedures.
- The operator maintains continuous sight of the load throughout the lift.

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Table 1 Conditions when a dogger is or is not required

Activity		A dogger is required	Dogger is not required if ALL the conditions below are met.
Slinging a load	Selecting the slinging method	Judgement is required.	No judgement required because the: ■ selection of the slinging method is pre-determined by a competent person², and ■ lifting points are pre-determined by a competent person and marked on the load where appropriate.
	Selecting the lifting gear	Judgement is required.	No judgement required because the: ■ weight of the load—or load within a weight range—is pre-determined by a competent person e.g. may be marked on the load, and ■ selection of the lifting gear is pre-determined by a competent person.
	Inspecting the lifting gear	Judgement is required.	No judgement required because the condition of the lifting gear is regularly inspected by a competent person.
Safe work lifting procedures incorporating: ■ selecting the slinging method and lifting gear, and ■ inspecting the lifting gear.		Judgement is required because there are no safe work lifting procedures.	No judgement required because the: ■ safe work lifting procedures³ have been documented and signed off by a competent person, and ■ all workers involved have been trained and demonstrated competency in the safe work lifting procedures.
Directing the plant operator - load is in or out of view of the plant operator.		Directing required because the load is out of the plant operator's view during the lift.	No directing required because the load is in view of the plant operator at all times during the lift.
Training - as part of the Dogging Unit of Competency for a HRW licence.		A dogger is required to supervise training.	

² A competent person includes a dogger, rigger or an engineer experienced in designing safe work lifting procedures.

³ Further information on documenting safe work lifting procedures is in the [General guide for cranes](#).

Note: This table is reproduced from the *Safe Work Australia General Guide for Cranes* and should be read in conjunction with the Work Health and Safety Regulation and the applicable high risk work licensing requirements.

3.3. Identify Controls

Identify and confirm the control measures required to manage the risks associated with the lifting operation.

Where applicable:

- Controls identified in the Project Risk Register must be reviewed and applied
- If existing controls are not suitable for the task, additional controls must be identified
- Controls must align with AS 2550.1 – Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use

Where nominated controls cannot be implemented as planned, the Project Engineer must be advised so that alternative controls can be developed and approved prior to works commencing.

3.4. Include Controls in Work Methods Statement

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Ensure all identified controls are documented and implemented through the relevant work documentation.

This includes:

- Identifying job steps associated with the lifting operation
- Identifying hazards and risks for each step
- Clearly defining control measures to manage those risks
- Including all required training, licensing, and competency requirements

Controls must be documented in the:

- Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)
- Lift Plan and/or Lift Study where required

The crane crew (including crane operator, dogger, and rigger) must be consulted during the development of the SWMS to ensure the lifting method is practical, understood, and achievable.

Refer to SEQ-PR-001 Risk Management Procedure, Section 6.14 for further guidance on Safe Work Method Statements.

3.4.1. Identify Lift Assessment Requirements

Identify the lift category and apply the required assessment requirement.

Lift Category	Assessment Requirement		
Load Details	Lift Study	Lift Plan	SWMS only
Routine Lifts			Yes
Non-Routine Lifts		Yes	
Gross load between 15t–50t & under 90% crane capacity -		Yes	
Gross load below 15t or using Hiab truck–			Yes
Crane Set-up			
Crane on a suspended platform or over critical infrastructure or services	Yes		
Crane track or outrigger pad/s close to embankment or excavation ¹	Yes		
Special lift devices (e.g., bespoke gantry systems, climbing jacks, strand jacks, derricks)	Yes		
Land based cranes on barges ²	Yes		
Crane on unproven or reclaimed ground		Yes	
Crane on firm assessed ground ³			Yes
Crane Exclusion Zones			Yes
Crane Operation			
Lifting with single crane and two winches	Yes		

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More than two cranes	Yes		
Where any part of the Crane/load could encroach overhead powerline safe approach distance	Yes		
Two crane lifts involving complex manoeuvre and / or pass out operations	Yes		
Simple two crane lifts (e.g. lift and lower)		Yes	
Complex manoeuvres (single crane)		Yes	
Congested areas		Yes	
Standard Crane Set-up			Yes

Rigging and Loading			
Custom designed / bespoke rigging	Yes		
Workboxes	Yes		
Precast Tilt up Panels	Yes		
Complex Rigging	Yes		
Pre-Cast elements (excluding tilt up)		Yes	
Load Details	Lift Study	Lift Plan	SW MS only
Demolition (including pile removal) ⁴		Yes	
Loads with no engineered lift points or lifting method is difficult to sling		Yes	
Loads with OEM approved lift points or slinging method			Yes
Simple rigging arrangements (including spreader bars and lifting beams)			Yes
Telehandler used for lifting			
Telehandlers fitted with jib, hook, or fork-mounted lifting attachments and used to lift suspended loads are to be treated as non-slewing cranes for the purpose of lift planning, risk assessment, and control selection.			
Telehandler used with jib, hook, or fork-mounted lifting point to lift a suspended load			Yes
Telehandler lifting a suspended load below 15T, within manufacturer's rated capacity, repetitive task, stable ground			Yes
Telehandler lifting loads with no engineered lifting points or difficult slinging		Yes	
Telehandler lifting loads requiring wrapping, bundling, or containment to prevent shifting or falling objects			Yes
Telehandler travelling with a suspended load (only where manufacturer permits)			Yes
Excavators used for lifting			
Excavators used for lifting must only be used where the manufacturer has approved lifting operations, the excavator is fitted with a certified lifting point, and the load is within the manufacturer's rated lifting capacity.			
Excavator lifting a suspended load below 10 t, using OEM lifting point, repetitive task, stable ground, within manufacturer's rated lifting capacity			Yes
Excavator lifting loads requiring complex slinging, no engineered lifting points, irregular loads or difficult load control		Yes	
Excavator lifting precast elements, trench shields, pipes, manholes or similar loads requiring detailed lift planning		Yes	
Excavator lifting adjacent to excavations, embankments, overhead services or within congested work areas		Yes	
Excavator undertaking engineered lifting activities exceeding 10 t, multiple excavators, custom lifting attachments, complex lifting sequences or where engineering assessment is required	Yes		
Prohibited Lifts			

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Haslin Constructions does not permit the following lifting operations under any circumstances. These prohibitions are in place to reduce the risk of catastrophic failure and ensure compliance with relevant WHS legislation and Codes of Practice.

- Lifts exceeding 90% of the crane's rated capacity (load chart)
- Unplanned or ad hoc tandem lifts or multi-crane lifts (any lift involving more than one crane must be formally engineered and pre-approved)
- Superlifts or lifts requiring superlift (luffing jib, fly jib, or counterweight enhancements) configuration not engineered and pre-approved
- Lifting within the prescribed Safe Approach Distance of energised electrical services unless authorised and controlled in accordance with the relevant Network Operator requirements
- Out-of-chart lifts, including any lifts outside of the crane's specified load radius, configuration, or rated lifting capacity
- Lifting with uncertified, damaged, or uninspected lifting equipment or gear
- Lifts where the load weight is unknown or cannot be verified
- Blind lifts without an approved communication system, competent dogger (where required), and documented control measures.
- Using excavator buckets, teeth or non-approved attachment points as lifting points unless specifically designed and approved by the manufacturer or a suitably qualified engineer.

3.4.2. Ground Conditions and Surrounding Area

1. Minimum clearances between closest edge crane support and Zone of influence:
 - For compact ground, Equipment and materials must be at least 1 metre away from edge of zone of influence
 - Non compacted, loose or backfilled ground = twice the depth of the excavation (2:1 rule).
2. Where land-based cranes are to be used on barges the crane must be de-rated accordingly and barge checked by Naval Architect for suitability. Dynamic Amplification Factors are to be applied to the gross lifted load in accordance with marine lifting standards. Alternatively, a Naval Architect may be engaged to determine accurate dynamic amplification factors based on specific conditions.

Assessment of ground conditions for routine lifts is to be completed by the work crew prior to lifting. For non-routine lifts — or where crane size or ground loading may present additional risk — ground conditions shall be assessed by a competent person. A geotechnical engineer shall be engaged where crane loading, excavation proximity or ground conditions require specialist assessment.

Compile following documentation and certificates:

- SWMS
- Permit to work (Working at Heights Only e.g. man basket)
- Overhead Powerlines Permit
- Risk assessment
- High Risk Work License for:
 - Crane operator or
 - Rigger/Dogger.
- Lift Plan (plans must clearly record load details, crane details, lifting gears details, type of crane/machine used lifting methods and calculations, maximum outrigger load for specified configuration) Use SEQ-FM-068 Crane Lift Plan or crane contractor template.
- Lift Study where required as indicated in table 3.4.1 will include Lift Plan and additional information (details of the crane configuration, load and rigging components, rigging study, ground condition, weather condition, written operational sequence, signalling requirements, site obstructions, drawings, have to be approved by competent person)

Refer to AS 2550.1 Crane, hoist and winches - Safe use and Safe Work Australia General Guide for Cranes.

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3.5. Telehandlers Used as Non-Slewing Cranes

Telehandlers may be used as a non-slewing crane only where permitted by the manufacturer and where the equipment is fitted with approved lifting attachments (e.g. jib, hook, or fork-mounted lifting point).

When a telehandler is used for lifting suspended loads:

- The telehandler must be rated for crane duties and operated strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's load charts for lifting attachments
- Lifting activities must comply with AS 2550.1 – Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use, where applicable
- The load must not exceed rated capacity at the applicable radius and boom configuration
- The operator must hold the appropriate high-risk work licence where required by legislation. Where a HRWL is not required, the operator must be trained, competent and verified as competent (VOC).
- A licensed dogger or rigger must be used where required to sling or direct the load (see Table 1)
- Travelling with a suspended load is prohibited, unless explicitly permitted by the manufacturer and addressed in the lift plan
- Telehandlers must not be used for slewing or side-loading operations

Telehandler lifting activities must be categorised as routine or non-routine lifts in accordance with Section 3.4.1 and included in:

- SWMS
- Lift Plan (where required)
- Pre-start briefings

3.6. Loading and Unloading Activities

Loading and unloading activities involving cranes, telehandlers, HIABs, or other lifting plant are classified as **lifting operations** and must be planned and controlled accordingly.

Controls must include, as a minimum:

- Defined loading/unloading zones with exclusion areas established
- Stable, level ground verified prior to lifting
- Verification of load weight, centre of gravity, and lifting points
- Use of appropriate lifting gear selected for the load type and configuration
- Clear communication between operator, dogger, and spotter
- No persons permitted beneath suspended loads at any time

Routine loading/unloading activities may be conducted under a SWMS only, provided:

- The load is known and consistent
- The lifting method is repetitive and well controlled
- Environmental and ground conditions remain unchanged
- When accessing truck trays, trailers, flatbeds or similar elevated work surfaces during unloading activities, adequate edge protection shall be provided and maintained to manage the risk of falls.

Non-routine loading/unloading activities must be supported by a **Lift Plan and/or Lift Study**, as required under Section 3.4.1

3.7. Wrapping, Securing and Load Stability

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Where there is a risk of **load** movement, loss of components, shifting, or falling objects, loads must be appropriately wrapped, strapped, or otherwise secured prior to lifting.

This includes (but is not limited to):

- Palletised materials
- Loose items or bundled components
- Pipework, formwork, reinforcement, or fabricated items
- Loads with multiple parts or irregular shapes

Requirements:

- Wrapping or securing methods must be fit for purpose and compatible with the lifting method
- Shrink wrap, strapping, banding, or containment devices must not be relied upon as lifting gear, unless designed for that purpose
- Load stability must be verified before lifting commences
- Where wrapping is not practicable, an alternative engineered lifting solution must be implemented

This control must be identified in:

- SWMS
- Lift Plans (where applicable)
- Pre-start and lift briefings

3.8. Crane Lifted Work Boxes

Plant that is specifically designed to lift and support people must be used wherever possible to access elevated work areas. This includes equipment such as scaffolding and elevating work platforms (EWPs).

A crane-lifted work box may only be used where it is not reasonably practicable to use purpose-designed access equipment, and only for minor, short-duration work. A risk assessment must confirm that using a work box is safer than all other available options, and that the landing area is structurally adequate and clear.

In these circumstances, a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) and Lift Study must be developed and implemented, and SEQ-FM-042 Crane Workbox Permit must be completed before work starts.

An Emergency Rescue Plan must also be completed and attached to the SEQ-FM-042 Crane Workbox Permit prior to commencing work.

A crane workbox permit is not required where a crane first aid box is used during an emergency rescue.

3.8.1. Work Box Requirements

Crane-lifted work boxes must be design registered with the regulator and inspected by an engineer at least annually.

Crane-lifted work boxes must:

1. Clearly display the working load limit (WLL), tare mass, and design registration number (e.g. on a data plate).
2. Have sides at least 1 metre high.
3. Be fitted with approved fall-arrest anchorage points.
4. Be correctly tagged and in current inspection.
5. Be supplied with dedicated lifting slings, attached using hammerlocks or moused shackles.
6. Have suspension slings with a minimum safety factor of:
7. 8:1 for chains, and

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8. 10:1 for wire rope.
9. Where fitted, have inward-opening, self-closing doors with a latch to prevent accidental opening.
10. Where first aid boxes are provided, have outward-opening doors for easy access, fitted with self-closing automatic latches.

3.8.2. Crane Requirement

Where a crane is used to lift a work box, the crane must:

1. Where practicable, be fitted with a secondary back-up system to prevent the load from falling if the primary lifting system fails.
2. Have a minimum rated capacity of at least twice the total weight of the work box and its contents at the maximum working radius, and not less than 1,000 kg.
3. Be fitted with an upper hoist limit (anti-two block) that prevents damage to the crane or lifting gear.
4. Have constant-pressure controls so crane movement stops immediately when the operator releases the controls.

If the crane is fitted with a free-fall function, it must be positively locked out when lifting a work box.

Where the crane has a brake acting directly on the drum, the hoisting system must be tested by hoisting and holding a load that is:

- Equal to the line pull of the hoist winch, or
- At least twice the maximum hoisted load.

If the crane is used to lift other loads, this test must be repeated before the work box is lifted again.

During work box operations, the line pull of the hoist winch must not exceed the load used during testing.

3.8.3. Using crane Lifted work Boxes

Crane-lifted work boxes do **not** provide the same level of safety as purpose-designed access systems such as scaffolding or elevating work platforms, and must only be used as a last resort.

Where a crane-lifted work box is used, it provides a higher level of safety than relying on fall-arrest systems alone, provided the following controls are in place.

To ensure the safety of workers in a crane-lifted work box:

- The work box must be securely attached to the crane.
- All workers must wear full-body fall-arrest harnesses at all times.
- Harnesses must be attached to approved anchorage points in the work box or to the main sling ring above head height.
- Only a licensed dogger or rigger positioned in the work box may give directions to the crane operator.
- The crane must not travel while the work box is suspended.
- Workers must remain substantially inside the work box while it is lifted or suspended.
- Emergency retrieval arrangements must be established before lifting so workers can be safely recovered in the event of crane failure.

3.9. Lifting Equipment

All lifting equipment shall comply with following frequency inspection Table 1:

Table 1:

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Item	Frequency	Record	Responsibility	Standard / Guideline
Lifting Devices Slings, Chains, Hooks, Shackles, Clutches Wire Ropes	Slings, Chains, Hooks, Clutches and Shackles before each use, inspection for wear, nicks, twisting and tears. If sever wear, tag missing and SWL or WLL is not visible discard, or tag out to repair. Chains Slings refer to Table 2 of this Procedure for tagging frequency & Appendix A and B a) After manufacture. b) When damaged and when load bearing components have been replaced. c) When it is missing its tag. Lifting Clutches tested and identifiable tag every 12 months	Contractors Lifting Gear Register, Lifting Register SEQ- FM-027	Plant operator, Suitably qualified person, Competent person, Sub Contractor, WHS Rep, HSEQ Manager, Site Manager, Project Manager	AS 2741 Appendix B, AS 1353 Section 9, AS 4990 Section 16.2, AS 2321 section B9, AS 3775.2 Section 9 & Appendix C Work Cover Dogman Guide Part 2 Lifting Gear, AS 4497.2 AS 3850.1:2015 Section C2.6

Table 2:

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AS 3775.2:2014

APPENDIX C
PERIODIC INSPECTION GUIDE FOR ALLOY CHAIN SLINGS—T(80) OR
V(100)
(Informative)

Number of lift cycles per week	Inspection monthly	Inspection 3 monthly	Inspection 6 monthly	Inspection 12 monthly
1 to 5	—	—	—	Yes
6 to 25	—	—	Yes	—
26 to 200	—	Yes	—	—
201 plus	Yes	—	—	—

NOTE: The above is a guide and the inspection schedule has to be determined by the end user based on the duty cycle (of M3 as specified in AS 1418.1) and the environmental conditions of use.

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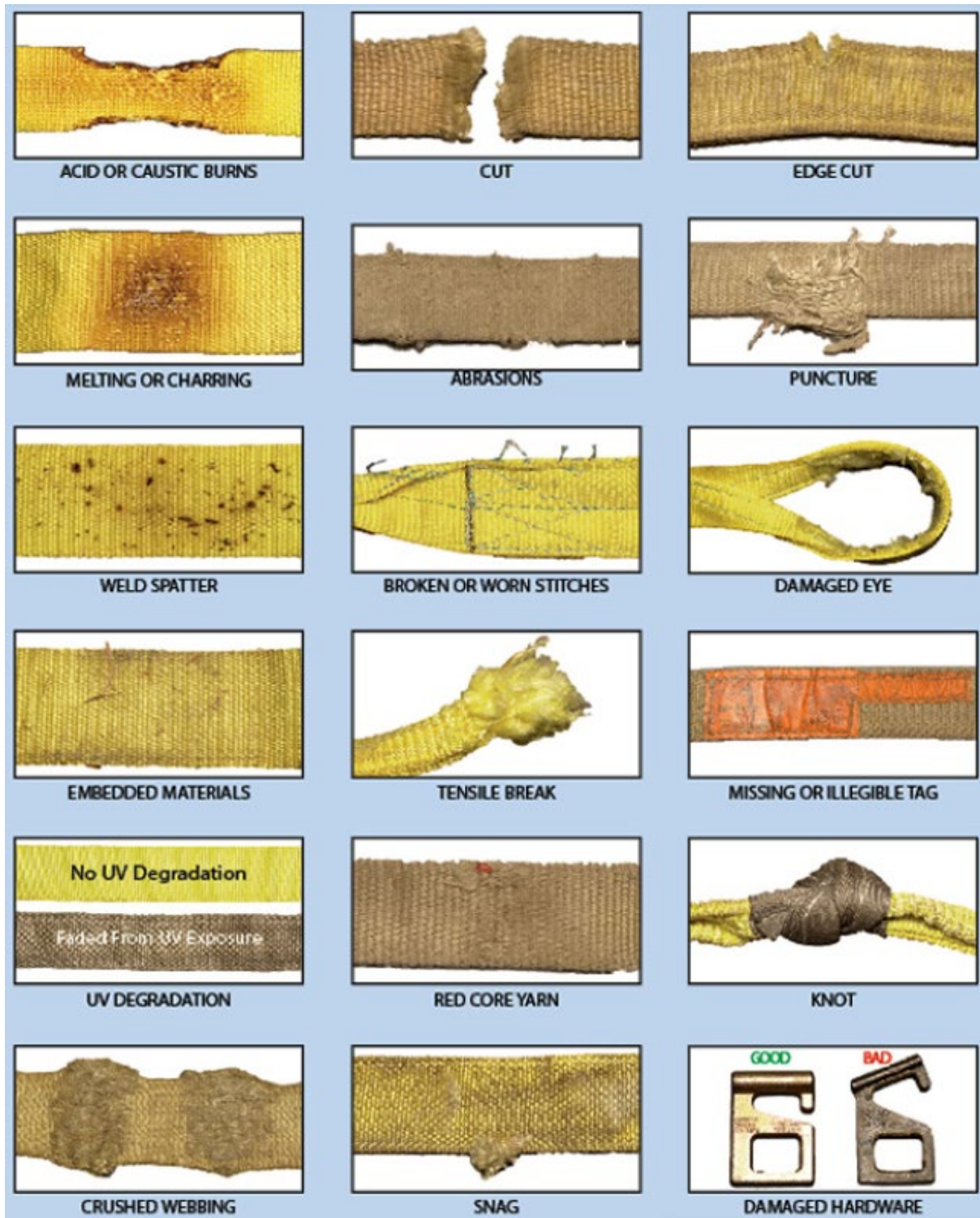
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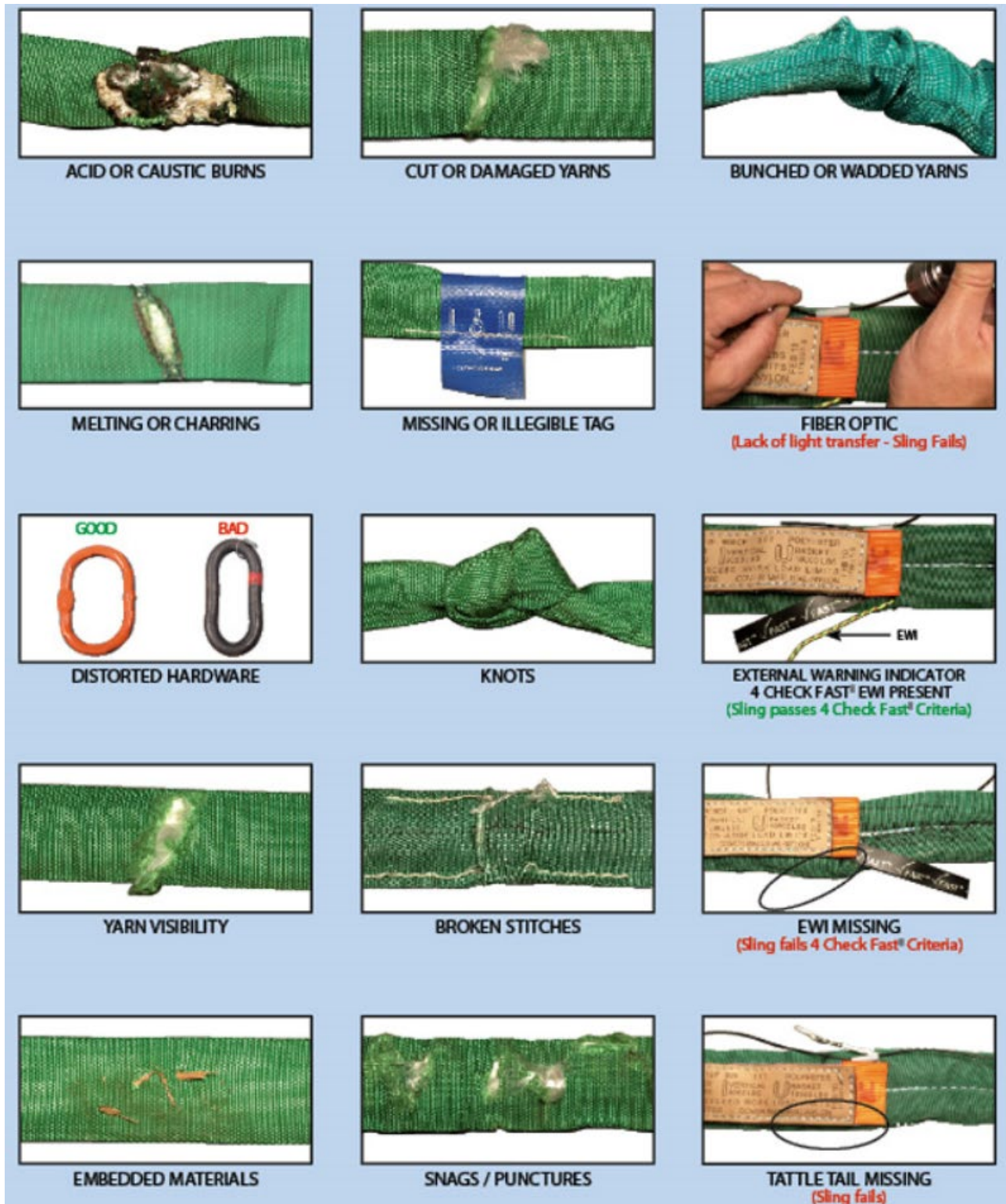
3.9.1. Identifiable Tags on Chains, Slings, Hooks, Clutches and Shackles



⚠ WARNING If any damage such as the following is visible, the sling shall be removed from service immediately. Photos depict examples of sling damage, but note they are extreme examples provided for illustration purposes only.

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4. Swift Lift Clutches Section 2.6 of AS 3850.1:2015

Section 2.6 of AS 3850.1:2015

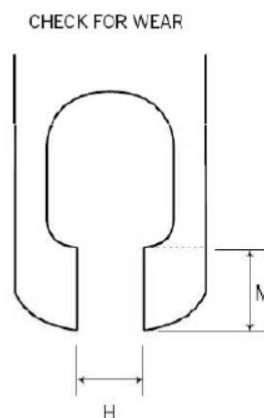
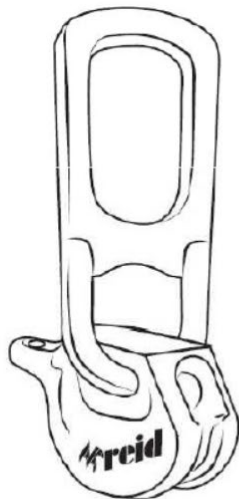
Prior to each use, inspections of the lifting clutches shall be conducted to check for wear and deformation to supplier's specification. A proof test using a load equal to 1.2 times the WLL shall be conducted and recorded for each lifting clutch at intervals of not more than 12 months commencing from the date of first use.

Each clutch shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- (i) A unique identifier (traceable to the proof tests).
- (ii) The manufacturer's symbol or name.
- (iii) Its WLL or compatible anchor identifier.

C2.6 Suitable identification of lifting clutches may be by permanent marking on the clutch itself or attachment of a durable tag.

Following visual inspection of the lifting clutch, if there are any safety concerns, a proof test and a fluorescent magnetic particle should be conducted.



Size	H max (mm)	H min (mm)
1.3	13	5.5
2.5	18	5.5
5.0	25	8.0
10.0	32	12.0
20.0	46	18.0
32.0	58	24.0

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4.1. Commence Work

Before work starts, ensure that:

- All workers have read and signed onto the relevant Lift SWMS.
- All controls identified in the lift documentation (SWMS, Lift Plan, Lift Study, permits) are in place and verified.
- A pre-start briefing is conducted

4.2. Monitor Work

Lifting activities must be monitored using Haslin's existing supervision and inspection processes to ensure work is carried out in accordance with approved lift documentation and control measures.

As a minimum, monitoring must include:

- Daily supervision of lifting activities
- SWMS compliance checks
- Inspections of plant and lifting equipment in accordance with manufacturer's instructions
- Completion of SEQ-CL-009 Task Inspections to verify compliance and confirm the ongoing effectiveness of control measures

Any deviations from approved lift documentation or control measures must be addressed immediately.

Competent Person(s)

Any person responsible for planning, supervising, or monitoring lifting operations must be competent to perform that role.

Competent persons must have sufficient technical, practical, and theoretical knowledge and experience to safely plan, assess, and oversee lifting operations and must be able to:

- Identify hazards and risks associated with lifting operations and the surrounding work environment
- Select appropriate lifting equipment and understand its capabilities and limitations
- Carry out and document lifting risk assessments or site surveys
- Develop and implement lift plans or method statements
- Clearly communicate lift requirements and controls to all affected workers

Where required, additional support or expertise must be obtained, including the use of external specialists, to ensure lifting operations are safely planned and executed.

4.3. Crane Inspection, Maintenance and Registration

Before plant arrives or is used on site, the project team must confirm that evidence of inspection, maintenance, and registration has been submitted and approved.

This must include:

- Routine inspection and maintenance
Inspections, maintenance, and repairs must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or by a competent person. Where this is not reasonably practicable, inspections must be completed at least annually.

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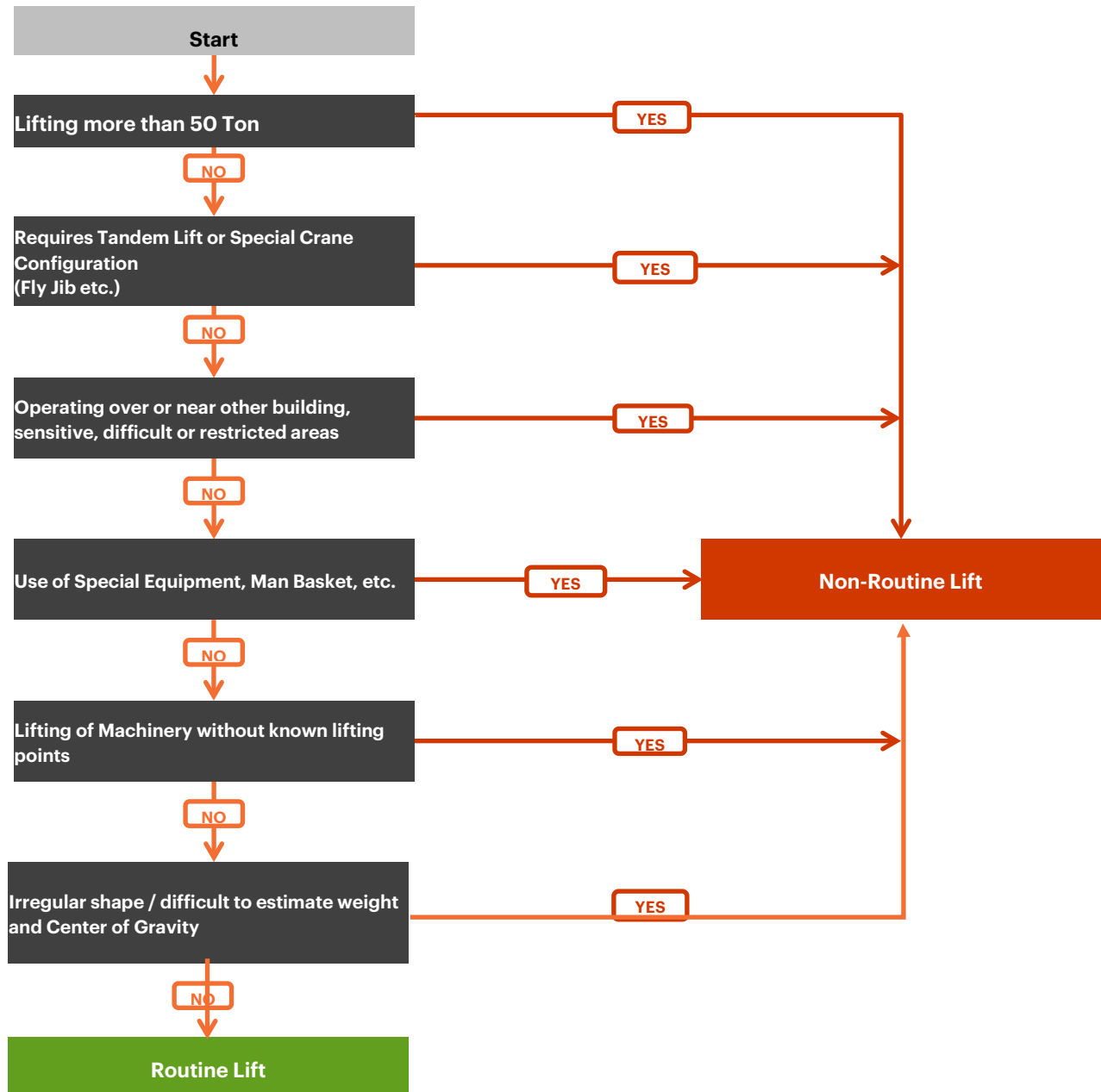
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- Annual inspection
Cranes must undergo regular inspections in accordance with manufacturer requirements or by a competent person, or at a minimum annually where other inspection intervals cannot be applied.
- Major inspection
A major inspection must be completed for registered mobile and tower cranes.
- Non-registrable mobile cranes and bridge or gantry cranes must also undergo regular major inspections to ensure they remain safe to operate.
- Where inspection in accordance with these requirements is not reasonably practicable, a major inspection must be completed at least every 10 years from the date the crane was first commissioned or registered, whichever occurred first.
- SafeWork registration / design registration
Evidence of current registration and design registration must be provided where required.

In addition, a daily operational pre-start inspection must be completed by the operator before each shift. Any defects must be reported to the supervisor and promptly rectified before use.

5. Flow Charts

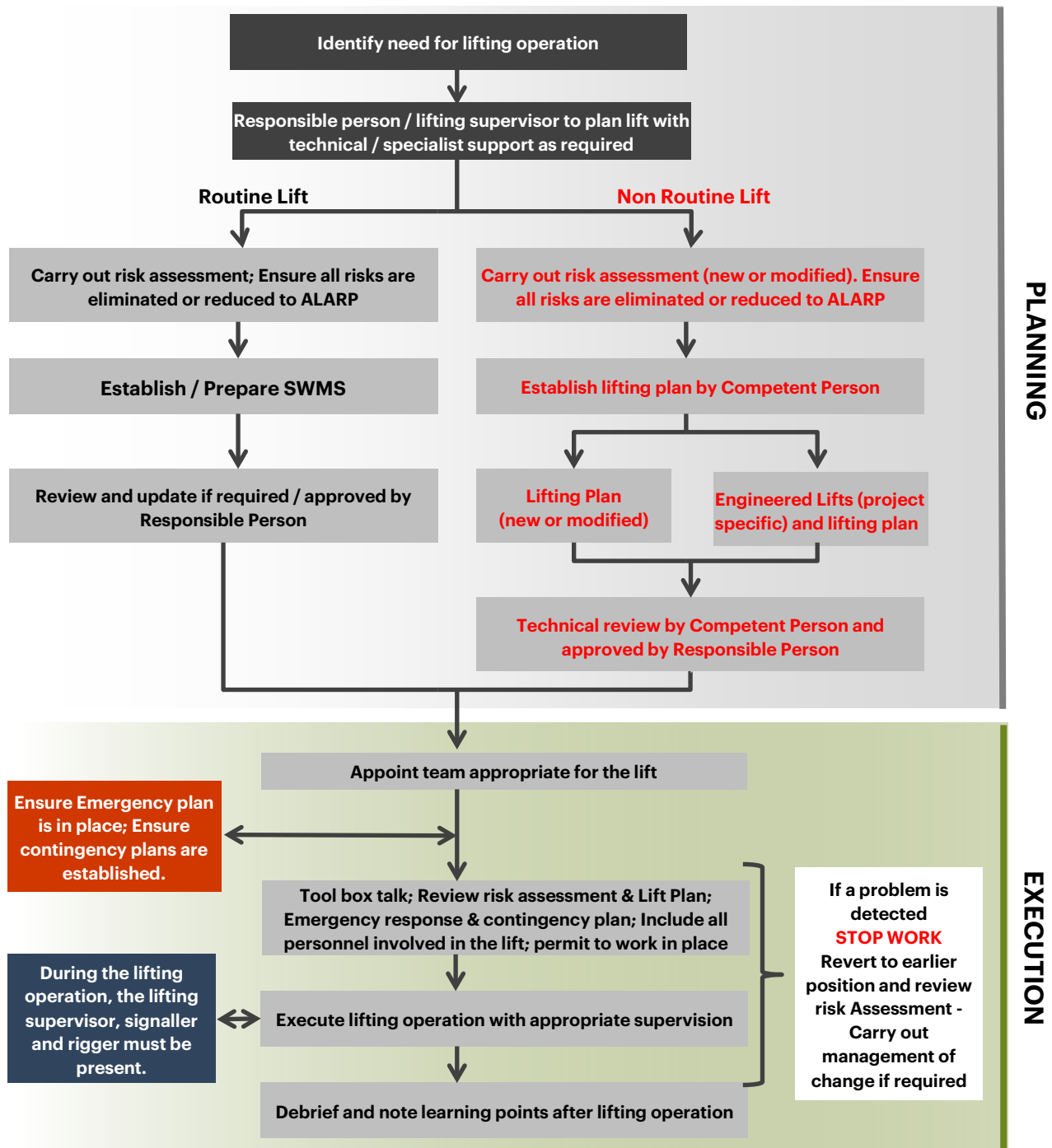
Flow Chart for Identification of Routine or Non-Routine Lifting Activities



Manage Mobile Cranes & Lifting Operation

SEQ-PR-077

Planning and Execution of Routine and Non-Routine Lifts



Uncontrolled when printed



6. Training

Haslin shall provide training in hazard identification, risk assessment and control for personnel to carry out the tasks and will ensure all operators are provided with initial training on the operation and maintenance of equipment. A record of all operator training provided to employees is recorded in their relevant proficiency or in their personnel records.

Training and competency requirements must be completed in accordance with the SEQ-PR-069 Training and Competency Procedure and SEQ-RG-002 Skills Matrix.

7. Relevant Templates, Forms and Checklists

SEQ-FM-068 Crane Lift Plan

SEQ-FM-065 Overhead Powerlines Permit

SEQ-FM-042 Workbox Permit