



Industries [] Constructors [] Deep Foundations [] Equipment Services [] Maritime []

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION FORM

Course Name: (please print neatly)	Course Description: (please print neatly)
	HR Training - HATBOX
Instructor Name: (please print neatly)	Instructor Signature:
Date: (please print neatly)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> New Training <input type="checkbox"/> Refresher Training

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Cranes and the Fall Zone



Cranes or other lifting equipment can make our work easier, more effective, and even safer, but they can also be very dangerous. When using cranes or other equipment to lift and transport loads on the job, we have to remember that people will be involved with the work. We have the responsibility to protect people from falling object and equipment hazards.

Identifying the Hazard

Falling objects are one of the several hazards associated with cranes and other lifting equipment. Anytime equipment is used to lift materials, there is a danger of that object falling, as well as the risk of the lifting equipment itself failing. The first step to preventing people from being injured is to assess the job and identify the hazards.

Take a look at the image below (Figure 1) and consider where the falling object and equipment hazards exist.

FIGURE 1



Now take a look around your job site and answer the following questions:

- › What falling object hazards do you see?
- › Is a crane or other lifting equipment being used on your job site?
- › If yes, where is the fall zone?

OSHA has described the fall zone as any area the load or equipment could reach if it falls.

Another way to describe the fall zone is any area that a crane boom and/or load can swing over.

- › How will people be protected from falling loads and/or equipment?

The difference between a near miss and an accident is simply being in the wrong place at the wrong time. So, the best way to avoid an accident is to assess the area and the hazards and minimize the exposure of personnel in the fall zone.

Take a look at the images below (Figure 2 and Figure 3) and consider again what potential exists on your job for people to be struck by falling loads or equipment.

FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



Controlling the Hazard

Now that we have identified falling objects as a hazard associated with cranes, our next step should be to eliminate or control the hazard. As a company, we can control the hazards and prevent incidents by strictly adhering to our own policies and procedures, conducting safety inspections, and participating in pre-planning (JSAs and Pre-Task Plans).

Pre-plans should include designating a fall zone and should *specifically* identify what protective measures will be used to keep people out of the fall zone. Protective measures include planned hoisting routes (must minimize exposure of employees to hoisted loads) and controlled access (limiting access to the fall zone except for essential personnel).

ONLY essential personnel are allowed in the fall zone.

Essential personnel are those persons who would be engaged in rigging the load, guiding the load, and receiving the load.



NO PERSON SHOULD EVER BE DIRECTLY UNDER THE LOAD AT ANY TIME!

These essential personnel must be protected while working in the fall zone.

OSHA gives us strict rules to adhere to for protecting these essential personnel. In subpart CC, 1926.1425, OSHA tells us that ANYTIME employees are engaged in rigging the load, guiding the load, and receiving the load “**all of the following criteria *must* be met:**

- (1) the materials being hoisted *must* be rigged to prevent unintentional displacement,**
- (2) hooks with self-closing latches or their equivalent *must* be used, and**
- (3) the materials *must* be rigged by a qualified rigger.“**

OSHA defines a qualified rigger as a “person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, successfully demonstrated the ability to solve/resolve problems” relating to rigging.

You may contact Construction Services or your divisional safety manager for information on the Cajun Qualified Rigger and Signal Person program.

What other protective measures can be used to keep people out of the fall zone?

What other protective measures can be used to prevent injuries to essential personnel?

Remember, working with and around cranes can be dangerous, but the dangers can be assessed and controlled.

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Cranes and the Fall Zone		HATbox	
Instructor Name: (please print neatly)		Instructor Signature:	
Employee Name: (please print neatly)		Employee Signature:	
S.S. or Employee #: (please print neatly)	Job #:	Score:	Date:

Cranes and the Fall Zone QUIZ

1. ___ True ___ False Cranes are the only type of lifting equipment that cause falling object hazards.

2. ___ True ___ False Equipment inspections are one way to minimize the risk of falling object hazards.

3. ___ True ___ False The fall zone is any area the load or equipment could reach if it falls.

4. List two job tasks that would potentially have falling object/equipment hazards:
 (4a) _____ (4b) _____

5. ___ True ___ False No person should ever be directly under the load at any time.

6. List 2 protective measures that have been used on your job to keep people out of the fall zone:
 (6a) _____ (6b) _____

7. List 2 "essential personnel" that would be allowed in the fall zone.
 (7a) _____ (7b) _____

8. Name 2 types of pre-plans that we use to identify hazards and protective measures:
 (8a) _____ (8b) _____

9. ___ True ___ False A qualified rigger can be any person on the job site as long as the supervisor assigns that person to the task.

10. ___ True ___ False The best way to avoid an accident is to assess the work area and hazards and minimize exposures.

11. List 2 different types of lifting equipment:
 (11a) _____ (11b) _____

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Cranes and the Fall Zone ANSWER KEY

1. ___ True ☒ False Cranes are the only type of lifting equipment that cause falling object hazards.

2. ☒ True ___ False Equipment inspections are one way to minimize the risk of falling object hazards.

3. ☒ True ___ False The fall zone is any area the load or equipment could reach if it falls.

4. List two job tasks that would potentially have falling object/equipment hazards:
These answers are subjective, each employee might identify different hazards.
(4a) _____ (4b) _____

5. ☒ True ___ False No person should ever be directly under the load at any time.

6. List 2 protective measures that have been used on your job to keep people out of the fall zone:
These answers are subjective, each employee might identify different protective measures.
(6a) _____ (6b) _____

7. List 2 "essential personnel" that would be allowed in the fall zone.
These essential personnel are described in the hatbox.
(7a) _____ (7b) _____

8. Name 2 types of pre-plans that we use to identify hazards and protective measures:
These 2 pre-plans are listed in the hatbox.
(8a) _____ (8b) _____

9. ___ True ☒ False A qualified rigger can be any person on the job site as long as the supervisor assigns that person to the task.

10. ☒ True ___ False The best way to avoid an accident is to assess the work area and hazards and minimize exposures.

11. List 2 different types of lifting equipment:
These answers are subjective, each employee might identify different lifting equipment.
(11a) _____ (11b) _____