



## KCA TOOL BOX TALK: Cranes

Cranes are power-operated equipment used in construction to hoist, lower, and horizontally move a suspended load. The main four causes of crane accidents are contact with power lines, overturns, falls, and mechanical failure.

### Signatures

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Remember This:**

- Always use the manufacturer's load chart provided for each crane.
- Be sure you know or can calculate the weight of each load.
- Never use visual signs of tipping as an indicator of lift capacity.
- Before beginning a lift, follow the manufacturer's procedures for outrigger deployment. Make sure the outrigger pads are supported on firm, stable surfaces so the crane is properly set up and level.
- Check the brakes when multiple heavy lifts are made from one location, such as during duty cycle operations.
- Avoid moving suspended loads over workers and others within the crane's swing radius.
- Check the manufacturer's maximum wind speed for the crane to ensure that it can lift the load in windy weather.

For more information visit OSHA Standard: 1926.1402; 1926.1417

***Teamwork Improves Safety!***