

Good lifting practice

1. Visual display boards that prompt regular checks of equipment and accessories
2. Locked quarantine boxes / areas
3. Lifting risk assessments and safe systems of work displayed at the point of lift
4. Evidence of local reporting of opportunities for improvement / safety concerns
5. Use of visual standard operating procedures for routine complex lifts
6. Segregation of the area when lifting activities are underway
7. Designated storage areas for lifting accessories
8. Lifting operators checking lifting accessories and equipment before performing a lift
9. Using protective cages where access under a load is required
10. All lifting hooks have safety gates that close the hook

Poor lifting practice

- a. Unattended suspended loads
- b. People working under or on top of unsupported suspended loads
- c. Knotted slings or hooks without gates
- d. No Safe Working Load (SWL) or Working Load Limit (WLL) displayed on lifting equipment eg overhead cranes
- e. Using damaged equipment or accessories eg frayed slings
- f. Using accessories / equipment out of inspection date (usually has a coloured tag to show date for next inspection)
- g. Lifting sheet metal without using plate clamps
- h. Unsecured quarantine areas / bins
- i. Lifting accessories / slings stored incorrectly (eg lying around on worktops / floors)
- j. Using hands / fingers to guide (tag lines should be used instead)