

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 6 — Cranes, Hoists, and Lifting Devices	<p>Application 59(1) — 59(4)</p> <p>59(1) This Part applies to lifting devices, including cranes and hoists, with a rated load capacity of 2000 kilograms or more.</p> <p>59(1.1) This Part does not apply to drawworks on equipment that is subject to Part 37.</p> <p>59(2) Sections 60 to 74 apply to roofer’s hoists regardless of their rated load capacity.</p> <p>59(2.1) A hoist may only be used for vertical lifting or lowering if it complies with this Part and is designed and manufactured for vertical lifting or lowering.</p> <p>59(3) Despite subsection (2), sections 63, 64(4) and 65 do not apply to roofer’s hoists.</p> <p>59(4) Despite subsection (1), an employer must ensure that a lifting device with a rated load capacity of less than 2000 kilograms has the rated load capacity of the equipment shown on the equipment.</p>	<p>Cranes and hoists with a capacity greater than 2000KG pose a significant level of risk and following the procedures laid out in this part (6) will help manage this risk.</p> <p>It is important that all lifting devices, even if they are under 2000KG capacity, have a load capacity rating shown on the equipment to convey information about the device’s safe operation limits to the operator.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Follow the guidelines laid out in this part for all lifting devices over 2000KG, and ensure that all lifting devices, regardless of capacity, have a clearly marked capacity rating on the equipment.
	<p>Identification of Components 61</p> <p>61 An employer must ensure that all major structural, mechanical and electrical components of a lifting device are permanently and legibly identified as being component parts of a specific make and model of lifting device.</p>	Clearly identifying the components of a lifting device helps ensure that the component is not unintentionally tampered with or removed and allows for timely information retrieval in the event of an emergency.	L	L	L	Make sure all major components of a lifting device are clearly marked with the manufacturer’s information.
	<p>Rated Load Capacity 62(1) – 62(3)</p> <p>62(1) An employer must ensure that a lifting device has a plate or weatherproof label permanently secured to it that legibly shows (a) the manufacturer’s rated load capacity, (b) the manufacturer’s name, and (c) the model, serial number and year of manufacture or shipment date.</p> <p>62(2) If a lifting device is not commercially manufactured, an employer must ensure that it has a plate or weatherproof label permanently secured to it that legibly shows the rated load capacity according to the professional engineer’s certification.</p> <p>62(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to A-frames and gin poles.</p>	It is imperative that machine operators have ready access to information about lifting devices and their safe operation, including load capacities and manufacturing details	M	L	M	<p>Newly purchased machinery should always include these components; ensure that they do when purchasing.</p> <p>For existing lifting devices check to ensure that load capacity, serial and model numbers, and date of manufacture are permanently displayed.</p> <p>If the lifting device was not commercially manufactured, display the load capacity given by the engineer’s certification.</p> <p>AgSafe to seek clarification on these 2 questions: <u>Question 1:</u> What qualifies as “lifting device” vs attachment such as front-end loader bucket, homemade attachments vs manufactured? <u>Question 2:</u> will this apply to grandfathered attachments?</p>
	<p>Load Charts 63(1) – 63(2)</p> <p>63(1) An employer must ensure that a mobile crane or boom truck is equipped at all times with load charts showing the rated load capacity of the mobile crane or boom truck at all permitted boom angles and boom radii.</p> <p>63(2) An employer must ensure that a tower crane has a load chart (a) conspicuously and permanently secured to the cab, and (b) showing the manufacturer’s rated capacity loads at various radii of a two-part line and a four-part line separately.</p>	Load charts, showing load capacity according to the position of the boom and/or load, help operators ensure the device is operated within its rated limits and helps avoid accidental overloads.	L	L	L	Ensure that tower cranes and boom trucks have load charts clearly and permanently on display in the cab and that employees are aware of its location and use.
	<p>Operator Requirements 64(1) – 64(4)</p> <p>64(1) An employer must ensure that a lifting device is only operated by a competent worker authorized by the employer to operate the equipment.</p> <p>64(2) At the employer’s request, an operator, before operating a lifting device, must be able to demonstrate that the worker is competent in the equipment’s operation and knowledgeable about load charts and the code of signals for hoisting operations.</p>	Lifting devices require considerable skill to safely operate. Only those persons who are properly trained and who can demonstrate competence in the device’s proper operation, load chart use, and log book (if applicable) are able to safely operate this machinery.	M	H	H	<p>Only allow trained and competent employees to operate lifting devices.</p> <p>Have the employee demonstrate their competence in the device’s operation and use of load charts before allowing them to operate the device.</p> <p>Operators should periodically review log books and service manuals and/or consult with the employer to ensure there are no safety concerns with the device.</p>

<p>64(3) No worker other than the competent worker authorized by the employer may operate a lifting device.</p> <p>64(4) Before operating a particular lifting device, the operator must be familiar with all recent entries in its log book.</p>					
<p>Log Books 65(1) – 65(6)</p> <p>65(1) An employer must set up a paper or electronic log book for each lifting device at a work site.</p> <p>65(1.1) Despite subsection (1), the log book requirement does not apply to manually operated hoists.</p> <p>65(2) The employer must ensure that (a) the log book is readily available for inspection by an officer at any time, (b) the most current log book of a mobile crane accompanies it or is available to the operator at all times, and (c) if ownership of a lifting device is transferred to a new owner, the log book is transferred to the new owner.</p> <p>65(3) The employer must ensure that the following details are entered into the log book: (a) the date and time when any work was performed on the lifting device; (b) length of time in lifting service (i) recorded as hours of service if the lifting device is equipped by the manufacturer with an hour-meter, or (ii) if required by the manufacturer’s specifications; (c) all defects or deficiencies and when they were detected; (d) inspections, including examinations, checks and tests, that are performed, including those specified in the manufacturer’s specifications; (e) repairs or modifications performed; (f) a record of a certification under section 73; (g) any matter or incident that may affect the safe operation of the lifting device; (h) any other operational information specifically identified by the employer; (i) in the case of a tower crane, whether or not the weight testing device was lifted for that working day, before the work of lifting loads began.</p> <p>65(4) The employer must ensure that each entry in a paper log book is signed by the person doing the work.</p> <p>65(5) The employer must ensure that each entry in an electronic log book identifies the person doing the work.</p> <p>65(6) In the case of a tower crane, the employer must ensure that a senior representative of the employer at the work site confirms that the entries in the log book are correct every day that the tower crane is in operation.</p>	<p>A log book improves safety outcomes by keeping a detailed record of the lifting device’s (1) operations and its deficits, deficiencies, or malfunctions; and (2) inspections/repairs, which can identify potential safety issues before an operation begins.</p>	M	L	M	<p>Keep a detailed log book of the dates and times of when any deficiencies were identified on the lifting device, and the times and dates of repairs and/or inspections. Include any information which could impact the safety of the device.</p> <p>Employees/operators must personally sign off on their log book entries.</p> <p>If a tower crane is used on your operation, only the employee with the most experience on the worksite can sign off on its log book.</p> <p>For tractors or heavy machinery with front end loaders that are used daily by multiple employees, if a defect or deficiency is suspected, the employee should notify the employer and record the deficiency in the log book. Daily routine entries are not necessary, however service manual log books should record periodic inspection and service of the loader, as per manufacturer recommended service inspection intervals.</p>
<p>Preventing an Unsafe Lift 66</p> <p>66 If the operator of a lifting device has any doubts as to the safety of workers in the vicinity of the lift, the operator must not move any equipment or load until the operator is assured that the working conditions are safe.</p>	<p>Lifting unsafe loads presents a significant risk to the health and safety of all persons on a worksite.</p>	H	H	H	<p>Never lift, or allow an employee to lift, a load if there is any doubt as to the safety of doing so. Do not operate the lifting device or allow your employee to do so until confident that it can be done safely.</p> <p>This includes front-end loaders.</p>
<p>Preventing Collisions 67</p> <p>67 An employer must ensure that procedures are developed to prevent collisions if two or more lifting devices are in use and there is the potential for a collision between them, their loads or component parts.</p>	<p>Potential collisions between lifting devices are extremely dangerous, and steps must be taken to ensure that this does not occur.</p>	L	M	M	<p>If two or more lift devices are used on your operation, develop a plan and implement procedures that prevent the devices from coming in close proximity of one another, thereby avoiding collision.</p>
<p>Load Weight 68</p> <p>68 An employer must ensure that the operator of the lifting device, the rigger supervised by the operator and the person in charge of a lift are provided with all the information necessary to enable them to readily and accurately determine the weight of the load to be lifted.</p>	<p>Lifting a load beyond the rated capacity of a lifting device is extremely dangerous and could cause serious injury or expensive repairs</p>	H	H	H	<p>Only allow a properly-trained employee to operate a lifting device, aware of the limitations of the device, and able to properly determine its maximum load.</p>

<p>Lift Calculation 68.1 68.1 An employer must ensure that a lift calculation is completed for any lift exceeding 75 percent of a crane’s rated capacity.</p>	<p>Cranes, if overloaded, can be extremely dangerous. Cranes load capacities depend on the geometry of the load, and so calculations must be done to assess proper capacity.</p>	M	M	M	<p>If a crane is used on your operation, and (a) load(s) of 75% or more of the total load capacity is being lifted, perform a lift calculation in accordance to the manufacturer’s specifications.</p>
<p>Loads Over Work Areas 69(1) – 69(4) 69(1) An employer must ensure that work is arranged, if it is reasonably practicable, so that a load does not pass over workers. 69(2) An operator of a lifting device must not pass the load on the device over workers unless (a) no other practical alternative exists in the circumstances, and (b) the workers are effectively warned of the danger. 69(3) A worker must not stand or pass under a suspended load unless the worker has been effectively warned of the danger and the operator of the lifting device knows the worker is under the suspended load. 69(4) The operator of a lifting device that is travelling with a load must ensure that the load is positioned as close to the ground or grade as possible.</p>	<p>Loads passing over top of workers presents a hazard to the health and safety of those employees. This situation should be avoided if possible.</p>	M	H	H	<p>Unless it is not reasonably practicable, never allow a load to be lifted over workers. Ensure that the lift operator and employees have open lines of communication if they are working in the same space. Lift operators should carry loads close to the ground when in transit. This includes front-end loaders.</p>
<p>Tag and Hoisting Lines 70(1) – 70(3) 70(1) If workers are in danger because of the movement of a load being lifted, lowered or moved by a lifting device, an employer must ensure that (a) a worker uses a tag line of sufficient length to control the load, (b) the tag line is used in a way that prevents the load from striking the worker controlling the tag line, and (c) a tag line is used when it allows worker separation from the load. 70(2) An employer must ensure that tag lines of non-conductive synthetic rope are used when there is a danger of contact with energized electrical equipment. 70(3) An employer must ensure that tag lines are not used in situations where their use could increase the danger to workers.</p>	<p>Loads can move while being lifted by a lifting device, which can present a danger to nearby workers, structures, and power lines. Tag lines, when properly used, can prevent the load from moving dangerously.</p>	M	M	M	<p>If a load requires tag lines, ensure the employees uses the lines properly (in a way that ensures they are not in danger from the load). Tag lines should be of proper material for the situation – never use conductive tag lines around open sources of electricity.</p>
<p>Hand Signals 71 71 An employer must ensure that hand signals necessary to ensure a safe hoisting operation are given in accordance with section 191 by a competent signaller designated by the employer.</p>	<p>Proper communication between lift operators and employees on the ground is essential. Hand signals, given by a competent signaller, provide a robust means of communication even in noisy environments.</p>	L	M	M	<p>During a hoisting operation, ensure that there is a competent signaller present to communicate with the operator. AgSafe to develop standardized hand signals.</p>
<p>Repairs and Modifications 73(1) – 73(2) 73(1) An employer must ensure that structural repairs or modifications to components of a lifting device are (a) made only under the direction and control of a professional engineer, and (b) certified by the professional engineer to confirm that the workmanship and quality of materials used has restored the components to not less than their original capacity. Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009 Part 6 6-6 73(2) If structural repairs or modifications are made, the employer must ensure that (a) the repaired or modified components are individually and uniquely identified in the log book and on the component, and (b) the professional engineer’s certification makes reference to those components and their identification.</p>	<p>Repairs and modifications of lift machinery, if done improperly, can increase the risk of injury or death on the worksite.</p>	M	M	M	<p>Do not modify or repair a lifting device unless the service is performed by a professional certified to service the lifting device, and log all repairs and modified components in the machine’s log book. AgSafe to seek clarification on these 2 questions: <u>Question 1:</u> What qualifies as “lifting device” vs attachment such as front-end loader bucket, homemade attachments vs manufactured? <u>Question 2:</u> will this apply to grandfathered attachments?</p>
<p>Containers for Hoisting 74(1) – 74(2) 74(1) An employer must ensure that a container used for a load being lifted by a hoist is designed for that particular purpose and bears a marking to indicate its maximum load rating. 74(2) A person must not use an oil drum or similar container as a container for a load being lifted by a hoist unless the drum or container is hoisted in a cage designed for that purpose.</p>	<p>Using an improper loading container significantly increases the risk of lifting a load. Lifting an oil drum or similar container presents unique dangers due to its shape. This type of container should only be lifted in a cage designed for this purpose to mitigate these dangers.</p>	M	H	H	<p>When using containers to hoist material employers must ensure the container is appropriate for that use and safely secured.</p>
<p>A-Frames and gin poles 75 75 An employer must ensure that an A-frame or gin pole (a) is not inclined more than 45 degrees from the vertical, (b) is equipped with a boom stop,</p>	<p>A-Frames and gin poles could tip over or collapse if not properly designed.</p>	M	M	M	<p>If there is an A-frame or gin pole in your operation, ensure that it is properly designed and sturdy, with an appropriate angle (45 degrees or less) and is equipped with the appropriate safety mechanisms.</p>

<p>and (c) has the sheave and cap of its rigging attached securely enough to the gin pole to withstand any loads to which the assembly may be subjected.</p>					
<p>Suspended Personnel Baskets 75.1(1) – 75.1(2) 75.1(1) An employer must ensure that (a) a commercially manufactured suspended personnel basket is erected, used, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, or (b) a suspended personnel basket that is not commercially manufactured is designed and certified by a professional engineer. 75.1(2) Despite section 147, if it is not practicable to provide a separate personal fall arrest system using a vertical lifeline for each worker in the man basket, an employer must ensure that (a) a separate support is attached between the suspended personnel basket and the hoist line above the hook assembly that is capable of withstanding the weight of the personal basket, materials, equipment and workers should the hook assembly fail, and Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009 Part 6 6-7 (b) each worker within the personnel basket is wearing a separate personal fall arrest system attached to the personnel basket.</p>	<p>Employees are at risk when suspended in a personal basket; ensuring that the basket is properly designed helps protect these workers.</p>	H	H	H	<p>Never use a makeshift lifting basket</p> <p>If using a front end loader to lift an employee, the employer must ensure there are proper safety procedures and equipment to prevent injury which could include fall protection equipment (if lifting over 3.5m) and a lock out safety device</p> <p>Only use personal baskets that are designed for that purpose or which are certified by an engineer to be appropriate for that purpose.</p> <p>Have personal fall arrest harnesses for each employee working in the basket.</p>
<p>Cantilever Hoists 76 76 An employer must ensure that a cantilever hoist (a) is anchored to a building or structure at distance intervals that meet the manufacturer’s specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, (b) has a foundation that is solid, level and of a size and strength capable of supporting the weight of the hoist and its loads under all working conditions, and (c) carries loads that do not project beyond the edges of the material landing platform or the skip of the hoist.</p>	<p>Cantilever hoists must be securely anchored to the ground, and carry its load close to its anchoring to prevent tip overs.</p>	M	M	M	<p>If a cantilever hoist is present at your operation, ensure that it is properly installed according to the manufacturer’s specifications.</p> <p>Ensure that employees who operate the hoist (1) are aware of its operating limits and (2) never carry a load that projects beyond the skip of the hoist.</p>
<p>Hand Operated Hoists 80 80 An employer must ensure that a hand-operated hoist is provided with a device capable of holding the total load suspended safely under all operating conditions.</p>	<p>Hand operated hoists can be hazardous if a load is released mid-hoist and there is no device installed which can hold the load.</p>	H	H	H	<p>If a hand operated hoist is present on your operation, ensure that it is installed with a device that is capable of carrying/suspending the load if released by the hand operator. This could include proper blocking when lifting a vehicle for service for example</p>
<p>Material Hoists 81 – 84 Safety code for material hoists 81 A material hoist must meet the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSAZ256-M87 (R2006), Safety Code for Material Hoists. Rider restriction 82(1) A person must not ride on a material hoist. 82(2) An employer must ensure that a worker does not ride on a material hoist. Gate interlocks 83 An employer must ensure that a material hoist is equipped at each floor or level with devices that prevent (a) a landing gate from being opened unless the hoist platform is positioned at that landing, or (b) movement of the hoist platform when a landing gate is open. Operator responsibilities 84 A material hoist operator must not (a) leave the hoist controls unattended while the skip, platform or load is in the lifted position, or (b) move the skip, platform or cage until the operator is informed by a designated signaller that it is safe to do so.</p>	<p>Material hoists must be properly installed and operated to ensure worker safety.</p>	M	M	M	<p>New equipment must have the appropriate safety standards, and any repairs or replacements of components of legacy equipment should be supplied to meet this standard. This standard includes the installation of gate interlocks to prevent the gate from opening unless the hoist platform is present.</p> <p>Never allow anyone to ride on a material hoist.</p> <p>Operators must be properly trained and aware of their responsibilities.</p>
<p>Mobile Cranes and Boom Trucks 88-90 Safety code for mobile cranes 88 A mobile crane must meet the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSAZ150-98 (R2004), Safety Code on Mobile Cranes with the exception of clauses 1.6 and 1.7. Personnel baskets 88.1 Despite section 88, an employer must ensure that (a) a personnel basket used with a mobile crane is designed, constructed, maintained and used in accordance with CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z150-98</p>	<p>Mobile cranes and boom trucks are dangerous pieces of machinery, and only those that meet Canadian safety standards should be used.</p>	L	H	M	<p>New equipment (mobile cranes, boom trucks, personnel baskets) must have the appropriate safety specifications.</p> <p>Recertify a mobile crane every 12 months, which involves a professional engineer performing Non-destructive testing.</p>

<p>(R2004), Safety Code on Mobile Cranes, clause 5.4.7, or (b) a personnel basket that is not commercially manufactured is designed and certified by a professional engineer.</p> <p>Non-destructive testing 89 An employer must ensure that all load-bearing components of a mobile crane undergo non-destructive testing under the direction and control of a professional engineer in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications at 12-month intervals from the date of the mobile crane's most recent certification.</p> <p>Counterweights and outriggers 90 If outriggers are installed on a mobile crane or boom truck, the employer must ensure the outriggers are extended and supported by solid footings before being used.</p>					<p>If outriggers are used on the truck, ensure that they are properly placed before allowing operations to proceed.</p> <p>AgSafe to seek clarification of 2 questions:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Question 1: Frequency of use vs need for NDT/certification?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Question 2</u>: What about re-purposed equipment - inspection requirements?</p>
<p>Mobile Cranes and Boom Trucks 91 – 92.2</p> <p>Warning device 91 An employer must ensure that a mobile crane is equipped with an effective warning device in addition to the one required by section 267, that (a) is readily accessible to the operator, (b) is sufficient to warn workers of the impending movement of the crane, and (c) if it is an auditory warning device, has a distinct sound that is distinguishable from all other sounds at the work site.</p> <p>Preventing damage 92(1) If a boom is fitted on a mobile crane or boom truck and the crane or truck may overturn or flip backwards because of the return movement of the boom, an employer must ensure that (a) positive boom stops are installed in the crane or truck in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and (b) a boom stop limit device is installed to prevent the boom from being drawn back beyond a pre-determined safe boom angle.</p> <p>92(2) If a jib is attached to the boom of a mobile crane or boom truck, an employer must ensure that a jib stop device is installed in the crane or truck to prevent the jib from being drawn back over the boom.</p> <p>92(3) An employer must ensure that blocking procedures are developed to prevent the collapse or upset of any part of a derrick, mast or boom during the installation, removal or replacement of a derrick or the mast or boom section of a mobile crane or boom truck.</p> <p>Load blocks 92.1 Despite section 88, an employer must ensure that the load blocks of a mobile crane are maintained and repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or, if there are no manufacturer's specifications, in accordance with CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z150-98 (R2004), Safety Code on Mobile Cranes, clause 4.3.5.2.</p> <p>Outriggers 92.2 Despite section 88, an employer must ensure that a mobile crane equipped with outriggers is set up with the outriggers on load-bearing floats or pads that are of adequate size, strength and rigidity.</p>	<p>Mobile cranes and boom trucks are dangerous pieces of machinery, and must be equipped with warning devices and other safety equipment to be used safely.</p>	L	M	M	<p>Make sure any mobile crane or boom truck used on your operation has an effective warning device.</p> <p>Implement all safety devices and procedures which relate to the configuration of the mobile crane/boom truck (outriggers, jib stops, etc)</p>
<p>Overhead Cranes 93 – 95.1</p> <p>Electrical components and functions 93 A bridge, jib, monorail, gantry or overhead travelling crane must meet the design requirements for electrical components and functions of (a) CSA Standard C22.1-06, Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1, Section 40, and (b) CSA Standard C22.2 No. 33-M1984 (R2004), Construction and Test of Electric Cranes and Hoists.</p> <p>Maintenance and inspection 94 A bridge, jib, monorail, gantry or overhead travelling crane must meet the safety requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-B167-96 (R2007), Safety Standard for Maintenance and Inspection of Overhead Cranes, Gantry Cranes, Monorails, Hoists and Trolleys.</p>	<p>Overhead cranes can present a danger to workers when not installed or used properly.</p>	M	H	H	<p>Overhead cranes must be supplied and installed according to the appropriate safety specifications.</p> <p>Overhead cranes must be equipped (1) to handle the load and (2) with devices that prevent loads from colliding or moving too quickly.</p>

	<p>Safe movement 95 An employer must ensure that a crane operating on rails, tracks or trolleys (a) has a positive stop or limiting device on the crane or on the rails, tracks or trolleys to prevent it from overrunning safe limits or contacting other equipment that is on the same rail, track or trolley, (b) is equipped with an overspeed limiting device, (c) has positive means of ensuring that the rails, tracks or trolleys cannot be spread or misalign, (d) has sweep guards installed to prevent material on the rail, track or trolley from dislodging the crane, and (e) has a bed designed to carry all anticipated loads.</p> <p>Controls 95.1 An employer must ensure that the controls of an overhead crane are of a constant manual pressure type.</p>					
	<p>Personnel Hoists 96 96 Except for a personnel hoist used in a mine, a personnel hoist must meet the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z185 (R2006), Safety Code for Personnel Hoists.</p>	<p>Personnel hoists can be dangerous pieces of equipment; using only certified hoists improves safety outcomes for workers</p>	M	M	M	<p>Personnel hoists must be supplied and installed according to the appropriate safety specifications.</p>
	<p>Vehicle Hoists 112 – 113(3) Safety standards 112 An employer must ensure that a vehicle hoist installed on or after July 1, 2009 meets the requirements of the following: (a) ANSI Standard ANSI/ALI ALCTV-2006, American National Standard for Automotive Lifts — Safety Requirements for Construction, Testing and Validation; or (b) ANSI Standard ANSI/ALI ALOIM-2000, Automotive Lifts — Safety Requirements for Operation, Inspection and Maintenance. Safe use 113(1) An employer must ensure that a pneumatic or hydraulic vehicle hoist has controls operated by constant manual pressure. 113(2) An employer must ensure that the operator of a vehicle hoist (a) remains at the controls while the vehicle hoist is in motion, and (b) does not block the controls during raising and lowering. 113(3) A worker must not be under a suspended load unless the load is supported by (a) a vehicle hoist designed for that purpose, or (b) stands or blocks, other than jacks, that are designed, constructed and maintained to support the load and placed on firm foundations.</p>	<p>Vehicle hoists are common pieces of equipment, and can be dangerous to workers if not properly designed and used.</p>	H	H	H	<p>New vehicle hoists must be supplied to the appropriate safety specifications.</p> <p>Modifications or repairs of legacy equipment should also be done in accordance to these specifications.</p> <p>Operators should be competently trained, and should never leave the controls or block the controls of the hoist while it is in operations. A worker must not go under a suspended load unless the hoist is designed for that purpose or blocks or stands (not jacks) are used.</p>
	<p>Winching Operations 114 114 An operator of a winch must ensure that, before vehicle-mounted winch lines are hooked or unhooked from an object, the vehicle is prevented from moving.</p>	<p>Vehicle winch lines can be extremely dangerous if the vehicle is able to move during the winching operation.</p>	M	H	H	<p>Always prevent a vehicle from being able to move before attaching winch lines to an object.</p>