WAC 296-155-704 Hoisting and rigging. (1) All the applicable provisions of Part L of this chapter apply to hoisting and rigging while using a crane/derrick. All applicable provisions of Part F-1 of this chapter apply to material handling hoisting equipment when a crane/derrick is not being used.

(2) In addition, subsections (3) through (5) of this section apply regarding the hazards associated with hoisting and rigging.

(3) General.
   (a) Crane preshift visual inspection.
      (i) Cranes being used in steel erection activities must be visually inspected prior to each shift by a competent person. The inspection must include observation for deficiencies during operation and, as a minimum, must include:
         • All control mechanisms for maladjustments;
         • Control and drive mechanism for excessive wear of components and contamination by lubricants, water or other foreign matter;
         • Safety devices, including boom angle indicators, boom stops, boom kick out devices, anti-two block devices, and load moment indicators where required;
         • Air, hydraulic, and other pressurized lines for deterioration or leakage, particularly those which flex in normal operation;
         • Hooks and latches for deformation, chemical damage, cracks, or wear;
         • Wire rope reeving for compliance with hoisting equipment manufacturer's specifications;
         • Electrical apparatus for malfunctioning, signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, or moisture accumulation;
         • Hydraulic system for proper fluid level;
         • Tires for proper inflation and condition;
         • Ground conditions around the hoisting equipment for proper support, including ground settling under and around outriggers, ground water accumulation, or similar conditions;
         • The hoisting equipment for level position; and
         • The hoisting equipment for level position after each move and setup.
      (ii) If any deficiency is identified, an immediate determination must be made by the competent person if the deficiency constitutes a hazard.
      (iii) If the deficiency constitutes a hazard, you must remove the hoisting equipment from service until the deficiency has been corrected.
      (iv) The operator is responsible for those operations under their direct control. Whenever there is any doubt as to safety, the operator must have the authority to stop and refuse to handle loads until safety has been assured.
   (b) A qualified rigger (a rigger who is also a qualified person) must inspect the rigging prior to each shift.
   (c) You must not use the headache ball, hook or load to transport personnel, except as provided in (d) of this subsection.
   (d) Cranes or derricks may be used to hoist employees on a personnel platform when work under this part is being conducted if all the applicable provisions of Part L of this chapter are met.
   (e) You must not deactivate or make safety latches on hooks inoperable except:
      (i) When a qualified rigger has determined that the hoisting and placing of purlins and single joists can be performed more safely by doing so; or
When equivalent protection is provided in a site-specific erection plan.

(4) Working under loads.
(a) You must preplan routes for suspended loads to ensure that no employee works directly below a suspended load except when:
   (i) Engaged in the initial connection of the steel; or
   (ii) Necessary for the hooking or unhooking of the load.
(b) Whenever workers are within the fall zone and hooking, unhooking, or guiding a load, or doing the initial connection of a load to a component or structure (WAC 296-155-53400 (43)(c)), you must meet the following criteria:
   (i) You must rig materials being hoisted to prevent unintentional displacement;
   (ii) You must use hooks with self-closing safety latches or their equivalent to prevent components from slipping out of the hook; and
   (iii) All loads must be rigged by a qualified rigger.

(5) Multiple lift rigging procedure.
(a) You must only perform a multiple lift if the following criteria are met:
   • A multiple lift rigging assembly is used;
   • A multiple lift is only permitted when specifically within the manufacturer's specifications and limitations;
   • A maximum of 5 members are hoisted per lift;

Exception: Bundles of decking must not be lifted using the multiple lift rigging procedure, even though they meet the definition of structural members in WAC 296-155-702.
   • Only beams and similar structural members are lifted; and
   • All employees engaged in the multiple lift have been trained in these procedures in accordance with WAC 296-155-717 (3)(a).
(b) Components of the multiple lift rigging assembly must be specifically designed and assembled with a maximum capacity for total assembly and for each individual attachment point. This capacity, certified by the manufacturer or a qualified rigger, must be based on the manufacturer's specifications with a 5 to one safety factor for all components.
   (c) The total load must not exceed:
      • The rated capacity of the hoisting equipment specified in the hoisting equipment load charts; and
      • The rigging capacity specified in the rigging-rating chart.
(d) You must rig the multiple lift rigging assembly with members:
   • Attached at their center of gravity and maintained reasonably level;
   • Rigged from top down; and
   • Rigged at least 7 feet (2.1 m) apart.
   (e) You must set the members on the multiple lift rigging assembly from the bottom up.
   (f) You must use controlled load lowering whenever the load is over the connectors.

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