Steel Beam Discharge from Conventional

Worksite:	Approved By:	Date Issued:	Full Procedure Reference:
Squamish Terminals	H&S Committee	November 29, 2019	PRO-002, version 3.1

Key Site Safety Requirements:	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
• Wear required PPE • Attend Tool Box talk - mandatory • Site Speed Limits 20km on dock, 10km in sheds • Seatbelts mandatory • No use of electronic devices while in active working areas • No smoking on site (designated area only) • Drug and Alcohol use strictly prohibited	• Hi-viz Vest • Safety Boots (6") • Type 2 Hard Hat (while on vessel, under boom, working with reach stacker) • Eye protection, hearing protection, gloves - recommended • Dust mask – if needed

Job Hazards Present:

- Slips, Trips, Falls on slippery / uneven surfaces
- Pedestrians exposure to being struck by site traffic
- Site vehicles / materials handling equipment striking other vehicles or stationary obstacles / equipment
- Poor ergonomics while rigging, lifting, banding, pulling, pushing – overexertion, musculoskeletal injuries
- Falling objects (equipment, cargo, debris, broken equipment, tools) – risk of being struck or crushed
- Overhead hazards – hook, frame, slings, cargo, equipment, gear
- Pinch Points, Sharp edges / slivers
- Exposure to elements (wind, sunburn, heat index, cold, Dust)

Procedure – Steel Beam Discharge from Conventional Vessel

1. For Hold Entry, follow safe work practices, if in doubt talk to Foreman
2. When unlashing beam, take safe position. Watch for lashing wire springing back when cutting
3. When discharging beam, appropriate and rated stevedoring gear to be used (i.e. web chains, canaries, etc.)
4. Set up Save-all net or alternate barrier to prevent workers falling into water
5. Ensure proper lifting appliances and rigging practices are used at all times
6. There must be sufficient number of web chains, so that the load remains well supported
7. Prior to and during shift, visually inspect web chains for signs of any damage
8. Lifting Chains, Pre-Slung Wires, and/or breakout slings can be used for break out only. Once hooked up, the load should be steadied or moved to a safe place to apply stevedore web chains
9. Holdmen place web chains under beam being mindful of pinch points, twisted slings and overlapping, before hooking to head. Web chains must support load - if the pre-slings stay attached to the frame, the weight of the lift must be on the web chains. Along the length of the load, 90^{o} pulls should be maintained
10. When cherry-picking, holdmen are to rig up one end of beams with lifting chain, topside slowly lifts the load high enough that web chains can be passed under and properly spaced to ensure the load is level
11. Holdmen double-wrap beam being mindful of pinch points, twisted slings and overlapping before hooking to head
12. Topside to take lift to ensure load is level. If not, place load down and adjust slings
13. Holdmen must move to a safe location, so the load and/or frame does not pass over head and no one is in the bight
14. **Crane operator must move the load away from Holdmen and take safest path when travelling out of hatch. The load may need to be moved to the centre of the hatch and set down in order for holdmen to move to a safe location.**
15. The load must be landed on bunks evenly.
16. Slingmen /Checkers / Lift trucks must remain clear of the landing area until the load is settled onto the dock
17. Slingmen must use pike poles to turn cargo and maintain safe working distance from load
18. Slingmen are to inspect slings after use to look for signs of excessive wear during the discharge process and report any findings immediately
19. Any pre-slings, banding and/or debris must be removed and dealt with accordingly
20. Safe practices to be followed when lifting in or out dunnage bins etc.