

RIGGING WITH CONSTRUCTION CRANES & TELEHANDLERS & FORKLIFTS

The following are the procedures for rigging with construction cranes, telehandlers and forklifts on production. For additional information on this matter, please contact your Production Safety Representative.

1. All construction crane providers, contractors and rental houses (“crane company”) utilized by the production should possess the necessary equipment, experience and capabilities to safely perform the crane lifts and other crane operations required by the production.
2. All services provided by the crane company should be made pursuant to a fully executed contract, rider or other agreement which is acceptable to Production Legal.
3. The crane company should maintain insurance in accordance with Risk Management’s requirements.
4. All construction cranes should be inspected by the crane company at regular intervals as required by applicable Federal, state / provincial or local regulations. The production should request and obtain confirmation (e.g., inspection report, certificate, etc.) that any construction crane to be utilized on the production has passed its most recent required inspection prior to the start of crane operations on the production.
5. All construction cranes, telehandlers and forklifts should be inspected by their operators prior to every work shift. The inspection should include a visual inspection, as well as testing the operational controls of the unit.
6. Construction crane, telehandler and forklift operators should meet all licensing / certification / accreditation requirements of the applicable Federal, state / provincial or local jurisdiction in which the equipment will be operated. The production should request and obtain written evidence of the operator’s licensing / certification / accreditation prior to the start of equipment operations.
7. All construction crane, telehandler and forklift operators should be properly qualified, trained and experienced to operate the type and model of equipment that he / she will be operating on the production.
8. Whenever the load is suspended, being moved or repositioned, construction crane, telehandler and forklift operators should remain in the cab, at the controls of the equipment.
9. Boom lifts, scissor lifts and standard forklifts should not be utilized as cranes.
10. Engineering approval is required for all lifting attachments on telehandlers and forklifts unless they are manufacturer-approved.

11. For all construction crane and telehandler lifts involving production specific equipment / operations such as special effects rigs, stunt rigs, lighting boxes, light diffusion rigs, etc., the total weight of the load should not exceed 50% of the equipment's load chart capacity. Load lines and all rigging components in these situations must have a safety factor of at least seven times the maximum intended load (see item 14 below for exception).
12. Construction crane and telehandler lifts involving production specific equipment / operations such as special effects rigs, stunt rigs, lighting boxes, light diffusion rigs, etc., should be designed, reviewed and / or approved in advance in writing by an experienced professional structural, mechanical or civil engineer, currently licensed in the jurisdiction in which the construction crane or telehandler will be operated on the production (see item 14 below for exception).
13. When feasible, it is recommended that construction crane and telehandler lifts involving production specific equipment / operations such as special effects rigs, stunt rigs, lighting boxes, light diffusion rigs, etc., be tested during a full-scale "dry run" in advance of the shoot (see item 14 below for exception).
14. A written Lifting / Rigging Plan should be developed for all construction crane and telehandler lifts involving production-specific equipment / operations such as special effects rigs, stunt rigs, lighting boxes, light diffusion rigs, etc., in advance of the shooting date. The Lifting / Rigging Plan should provide the details of the planned lift(s) and include supporting documentation such as the equipment manufacturer's lifting chart, operator qualifications, etc. The Lifting / Rigging Plan should be approved by the equipment operator(s), applicable production Head of Department(s), the Unit Production Manager (UPM) / Line Producer (LP) and a professional engineer. A copy of the Lifting / Rigging Plan should be maintained on set and available for review during the equipment's operation on the production. It should also be provided to the Production Safety Representative in advance of the shoot. (See Appendix A: Lifting / Rigging Plan)(See item 14 below for exception).
15. Items 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not required for telehandler lifts involving equipment specifically permitted by, and meeting all of the requirements of a telehandler manufacturer's equipment-specific supplemental operation & safety manual. When operating under a supplemental operating manual, the production should ensure that a copy of the manual is available for reference.
16. A qualified rigger should inspect and approve the rigging attached to the construction crane or underslung on a telehandler prior to each lift.
17. Construction crane, telehandler and forklift lifts should be operated in a safe manner, utilizing well-maintained equipment, and trained operators. All use of such equipment should conform to applicable legal/regulatory requirements, the manufacturer's equipment specifications, lifting capacity charts and other engineering recommendations.