U.S. Department of Labor

Mine Safety and Health Administration
Educational Field and Small Mine Services

Location _____ Date _____

Competent Person _____ Duration _____ Time _____

Overhead Hoist

Accidents that cause personal injuries do not normally occur because of faulty equipment design or component failure. These accidents are usually caused by human error, inadequate training, or lack of hazardous awareness.

- **SLAM Stop Look Analyze Manage** every project should begin with a plan that includes discussion on how this type of task had been completed before and any problems that may occur.
- **Task training is essential** for any new miners or new equipment that has not been involved in using this type of tool in the past. 46.7
- **Conduct an inspection** to make sure the hoist is in good working condition including safety clip on hook, and make sure the hoist is rated with a load safety factor high enough for the task to be performed. 56.14100b;.18002
- **Proper PPE** should be worn, hard hat, safety glasses, boots, work gloves. 56.15002;.15003;.15004
- **Position hoist** directly over the load, so the load will be raised straight and will not swing, stand clear of the load after hook up.56.16007;.16009
- **After hook-up**, remove hands before lifting. Have the load well balanced and use hook, tag-line or push pole to guide the object into place.
- **Clear a travel path** of other personnel and objects to make sure of no tripping hazards good housekeeping practice is essential to a safe work environment. 56.20003
- **Do not overload hoist capacity**, and keep working parts of hoist well maintained to make operation easier and remember to ask for help if needed. 56.14205

Fatalgrams: 46.7; 56.14100b; .14205; .15002; .16007; .16009; .18002; .20003.

Attendees: