

WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR:

- Where weak ground is evident

 soft clay/silts, loose sands,
 a high water table, reclaimed
 ground of unknown compaction,
 or composed of organic soils.
- Where the pad is not central to the outrigger.
- Where the ground is not flat or the pad is not seated fully on the ground.
- Where the outrigger pads are damaged or in poor condition.

- Where a late change to the type or use of crane will affect the outrigger loadings.
- Where the outrigger pad edge is <2H from the base of the berm.
- Where the location and depth of services/manholes have not been verified and marked.
- Where wind conditions are not being monitored.
- Where backpropping of suspended slabs have not been verified through robust survey against set out of the crane outriggers.
- Where the crane is not levelled and/or outriggers are not fully extended.

What is the risk?

Ground failure could lead to rotation of the mobile crane and collapse of the crane onto the workplace.

Why could that happen?

The outrigger pads have not been assessed by a competent person or used in accordance with the details of that assessment.

How do I know it is safe?

All outriggers will need to be assessed by a competent person and used in accordance with a controlled specification and/or drawing. Outrigger assessments should be supported by a Design Check Certificate either for a bespoke lift or for a series of lifts controlled by the same Contractor.

Where can I find good practice?

- Crane Stability on Site: an introductory guide (CIRIA C703)
- Approved Code of Practice for Cranes (DoL/WorkSafe NZ)

Who do I speak to if I have any concerns?

You must raise your query with the Temporary Works
Co-ordinator for the Project.
If this person is not immediately available please discuss your concerns with the Site Manager.