

## 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.</li>
- Where the location and depth of services/manholes have not been verified and marked.
- 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 crane setups and 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 guidance?

- 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 or plant/equipment operator