



### Lifting Walls

Developed by:		Approved by:		Date created:		Last revision:	
B White Safety Coordinator		Jason Moffat		October 2009		December 1, 2022	
Possible Hazards Present			Personal Protection Required			Additional Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crushing</li> <li>- Muscle strain</li> <li>- Head injuries</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CSA approved footwear</li> <li>- CSA approved hard hats</li> <li>- gloves</li> </ul>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-plan the job.</li> <li>2. Determine the weight of the wall.</li> <li>3. Ensure all workers understand the lifting process. Only one person to give directions.</li> <li>4. Establish an access zone &amp; only workers involved with the lift are allowed in the zone.</li> <li>5. Use mechanical means when possible (telehandler, wall jacks, etc.)</li> <li>6. Do not lift walls in excessively windy conditions.</li> <li>7. If lifting manually ensure there are enough workers for the job.</li> <li>8. Install kickers to prevent the wall from slipping off the subfloor.</li> <li>9. Install temporary bracing immediately after the wall is in the upright position.</li> <li>10. Ensure fall protection is used by workers near the edge &amp; over 3 metres.</li> <li>11. <b>REPORT ANY DANGEROUS SITUATIONS TO THE SUPERVISOR.</b></li> </ol>							
<p>Documentation/Legislation</p> <p>Workplace Safety and Health Regulation, M.R. 217/2006</p> <p>6 Personal Protective Equipment 8 Musculoskeletal</p>				<p><b>This Safe Work Procedure will be reviewed anytime the task, equipment or materials change and at a minimum every three years.</b></p>			