CLIENT	CONSULTANT	CONTRACTOR	SUB-CONTRACTOR

TASK RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

CONTRACT NO	REF	DATE	REV
—	RA-2026-fZxIgoz1	18.10.2026	A

PROJECT —

CLIENT	CONSULTANT	MAIN CONTRACTOR	SUBCONTRACTOR
—	—	—	—

ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

ASSESSORS	— PROJECT MANAGER *signature*	— HSE ENGINEER *signature*	— PROJECT MANAGER *signature*	— CIVIL ENGINEER *signature*	— HSE ENGINEER *signature*

SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
1	**Lifting and Positioning of Heavy High-Voltage Electrical Transformers and Switchgear Panels Using Mobile Cranes**	- Structural failure or overturning of mobile crane due to ground subsidence or failure to verify ground bearing capacity - Failure of lifting accessories (slings, shackles, spreader beams) exceeding safe working load (SWL) or degraded due to wear - Accidental electrocution or electrical arcing from crane boom or wire ropes encroaching into clearance distances of overhead energized power lines - Catastrophic failure of manufacturer lifting lugs, trunnions, or uncertified rigging points on transformer units - Uncontrolled swinging, rotation, or dynamic displacement of suspended electrical loads due to high wind gusts or sudden maneuvers - Personnel struck by, pinned, or crushed against fixed switchgear structures, substation civil walls, or crane counterweights during slewing	- Fatalities, catastrophic crush injuries, traumatic amputations, and multiple bone fractures from falling loads or equipment collapse - High-voltage electrocution, severe electrical arc-flash thermal burns, or secondary substation fires from overhead utility strikes - Complete structural destruction of multi-million-dollar high-voltage transformer and primary distribution substation infrastructure - Severe environmental contamination resulting from rupture of transformer tanks and dielectric mineral oil discharge	Appointed Person (Lifting), Crane Operator, Certified Riggers, Signalers/Banksmen, Electrical Commissioning Engineers, Civil Subcontractors, Substation Site Personnel	- Mandate an approved, task-specific Critical Lift Plan and comprehensive Method Statement endorsed by a qualified ADOSH/Appointed Person before commencing works - Enforce a strict Permit to Work (PTW) system, Hot Work/Lifting Permits, and ensure third-party calibration/inspection certificates (EIAC/DAC accredited) are verified for crane and all lifting tackle within valid 6-month validity - Execute a pre-lift geotechnical soil compaction check and utilize certified heavy-duty steel crane outrigger pads or hardwood timber mats with full 100% outrigger extension - Verify all crane safety interlocks, including Automatic Safe Load Indicator (ASLI/LMI), Anti-Two-Block (A2B) limit switches, boom angle indicators, and fail-safe hydraulic locks - Maintain absolute minimum safety clearances from overhead energized electrical lines: minimum 6.0 meters for lines up to 132kV and 10.0 meters for lines up to 400kV, strictly enforced by a dedicated electrical watcher - Erect full physical hard barricades (red-white chain or rigid scaffolding) demarcating the maximum swing radius and load transit corridor, strictly prohibiting entry to non-essential personnel - Restrict all tandem or standard heavy lift operations if ambient wind speeds exceed 9.8 m/s (19 knots) or lower manufacturer limits as measured by a calibrated boom-top anemometer - Deploy certified non-conductive synthetic taglines (minimum 2 lines) of sufficient length to stabilize and direct suspended loads without placing riggers within the drop envelope	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install real-time CCTV wireless load-monitoring cameras on the crane boom tip to provide the operator with direct line-of-sight visual feedback inside congested electrical yards - Establish dedicated, multi-channel closed UHF/VHF two-way radio channels strictly reserved for banksman-operator communication with standard ADOSH/international hand signals as secondary failover - Execute a dry run without load through the entire trajectory to verify swing paths, minimum clearance to structural gantries, and blind-spot communication handoffs - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 1 × S 3** **3**

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ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

ASSESSORS	— PROJECT MANAGER *signature*	— HSE ENGINEER *signature*	— PROJECT MANAGER *signature*	— CIVIL ENGINEER *signature*	— HSE ENGINEER *signature*

SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
2	**Mobile Crane Lifting, Offloading, and Positioning of High-Voltage Power Transformers and Switchgear Panels**	- Crane overturning or tip-over due to localized soil subsidence, improper outrigger deployment, or unverified ground bearing pressure - Structural failure or snapping of lifting accessories (webbing slings, steel wire chokers, D-shackles, spreader bars) caused by dynamic shock loading or overloading beyond Safe Working Load (SWL) - Catastrophic flashover or electrocution resulting from the crane boom, counterweight, or suspended load encroaching within the minimum safe clearance distance of overhead energized power transmission lines - Struck-by or crushing hazard from uncontrolled swinging or dropping of the transformer unit onto rigging crews during positioning - Excessive wind gusts exceeding the lifting equipment's aerodynamic design parameters causing sudden load sway and lateral slewing stress - Pinch points and entrapment of hands and extremities between the suspended load and concrete plinth foundation or guide pins - Loss of situational awareness and collision with adjacent substation assets due to blind spots and miscommunication between Crane Operator and Banksman	- Multiple fatalities or permanent catastrophic injuries (crush injuries, traumatic amputations, severe electrical burns) - Major structural damage to substation civil plinths, switchgear containment buildings, and adjacent energized electrical infrastructure - Environmental contamination and fire hazard resulting from puncture and leakage of hundreds of liters of transformer mineral dielectric oil - Severe project delay, contractor de-registration, and substantial financial losses from destroyed electrical assets	Certified Mobile Crane Operators, Appointed Persons for Lifting, Riggers/Slingers, Banksmen/Signalers, Electrical Site Engineers, Substation Commissioning Technicians	- Mandate an approved Task-Specific Heavy/Critical Lift Plan engineered and signed off by a competent Appointed Person (Lifting) and certified by the HSE Manager - Secure an active Permit to Work (PTW) for Heavy Lifting Operations along with a specific Electrical Vicinity Clearance Permit prior to mobilization - Verify third-party inspection certificates (EIAC/DAC accredited) for the mobile crane, wire ropes, hooks, spreader beams, and all lifting tackle (valid within 6 months) - Ensure all Crane Operators, Riggers, and Banksmen possess valid third-party competency cards and UAE/ADOSH regulatory certifications - Conduct geotechnical evaluation of the setup pad; fully extend all outrigger beams and deploy engineered outrigger spreader pads (minimum 3 times the outrigger shoe area) on level, compacted ground - Establish and maintain a minimum safe clearance distance of 6.1m for up to 132kV (10m for up to 400kV) from overhead powerlines, demarcated by non-conductive goalpost barriers and warning bunting - Enforce a 100% hard-barricaded Exclusion Zone covering 1.5 times the maximum boom and swing radius using rigid barriers and 'Danger: Overhead Lifting' signage - Fasten minimum two non-conductive synthetic tag lines of sufficient length to control load rotation; strictly prohibit personnel from standing beneath or manually touching suspended loads - Continuously monitor wind conditions using a calibrated crane anemometer; strictly abort lifting operations if wind speeds exceed 38 km/h (10.5 m/s) or crane manufacturer's lower specified threshold - Confirm fully functional Automatic Safe Load Indicator (ASLI), anti-two-block limit switches, hook safety latches, and hydraulic check valves prior to trial lift	**P 3 × S 5** **15**	- Conduct a formal pre-lift safety briefing (Toolbox Talk) with the entire lifting crew to review emergency load-lowering protocols, escape routes, and exact radio frequencies - Deploy dual dedicated Banksmen utilizing intrinsically safe two-way VHF radios on an isolated frequency, backed by standard hand signals complying with BS 7121 / ADOSH CoP 34.0 - Pre-position secondary hydrocarbon spill kits and fire-retardant containment bunds directly beneath the transformer staging corridor to handle accidental dielectric fluid spills - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 1 × S 3** **3**

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ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
3	**Mobile Crane Lifting and Positioning of Heavy High-Voltage Power Transformers and Electrical Switchgear**	- Contact of crane boom, hoist cable, or suspended load with overhead live high-voltage electrical lines - Crane overturning due to ground failure, uncompacted backfill, underground voids, or improper outrigger deployment - Mechanical or hydraulic failure of crane lifting mechanism, brake slippage, or boom structural failure - Failure of lifting accessories including wire rope slings, synthetic webbing, shackles, or specialized lifting beams - Uncontrolled load swinging, pendulum movement, or spinning induced by sudden wind gusts or sudden slewing - Personnel being struck, crushed, or trapped between the suspended electrical component and fixed substation structures - Dropped load or falling rigging hardware onto personnel working within the lifting radius	- Fatalities or catastrophic blunt force trauma from structural collapse or falling multi-ton electrical assets - Severe arc flash burns, high-voltage electrocution, and catastrophic electrical blast injuries - Extensive property damage to surrounding live substation assets, switchgear panels, and high-value project infrastructure - Permanent disabling injuries (amputations, compound fractures, spinal damage) to rigging crew and ground workers	Appointed Lifting Supervisor, Riggers/Slingers, Crane Operator, Banksman/Signaller, Electrical Installation Crew, Subcontractors, Commissioning Engineers	- Implement an approved Critical Lifting Plan engineered and endorsed by an ADOSH-certified Appointed Person (Lifting Operations), supported by a valid Permit to Work (PTW) - Verify that the mobile crane and all lifting accessories (shackles, synthetic slings, spreader bars) hold valid 6-month Third-Party Inspection Certificates from an approved conformity body (e.g., DAC/ENAS accredited) - Verify operator, lifting supervisor, and riggers possess valid third-party competency certifications and ADOSH-recognized occupational competence licenses - Maintain a strictly enforced minimum clearance distance of 10 meters from all energized electrical conductors, or obtain formal isolation and lock-out/tag-out (LOTO) certificates prior to mobilization - Perform ground compaction testing and ground bearing capacity (GBC) verification; utilize engineered steel plates or heavy-duty crane mats beneath fully deployed outriggers (100% extension) - Barricade the entire swing radius and load travel corridor with rigid physical barriers and warning signage to establish an authorized-access-only drop zone - Utilize two non-conductive synthetic fiber taglines of adequate length to guide and control transformer rotation, maintaining a minimum 5-meter standoff distance - Conduct daily pre-operational functional testing of the Automatic Safe Load Indicator (ASLI/LMI), anti-two-block limit switches, and hoist drum safety pawls prior to hook engagement - Cease all crane lifting operations immediately if sustained wind speeds or intermittent gusts exceed 25 knots (12.8 m/s) or manufacturer limits via calibrated crane anemometer	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install 360-degree blind-spot camera monitoring systems on the crane chassis and dynamic boom-tip cameras to give the operator full operational line of sight - Conduct a mandatory pre-lift Task Briefing (TBT) prior to hook attachment to align dedicated VHF two-way radio channels and single-person banksman signaling protocols - Deploy an independent full-time HSE Lifting Marshal to monitor real-time compliance, load radius stability, and enforce zero-entry red zones - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 2 × S 2** **4**

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ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
4	**Crane Lifting Operations for Heavy Electrical Equipment (Power Transformers & MV/HV Switchgear) Adjacent to Energized Substation Facilities**	- Crane overturning or destabilization due to uncompacted subgrade, hidden underground trenches, or inadequate outrigger pad disbursement - Electrical flashover or direct contact of crane boom, hoisting wire, or load with live overhead high-voltage transmission lines (11kV/33kV/132kV) - Structural failure or snapping of lifting accessories (web slings, bow shackles, spreader beams) due to shock loading, sharp edges, or latent material fatigue - Personnel struck by swinging, suspended, or unguided electrical equipment caused by sudden crosswinds exceeding operational limits - Pinch points and crushing hazards between swinging load and permanent substation civil structures or transport trailers during initial lifting and set-down - Dropped object hazards from unsecured rigging hardware, hook blocks, or loose installation tools falling from height onto personnel below - Line-of-sight obstruction leading to communication breakdown between Crane Operator, Banksman, and Rigging crew during blind positioning	- Multiple fatalities or permanent catastrophic crushing injuries to riggers, banksman, and ground personnel - Severe fourth-degree electrical arc flash burns, high-voltage electrocution, and cardiac arrest - Catastrophic structural destruction of critical power transformers, adjacent gantry structures, and substation assets causing regional grid blackout - Puncture and collapse of subsurface cable trenches, pressurized utility conduits, or high-pressure firewater systems	Certified Crane Operator, ADOSH-Certified Riggers, Banksman / Slinger, Lifting Supervisor, Electrical Installation Crew, Commissioning Engineers, Site HSE Officers	- Implement an approved Critical Lift Plan (CLP) and Lifting Permit to Work (PTW) reviewed and signed by an approved Appointed Person (Lifting) and Lead HSE Manager - Enforce 100% outrigger extension resting on certified heavy-duty steel/hardwood spreader pads sized at minimum 3 times the outrigger shoe area, placed over documented, compacted ground (minimum 95% MDD) - Verify valid third-party test certificates (EIAC/DAC approved) and active color-coding for the mobile crane and all lifting accessories (shackles, slings, master links) within their 6-month validity window - Establish and verify physical exclusion zones demarcated by rigid barriers and danger signage matching the crane's maximum tail-swing and boom radius - Maintain strict electrical clearance buffer zones with physical goalposts (minimum 6.0m for 11kV-33kV and 8.0m for 132kV lines) under the direct supervision of an authorized Electrical Competent Person - Ensure automatic safe load indicators (ASLI), anti-two-block (A2B) limit switches, load cell sensors, and hook safety latches are tested and operational prior to any lift - Deploy non-conductive synthetic tag lines (minimum length ensuring riggers maintain a minimum 5-meter stand-off distance from the suspended load) to control load rotation - Mandate dedicated two-way radio channels and standardized ADOSH hand signals exclusively between the designated certified Banksman and Crane Operator - Continuously monitor wind speeds using a calibrated boom-tip anemometer, enforcing immediate stop-work limits at 20 knots (10 m/s or 36 km/h) or per manufacturer specifications	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install secondary non-conductive edge protectors and softeners on all sharp metal corners of transformer units to completely prevent synthetic sling laceration - Conduct a mandatory pre-lift hazard briefing (Toolbox Talk) with simulated emergency boom-lowering drills prior to every tandem or critical lift sequence - Fit the mobile crane with an active chassis grounding bond connected directly to the primary substation earth grid to mitigate induced high-voltage static charges - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 2 × S 2** **4**

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ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
5	**Heavy Transformer and Switchgear Offloading, Rigging, and Positioning using Mobile Crane in Live Substation**	- Crane overturning or ground subsidence due to inadequate soil bearing capacity, hidden underground service voids, or improper outrigger deployment - Accidental encroachment or electrical flashover from live 33kV/132kV overhead transmission lines within the crane boom working radius - Structural failure or parting of certified lifting accessories (wire rope slings, shackles, spreader beams) leading to dropped load - Uncontrolled swinging, rotation, or oscillation of suspended transformer due to sudden wind gusts exceeding manufacturer limits - Personnel trapped, pinned, or crushed within the crane counterweight swing radius pinch points or against blast walls - Failure of crane safety devices including Load Moment Indicator (LMI), Anti-Two-Block (A2B) limit switch, or hydraulic outrigger check valves	- Fatalities or catastrophic crushing injuries from falling heavy loads or overturned crane - Severe electrical arc flash burns, high-voltage electrocution, and secondary blast injuries - Extensive physical destruction to substation switchgear, transformers, civil foundations, and underground networks - Unplanned grid power outage causing severe commercial and regulatory penalties	Crane Operators, Certified Riggers, Banksmen/Slingers, Substation Electrical Engineers, Site Supervisors, Subcontractor Personnel	- Develop, review, and approve a comprehensive Critical Lift Plan (CLP) and Task-Specific Method Statement signed by an ADOSH/EIAC certified Appointed Person (Lifting) - Secure an active High-Voltage Substation Permit to Work (PTW) and Electrical Safety Sanction to Work prior to mobilization - Inspect valid third-party inspection certificates (less than 6 months old) for the mobile crane and all lifting tackle (shackles, synthetic/wire slings, spreader bars) before entry - Verify third-party competency certifications for the crane operator, riggers, and banksman in strict accordance with UAE regulatory requirements - Conduct ground plate load testing and mandate the deployment of engineered steel outrigger spreader mats to distribute ground bearing pressure below 150 kN/m² - Enforce an absolute minimum safe clearance distance of 6.0 meters from live overhead conductors; erect non-conductive height limitation goalposts with red-and-white bunting - Establish a 360-degree hard-barricaded exclusion zone around the crane swing radius using rigid safety barriers and multi-lingual 'Authorized Entry Only' signage - Utilize two-way UHF/VHF noise-canceling radio channels dedicated solely to banksman-to-operator communications using standardized hand/voice signals - Calibrate and functionally test the Load Moment Indicator (LMI), hook safety latches, and Anti-Two-Block system; strictly prohibit safety interlock bypasses - Continuously measure ambient wind velocity using a calibrated boom-tip anemometer, terminating operations if wind speeds reach 9.8 m/s (22 mph / 35 km/h)	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Employ two dry, non-conductive polypropylene taglines (minimum 16mm diameter) of sufficient length to control suspended load orientation without manual body contact - Hold a documented pre-lift Tool Box Talk (TBT) highlighting emergency load-lowering protocols, underground clearance maps, and pinch-point zones - Station a dedicated electrical safety spotter equipped with high-visibility vest and air-horn to continuously observe safe electrical approach distances - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 2 × S 2** **4**

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ACTIVITY **Lifting Operation**

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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
6	**Lifting and Positioning of Heavy Electrical Equipment (e.g., Power Transformers / 33kV Switchgear Panels) using Mobile Crane**	- Catastrophic structural failure or overturning of mobile crane due to ground subsidence or unverified soil compaction beneath outriggers - Accidental electrocution, flashover, or arcing caused by crane boom, hoist cable, or suspended load encroaching safe clearance distances to energized overhead power lines (OHTL) or busbars - Rigging hardware failure (wire rope slings, synthetic webbing, shackles, or spreader beams) resulting from shock loading, sharp transformer edges, or improper rigging angle - Dropped object or uncontrolled swinging of the load caused by sudden ambient wind gusts exceeding manufacturer limits or improper tagline usage - Pinch-point, crushing, and entrapment hazards between the suspended transformer body and adjacent civil plinths, blast walls, or transport flatbeds - Loss of direct line-of-sight or miscommunication between the crane operator and the rigger during precision landing inside the substation bay - Malfunction or bypass of crane safety instrumentation including the Rated Capacity Limiter (RCL/LMI) and Anti-Two-Block (A2B) limit switch	- Multiple fatalities or permanent catastrophic disabling injuries (traumatic crushing, amputation, severe electrocution burns) - Catastrophic structural damage to substation infrastructure, destruction of multi-million dollar electrical assets, and extended regional power blackouts - Major environmental release and ground contamination resulting from transformer tank puncture and dielectric mineral oil spillage - Regulatory shutdown, cancellation of trade licenses, and severe financial/legal liabilities under ADOSH and national statutory frameworks	Mobile Crane Operator, Certified Riggers, Appointed Lifting Supervisor, Banksman/Signaler, Electrical Installation Fitters, Substation Commissioning Engineers, Quality/Safety Inspectors	- Develop and formally approve an engineered Critical Lifting Plan, Activity-Specific Risk Assessment, and obtain an Authorized Electrical Permit to Work (PTW) with Sanction for Work prior to site mobilization - Verify third-party inspection certification (EIAC/DAC accredited) for the mobile crane, all lifting tackle (shackles, slings, spreader bar), crane operator, and appointed riggers - Execute dynamic plate load testing on ground and mandate the deployment of heavy-duty steel crane mats/timber outrigger pads ensuring minimum 3 times the outrigger shoe area - Implement strict exclusion clearances as per ADOSH CoP 34.0, maintaining an absolute minimum clearance of 6.0 meters from any energized overhead power lines, supplemented by physical height limiters and goalposts - Establish a 100% hard-barricaded Exclusion Zone surrounding the crane radius and load travel path with red-and-white barriers, controlled access points, and multilingual hazard signboards - Assign a single, competent, third-party certified Banksman equipped with high-visibility vest and intrinsically safe two-way VHF radio operating on a dedicated channel for all signaling - Perform daily pre-use functional testing of the Automatic Safe Load Indicator (ASLI), Anti-Two-Block (A2B) mechanism, hydraulic lock valves, and hook safety latches - Attach certified synthetic, non-conductive taglines (minimum 2 points) with qualified personnel stationed outside the fall shadow zone to manage load orientation without physical hand contact - Constantly monitor wind velocity using a calibrated crane anemometer, enforcing immediate cessation of all lifting operations if sustained wind or gusts exceed 25 knots (12.8 m/s)	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install automated programmable slew and boom arc restrictors to physically prevent crane boom trajectory from crossing into energized electrical boundaries - Require Non-Destructive Testing (NDT/MPI) recertification on fabricated lifting lugs and lifting trunnions of transformers prior to executing the primary lift - Deploy an independent Senior HSE Officer exclusively dedicated to auditing rigging geometry, sling angles (must not exceed 60 degrees included), and exclusion barrier compliance - Conduct a mandatory Pre-Lift Safety Briefing/Toolbox Talk (TBT) with all involved personnel immediately prior to rigging, confirming hold points and emergency drop protocols - Comply with ISO 45001:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Comply with ILO Convention C155 – Occupational Safety and Health	**P 2 × S 2** **4**

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LIKELIHOOD / FREQUENCY

Descriptor	Likely Frequency	Probability
Frequent	Occurs frequently	5
Often	Occurs several times per year	4
Likely	Has occurred more than once	3
Possible	Has occurred	2
Rare	Never occurred	1

RISK MATRIX — PROBABILITY × CONSEQUENCE

Probability	Consequence				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Rare (1)	1	2	3	4	5
Possible (2)	2	4	6	8	10
Likely (3)	3	6	9	12	15
Often (4)	4	8	12	16	20
Frequent / Almost Certain (5)	5	10	15	20	25

15 – 25	Extreme Risk	Activity or industry should not proceed in current form.
8 – 12	High Risk	Activity or industry should be modified to include remedial planning and action and be subject to detailed EHS assessment.
4 – 6	Moderate Risk	Activity or industry can operate subject to management and/or modification.
1 – 3	Low Risk	No action required, unless escalation of risk is possible.