CLIENT	CONSULTANT	CONTRACTOR	SUB-CONTRACTOR

TASK RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

CONTRACT NO	REF	DATE	REV
—	RA-2026-5eh3I6wW	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	**Mobile Crane Lifting and Installation of Heavy Power Transformers and High-Voltage Switchgear Panels Adjacent to Energized Substation Assets**	- Structural failure or overturning of mobile crane due to ground subsidence, inadequate outrigger pad distribution, or exceeding Safe Working Load (SWL) - Accidental electrocution or electrical flashover arc caused by crane boom or hoist wire encroaching within safe clearance distances of live 33kV/132kV overhead power lines - Dropped load or rigging failure resulting from degraded synthetic webbing slings, incorrect D-shackle orientation, or uncertified lifting tackle - Uncontrolled swinging, rotation, or drifting of suspended transformer body caused by sudden wind gusts exceeding crane operating thresholds - Crushing and entrapment of personnel between suspended electrical switchgear units and structural plinths, walls, or access gantries - Blind spots and loss of line-of-sight between crane operator and landing crew during internal substation panel transfer operations	- Fatalities or catastrophic crushing and polytrauma injuries to rigging crew and ground workers - Electrocution, third-degree arc flash blast burns, and respiratory trauma from electrical flashovers - Severe structural collapse and multi-million-dollar damage to electrical transformers, switchboards, and substation civil works - Widespread unintended electrical grid blackout triggering massive statutory, environmental, and contractual liabilities	Crane Operators, Appointed Persons for Lifting, Certified Riggers, Banksmen / Slinger-Signallers, Substation Electrical Commissioning Engineers, Civil Contracting Crews	- Develop and formally approve an engineered Critical Lifting Plan prepared by an Appointed Person (Lifting), strictly calculating crane capacity, boom angles, outrigger loadings, and load centers of gravity - Secure and activate a valid Permit to Work (PTW) for Lifting Operations alongside an Electrical Vicinity / Proximity Permit authorized by the project authority - Verify current EIAC/third-party examination and statutory load-test certificates for the mobile crane, wire ropes, and all lifting accessories (webbing, bow shackles, spreader beams) prior to site access - Deploy steel-reinforced hardwood or high-density polyethylene outrigger pads of calculated dimensions (minimum 1.5m x 1.5m) on compacted, civil-certified level subbase - Enforce strict exclusion buffer of a minimum 6.0 meters from energized overhead high-voltage infrastructure, installing rigid physical goalposts and non-conductive bunting along travel corridors - Designate a single, certified, identifiable Slinger/Banksman utilizing dedicated two-way VHF/UHF intrinsically safe radios to communicate with the crane cabin operator - Mandate the attachment of at least two non-conductive synthetic fiber taglines (minimum 16mm diameter) to manage load orientation, strictly prohibiting direct manual contact while suspended - Continuously monitor calibrated boom-top digital anemometers, terminating all lifting operations immediately if continuous wind speeds exceed 20 knots (10.2 m/s) or during low-visibility atmospheric conditions - Establish and rigidly barricade an exclusion drop zone encompassing 1.5 times the slewing radius using hard scaffolding rails, warning signs, and access control marshals	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install automated 3D boom limiter / slew-restriction zone interlocks to mechanically prevent crane boom entry into the energized live bay sector - Perform comprehensive pre-lift dynamic rigging inspections and conduct a recorded step-by-step Task Safety Briefing (Toolbox Talk) with all lift team members - Implement crane outrigger load-monitoring system with in-cab continuous pressure readouts to provide early warning of ground bearing shifts - 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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PROJECT —

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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
2	**Heavy Lifting and Positioning of Electrical Equipment (Power Transformers and 33kV Switchgear) using Mobile Telescopic Cranes**	- Accidental proximity or direct contact of crane boom, hoist rope, or load with live overhead power lines inducing electrical arcing and flashover - Mobile crane ground destabilization or overturn resulting from unverified underground services, culverts, or inadequate soil bearing capacity under outriggers - Failure of rigging hardware (slings, shackles, spreader beams) due to shock loading, improper hitch configuration, or exceeding Working Load Limit (WLL) - Uncontrolled load swing and dropped object hazard during blind slewing or placement inside the substation bay - Sudden environmental changes, including sudden wind gusts exceeding crane manufacturer operational limits (>10 m/s) - Rigging crew pinch, crush, or entrapment hazards between suspended heavy electrical enclosures and building structural columns	- Fatalities or catastrophic third-degree electrical burns from high-voltage contact and arc blast - Multiple fatal crush injuries and severe traumatic amputations caused by equipment drop or crane overturn - Catastrophic structural damage to electrical substation infrastructure and permanent destruction of high-value transformers - Extensive site shutdown, grid outages, and substantial regulatory penalties under UAE safety frameworks	Crane Operator, Certified Riggers, Licensed Banksman / Signal Person, Electrical Site Engineers, Substation Technicians	- Obtain an approved Critical Lifting Plan, Task Risk Assessment, and valid Permit to Work (PTW) specifically endorsed by the Electrical Project Manager and HSE Manager - Verify third-party inspection certifications (DAC/EIAC accredited in UAE) for mobile crane and all lifting gear, ensuring validity within 6 months - Ensure crane operator and riggers possess third-party competency certification and valid ADOSH-approved vocational qualification cards - Enforce a strict minimum safety clearance of 6.0 meters from any energized overhead lines, installing physical goalposts and height restrictors across crane travel paths - Deploy certified steel outrigger spreader plates minimum 3x pad diameter on geotechnically validated, compacted ground, avoiding known electrical duct banks - Establish an enforced exclusion zone with rigid physical barricades and warning signage along the entire 360-degree crane slewing radius - Utilize two non-conductive synthetic fiber taglines (minimum 10m length) to stabilize and steer the load; direct hand-to-load contact is strictly prohibited - Deploy a calibrated digital anemometer on the boom tip, with an absolute operational cutoff at wind speeds exceeding 20 knots (10.2 m/s) or manufacturer limit	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install a wireless hook-view camera system and real-time load cell sensor feeding directly into the operator cabin to mitigate blind lift conditions - Perform non-destructive testing (NDT) and magnetic particle inspection on customized spreader beams and designated lifting trunnions prior to the lift - Mandate continuous physical presence of a dedicated HSE Officer and Appointed Lifting Supervisor throughout rigging, swinging, and final landing - Conduct daily pre-lift safety briefings (Toolbox Talk) addressing exact center of gravity, line of fire, and clear two-way UHF radio communication 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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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	**Heavy Lifting and Precision Positioning of 33/11kV Electrical Power Transformer using Mobile Telescopic Crane**	- Crane overturning or ground collapse due to inadequate soil bearing capacity or unverified underground voids beneath outriggers - Catastrophic structural failure or snapped rigging accessories (slings, shackles, spreader beam) due to dynamic shock loading or overloading beyond safe working load (SWL) - Proximity flashover or direct contact of crane boom, hoist cable, or load with live adjacent 33kV/132kV overhead power transmission lines - Sudden load swing, rotation, or displacement triggered by excessive wind gusts exceeding manufacturer operational limits (>9.8 m/s) - Personnel crush or pinch point entrapment between the suspended 45-ton transformer body and reinforced concrete plinth walls or blast barriers - Line-of-sight failure or miscommunication between crane operator, appointed lifting supervisor, and riggers during blind positioning onto anchor bolts - Rupture of internal transformer bushings or radiator panels causing pressurized dielectric oil spill, ignition, or environmental soil ingress	- Multiple fatalities or permanent catastrophic disabling injuries (crush asphyxiation, severe traumatic amputation) to rigging and civil crew - Catastrophic high-voltage arc flash causing fatal thermal/electrical burns and widespread municipal grid blackout - Irreparable asset destruction of transformer unit and structural collapse of substation civil foundation plinth - Severe environmental contamination from large-scale dielectric insulating oil release into unbunded ground	Certified Crane Operator, ADOSH-Certified Lifting Supervisor, Riggers/Slingers, Banksman/Signallers, Substation Electrical Installation Crew, Commissioning Engineers, Third-Party Inspectors	- Develop and secure formal Consultant approval for a Comprehensive ADOSH-compliant Category 3 (Complex/Critical) Lifting Plan complete with load rigging geometry, center of gravity (CoG) calculations, and ground bearing pressure verification - Enforce strict third-party DAC/EIAC accredited inspection certificates (valid within 6 months) for mobile crane, wire rope slings, spreader beam, and bow shackles - Verify certified competency and ADOSH qualification cards for the Crane Operator, Appointed Lifting Supervisor, and Riggers prior to permit authorization - Conduct soil compaction testing (minimum bearing capacity 200 kPa) and position engineered steel outrigger mats (minimum 3x outrigger float area) to evenly distribute ground loads - Establish and physically barricade an exclusion safety zone maintaining a strict minimum clearance distance of 6.0 meters from energized overhead power conductors, supplemented by non-conductive height limiters and goalpost barriers - Demarcate a full 360-degree swing-radius exclusion zone using rigid hard barricades, safety flashing lights, and prominent warning signage restricting entry to essential lifting crew only - Maintain dedicated, interference-free ultra-high frequency (UHF) two-way radio channels exclusively for direct communication between Appointed Banksman and Crane Operator - Continuously monitor wind speeds using a calibrated boom-mounted digital anemometer; strictly enforce immediate work shutdown if sustained winds or gusts exceed 9.8 m/s (19 knots) or in blowing sand visibility under 100m - Conduct a mandatory 100mm lift-and-hold functional brake test to verify hoist brake integrity, slinging equilibrium, level attitude, and load stability prior to complete hoisting - Enforce hands-off guiding protocol using two heavy-duty, non-conductive synthetic tag lines (minimum length 12 meters, diameter 16mm) tied at opposing ends of the transformer base	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Deploy an independent third-party lifting specialist to continuously oversee critical clearances, rigging angle shifts, and stability during placement onto plinth soleplates - Conduct continuous real-time optical leveling and digital settlement monitoring of crane outrigger pads throughout slewing and high-radius maneuvers - Install boom-tip proximity warning sensors and automated radar collision detection systems tailored to substation steelwork environments - Conduct a mandatory Pre-Lift Safety Briefing / Toolbox Talk immediately prior to hoisting to establish emergency stop protocols and designated abort zones - 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
4	**Mobile Crane Lifting, Offloading, and Positioning of 33/11kV Electrical Transformers and Switchgear Modules**	- Overturning of mobile crane due to ground collapse, improper outrigger pad sizing, or unverified subsurface electrical voids - Accidental proximity or direct contact of crane boom, hoist lines, or load with energized overhead electrical power lines - Mechanical or material failure of lifting accessories (slings, shackles, spreader beams) under dynamic or off-center loads - Dropped, swinging, or uncontrolled suspended load impacting ground crew, trailers, or adjacent energized substation equipment - Pinch points and crushing hazards between descending equipment base, plinths, guide pins, and personnel - Sudden loss of load stability caused by internal oil shift, off-center transformer core, or wind gusts exceeding safe operational thresholds	- Fatal crush injuries, multiple traumatic amputations, and severe skeletal trauma from falling or swinging heavy machinery - Catastrophic electrocution and high-voltage arc flash burn injuries resulting in immediate fatality - Structural damage to substation assets, transformer oil containment rupture, and multi-million-dirham equipment destruction - Project stoppage, massive supply chain disruption, and environmental contamination from mineral insulating oil leaks	Lifting Appointed Person, Crane Operator, Certified Riggers, Banksman, Substation Installation Technicians, QA/QC Inspectors, and Subcontractor Personnel within the radius	- Implement an approved Critical Lift Plan developed by a certified Appointed Person (Lifting) and validated under an active Permit to Work (PTW) - Verify valid third-party inspection (TPI) certificates (DAC/EIAC accredited, issued within last 6 months) for crane, operator, riggers, and all lifting tackle - Ensure crane outriggers are 100% fully deployed on tested, compacted soil using steel/hardwood spreader mats sized minimum 3 times the outrigger pad footprint - Enforce strict exclusion zone delineated with rigid physical barriers and warning signage at 1.5 times the maximum working radius - Maintain a minimum statutory clearance distance of 10 meters from exposed energized overhead lines, or execute lock-out/tag-out (LOTO) isolation - Fit crane with fully calibrated Automatic Safe Load Indicator (ASLI), motion cut-off systems, and Anti-Two-Block (A2B) limit switches - Use two certified non-conductive synthetic tag lines (minimum length 6 meters) to control load orientation, eliminating hands-on contact - Terminate lifting operations immediately if sustained wind speed exceeds manufacturer limits or 20 knots (10 m/s), or visibility drops below 100m	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install digital wind anemometer with real-time cab telemetry display at the crane boom tip - Utilize wireless load cells on sling legs to monitor real-time balance and load distribution across uneven center-of-gravity lift points - Conduct mandatory Pre-Lift Safety Briefing / Dynamic Risk Review confirming clear radio frequencies and single-point signalman assignment - 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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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
5	**Mobile Crane Lifting, Offloading, and Positioning of High-Voltage (33/11kV) Power Transformers and Switchgear Units**	- Structural failure or overturning of mobile crane due to soft ground, undermined soil, or uncompacted backfill around substation plinths - Rigging gear failure (slings, shackles, spreader beams) exceeding Safe Working Load (SWL) or compromised by sharp transformer casing edges - Proximity or accidental contact of crane boom, hoist line, or suspended load with adjacent energized overhead power lines (OHL) - Dropped or suspended load striking personnel due to sling slippage, center of gravity shift, or sudden wind gusts - Uncontrolled swinging or pendulum effect of the electrical equipment during slewing operations near existing substation structures - Malfunction of crane safety instrumentation (Load Moment Indicator, Anti-Two-Block limit switch, boom angle indicator) - Pinch points, hand-crush, and entrapment hazards between suspended load, transport flatbed trailer, and foundation anchor bolts	- Fatalities or catastrophic crushing injuries, multiple compound fractures, and traumatic amputations to rigging crew - Electrocution, high-voltage electric arc flash burns, and severe secondary electrical fires affecting plant personnel - Catastrophic structural destruction of high-voltage power transformer, crane structural collapse, and widespread infrastructure damage - Extensive project delays, major financial loss, dielectric mineral oil spillage causing environmental contamination, and regulatory sanctions under ADOSH CoP 34.0	Certified Mobile Crane Operator, Lifting Supervisor, Riggers/Slingers, Banksman/Signaler, Electrical Site Engineers, Substation Technicians, and Logistics Drivers	- Issue and strictly validate an approved Lifting Permit to Work (PTW) accompanied by an engineer-certified Critical Lift Plan (CLP) and comprehensive Task-Specific Method Statement (RAMS). - Verify that mobile crane, spreader bars, wire rope slings, and bow shackles possess valid third-party inspection certificates issued by an ADOSH/DAC/EIAC-accredited inspection body, with current quarterly color coding applied. - Ensure all lifting crew (Appointed Person, Lifting Supervisor, Crane Operator, Riggers, Banksman) hold valid third-party competency certificates and regulatory operator cards. - Deploy heavy-duty outrigger steel plates or engineered hardwood cribbing mats with an area at least three times the outrigger shoe area to disperse loads over pre-tested, compacted ground. - Establish a strictly barricaded exclusion safety zone using physical barriers and warning signage around the entire crane tail-swing and load path radius (minimum 10m buffer zone). - Enforce a strict minimum safety clearance distance of 6.0 meters from any live overhead lines, installing physical goalposts and non-conductive warning bunting across haul routes. - Continuously monitor wind speeds using a calibrated crane anemometer; strictly abort all lifting operations if wind speeds exceed 9.8 m/s (22 mph) or the manufacturer's operational threshold. - Attach at least two non-conductive synthetic fiber taglines (minimum 16mm diameter) of sufficient length to control load rotation without personnel standing beneath or near the suspended load. - Establish dedicated, interference-free two-way VHF radio communication between Banksman and Crane Operator, backed up by standardized ADOSH-compliant hand signals. - Conduct pre-operational functional testing of the crane's Load Moment Indicator (LMI), hydraulic check valves, fail-safe brakes, and Anti-Two-Block (A2B) cut-off mechanisms.	**P 4 × S 5** **20**	- Install digital outrigger pressure monitoring sensors with real-time in-cab readouts for lifts exceeding 75% of the crane's net rated capacity. - Conduct a mandatory dry-run (blind-lift simulation without load) prior to the critical lift to verify boom clearances, swing paths, and communication protocols. - Deploy dielectric oil spill response containment kits and chemical absorbent booms directly adjacent to the transformer offloading pad to contain potential oil leaks. - Implement high-visibility LED perimeter halo lighting around the crane base and swing zone for low-light or twilight lifting windows. - 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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SN	Activity	Hazard / Aspect	Consequence	Groups Exposed	Existing Controls	Initial Risk P × S = R	Additional Controls	Residual Risk P × S = R
6	**Mobile Crane Setup, Rigging, and Heavy Lift of High-Voltage Power Transformer / Switchgear near Substation Infrastructure**	- Overturning of mobile crane due to subsoil failure, unverified ground bearing capacity, or improper outrigger deployment adjacent to buried cable trenches - Accidental electrocution or flashover from crane boom, hoist line, or suspended load encroaching within the minimum clearance zone of energized overhead power lines - Catastrophic failure of lifting accessories (slings, shackles, spreader bars) caused by overloading, dynamic shock-loading, or sharp-edge friction without softeners - Uncontrolled swing, rotation, or dropped load during slewing operations in adverse weather conditions (high wind gusts exceeding manufacturer operational limits) - Crushing or entrapment of riggers between the suspended transformer body and transport trailer, blast wall, or plinth foundation - Failure of crane safety devices such as the Rated Capacity Limiter (RCL), Safe Load Indicator (SLI), Anti-Two-Block (A2B) switch, or hydraulic lock valves	- Multiple fatalities or permanent catastrophic injuries (crush trauma, severe traumatic brain injuries, traumatic amputation) - Severe high-voltage electrical flash burns, cardiac arrest, and fatal electrocution - Extensive capital asset damage, transformer casing breach, hazardous dielectric fluid (oil) spillage, and prolonged grid power outage - Structural collapse and total loss of mobile crane equipment and surrounding substation containment structures	Crane Operator, Appointed Person for Lifting, Certified Riggers, Banksman / Slinger, Electrical Installation Technicians, Site Safety Inspectors, Surrounding Substation Personnel	- Develop and obtain formal approval for a Category 3 Critical Lift Plan, Task Risk Assessment (TRA), and Permit to Work (PTW) authorized by the ADOSH-approved Appointed Person. - Verify valid third-party examination certificates issued by an EIAC/DAC-accredited inspection body for the crane, operator, riggers, and all lifting tackle (shackles, grommets, spreader beam) prior to site entry. - Verify ground bearing capacity through compaction tests; extend crane outriggers to 100% full span onto certified heavy-duty steel or hardwood spreader pads sized to a minimum of 3 times the outrigger shoe area. - Maintain absolute minimum safety clearance distances from live electrical conductors as per ADOSH CoP 34.0 and local power authority standards (minimum 6.0 meters for up to 132kV, 8.0 meters for 400kV), installing non-conductive physical height restrictors and goalposts. - Functional testing of all crane safety limiters (RCL/SLI, boom angle indicators, load cells, hydraulic relief valves, and Anti-Two Block cutout) conducted daily before operational commencement. - Install synthetic edge protectors (softeners) on all sharp transformer lifting lugs and corners to prevent mechanical damage or shearing of wire rope and polyester slings. - Attach minimum two non-conductive synthetic fiber taglines (minimum 16mm diameter, dry polypropylene) of adequate length to orient and stabilize the load without exposing riggers to drop zones. - Enforce complete exclusion zone with rigid interlocking barriers, warning signs, and dedicated banksmen at the perimeter; no personnel allowed under suspended loads under any circumstances. - Continuously monitor wind speed using a calibrated, boom-tip mounted anemometer; halt all lifting activities immediately if wind speeds exceed 20 knots (10 m/s) or crane manufacturer threshold.	**P 3 × S 5** **15**	- Implement a mandatory hold point for a 100mm initial test-lift to confirm center of gravity, load balance, brake holding efficiency, and rigging integrity prior to full slewing. - Isolate and Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) adjacent high-voltage electrical circuits where clearance margin feasibility cannot be strictly assured by structural physical barriers. - Conduct a mandatory pre-lift Task Briefing / Toolbox Talk (TBT) specifically reviewing the designated sling angles, blind-spot communication signals via dedicated UHF radio channels, and the emergency abort sequence. - Implement a quarterly color-coding identification system for all inspected lifting tackle to prevent the inadvertent use of uninspected or damaged rigging gear. - 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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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.