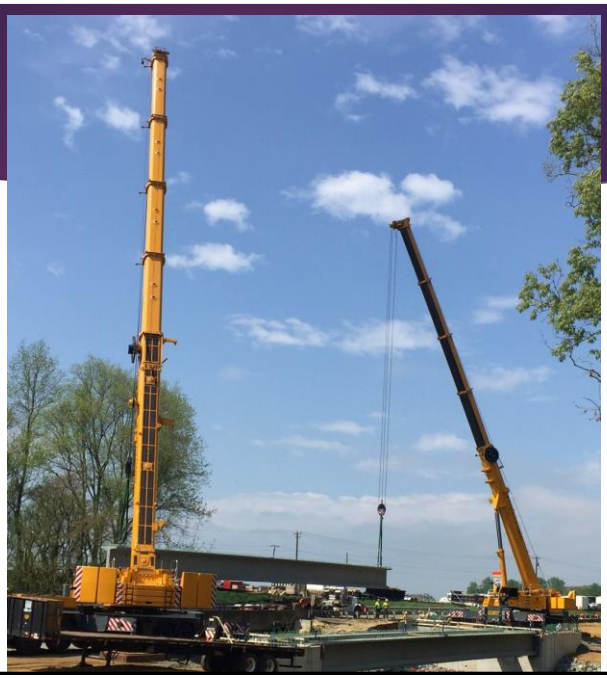
The Differing Expectations of Owners, GC's and Regulatory Authorities.

Critical Lift Criteria

Reasons why a lift should be considered a critical lift:

More than one crane, in combination, required
Loads exceeding 75% of the rated capacity of any one crane
Personnel lifting
Loads that will require suspension directly above rigging personnel
Lifts that result in loads leaving direct view of the crane operator
Loads that are extremely valuable, irreplaceable, or unrepairable
Loads that could potentially become damaging to other equipment or utilities
Loads that are potentially unstable in flight

CRITICAL LIFT

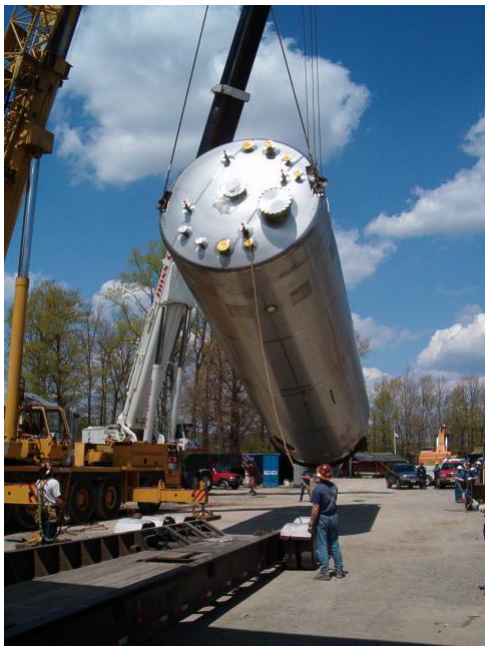


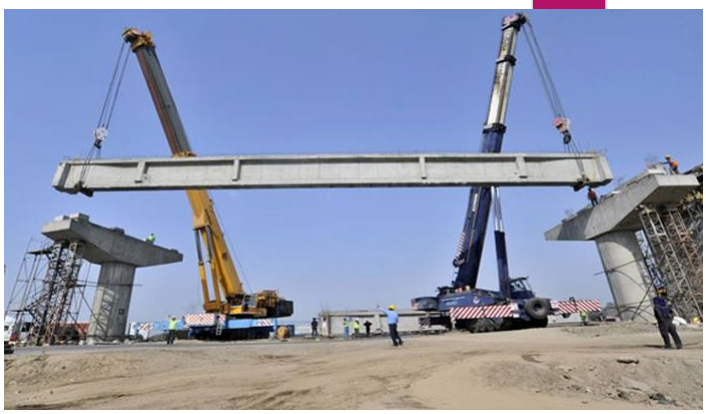
Tandem Lift

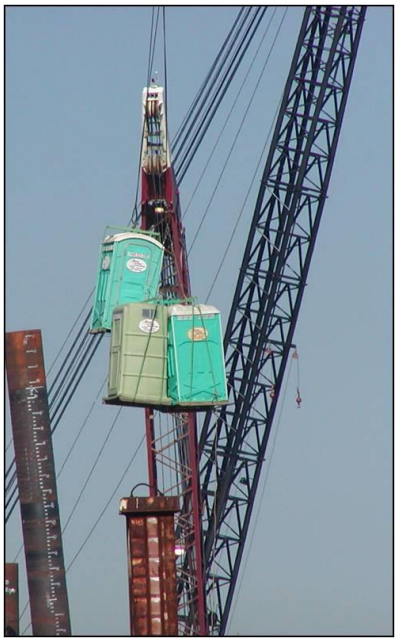
- Critical lifts require a more comprehensive lift plan to minimize the potential of crane failure and/or catastrophic loss.

The critical lift plan often includes the following information:

- Description of the lift
- Crane position and configuration
- Lift height
- Load radius
- Boom length and angle
- Size and weight of the load
- Percent of crane's rated capacity
- Personnel involved
- Rigging plan
- Communication method
- Ground conditions
- Environmental conditions
- Inspection procedures
- Procedures for hoisting personnel (if applicable)







New opinions on additional reasons that should be added to the list qualifications for

CRITICAL LIFTS

Other Interesting Reasons

Among other reasons for considering a lift to be critical were these that were developed by industrial interests to satisfy unique requirements:

- Lifting of loads whose replacement (purchasing lead) time exceeded 10 days
- Lifting of loads whose loss would result in plant production shutdown exceeding 10 days
- Lifting of loads whose loss would result in loss of plant production greater than $100,000