

WORKER BEING EVALUATED: _____

EVALUATOR: _____

LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____

This evaluation form can be used as a demonstration or knowledge-based competency of a worker's understanding of a Rigging Block. It can be used by either Workers or Employers to assess their knowledge.

The ASME B30.26 Standard has been used for reference when compiling this evaluation. ASME B30.26 states that the Rigging Block Manufacturer specifications must also be referenced to provide specific information required for the Selection, Inspection, Limitations and Use.

EMPLOYER READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS, can the Employer successfully explain and complete the following.	YES	NO
1) COMPLIANCE TO STANDARDS THE EMPLOYER TO VERIFY THE RIGGING BLOCK IS COMPLIANT TO A STANDARD. Compliance to a standard should be confirmed in the manufacturers' specifications, <i>generally the ASME B30.26 standard in North America.</i>		
2) DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE EMPLOYER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE RIGGING BLOCK BEING USED. This is the point it will break above its rated load. <i>ASME B30.26 states 4:1 minimum, your local legislation may be 5:1.</i>		
3) MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS THE EMPLOYER MUST HAVE THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS READILY AVAILABLE. The only way a worker can be assessed is if they have been given the manufactures specification for the product being evaluated on, as manufactures specifications differ. <i>This information will provide the worker its limitations, use and inspection requirements.</i>		
4) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT THE RIGGING BLOCK HAS HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION. These are the inspections required by the ASME B30.26 standard that the employer must ensure are completed. <i>At a minimum annually.</i>		
5) STORAGE THE EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE PROPER RIGGING BLOCK STORAGE WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to the rigging block whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related. <i>What is your company's storage policy?</i>		

RIGGING BLOCK KNOWLEDGE Evaluators to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully explain the following.	COMPETENT	NEEDS COACHING
6) MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS DOES THE WORKER HAVE ACCESS TO THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS? The worker knows that manufacturers specifications are available, where they are located, and why they have to be used.		
7) DESIGN FACTORS DOES THE WORKER KNOW THE DESIGN FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE RIGGING BLOCK BEING USED? The worker states the minimum required design factor of shackles. <i>ASME B30.26 states 4:1 minimum, your local legislation may be 5:1</i>		
8) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS CAN THE WORKER VERIFY THAT THE RIGGING BLOCK HAS HAD A PERIODIC INSPECTION? These are the annual inspections required by the employer to complete. <i>As stated in the ASME B30.26 standard.</i>		
9) MARKINGS - MANUFACTURER SHOW ME THE MANUFACTURERS NAME MARKING ON THE RIGGING BLOCK. The manufacturer's name or trademark must be marked on the rigging block. <i>This may be an actual name, but in some cases is a trademark, abbreviation or logo.</i>		
10) MARKINGS – RATED LOAD SHOW ME THE RATED LOAD MARKING ON THE RIGGING BLOCK. The rated load must be marked on the rigging block. Rated load is usually marked with WLL “working load limit” followed by a number and unit that can be US or Metric, <i>E.g. 3 1/4T or maybe 3.25t.</i>		
11) MARKINGS – ROPE SIZE SHOW ME THE ROPE SIZE MARKED ON THE RIGGING BLOCK. The rope size must be marked on the rigging block and refers to the rope diameter. <i>Normally marked in inches (in) or millimeters (mm's) E.g. ¾” or maybe 20mm</i>		
12) TEMPERATURES ASK THE WORKER WHAT THE TEMPERATURE RANGE FOR THE RIGGING BLOCK IS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. AND HOW CAN THE WORKER VERIFY THIS? The worker knows extreme temperatures can affect the rigging block, ASME B30.26 states not below -18C or above 66C, <i>the worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i>		

RIGGING BLOCK APPLICATION Evaluators to READ THE CAPITALIZED WORDS and see if the worker can successfully explain the following.	COMPETENT	NEEDS COACHING
13) REMOVAL CRITERIA HAVE THE WORKER INSPECT THE RIGGING BLOCK AND TELL YOU REASONS TO REMOVE THE RIGGING BLOCK FROM SERVICE. 1. Missing or illegible identification, 2. Misalignment or wobble in sheaves, 3. Excessive sheave groove corrugation or wear, 4. Loose or missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, snap rings, or other fasteners and retaining devices, 5. Indications of heat damage, including weld spatter or arc strikes, 6. Excessive pitting or corrosion, 7. Bent, cracked, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, or broken load-bearing components, 8. Excessive wear, nicks, or gouges, 9. A 10% reduction of the original or catalog dimension at any point, 10. Excessive damage to load-bearing threads, 11. Evidence of unauthorized welding or modification. <i>Manufacturer will give specific criteria and must be referenced.</i>		
14) RIGGING BLOCK ASSEMBLY IF THE RIGGING BLOCK NEEDS ASSEMBLY HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU THE CORRECT ASSEMBLY METHOD. The worker knows that the rigging block components must be fully engaged, and that all fasteners and retaining devices are in place. <i>The worker must consult the manufacturers information for correct assembly.</i>		

<p>15) <u>EDGE CONTACT</u> IF THE RIGGING BLOCK IS USED IN CONTACT WITH A SHARP EDGE HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU THE POSSIBLE AFFECTS TO THE RIGGING BLOCK. The worker knows that contact with sharp edges that could damage the rigging block must be avoided. <i>The rigging block must be protected to prevent damage.</i></p>		
<p>16) <u>SIDE LOADING</u> IF THE RIGGING BLOCK IS BEING SIDE LOADED HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU HOW THIS AFFECTS THE RIGGING BLOCK. The worker knows that load applied to the rigging block should be in-line with the sheave and load fitting(s) to prevent side loading of the block. The load line will run smoother into and away from the block when in-line loaded. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i></p>		
<p>17) <u>ROPE TO SHEAVE CONTACT</u> IF THE RIGGING BLOCK IS BEING USED TO LIFT A LOAD HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU THE CHECKS THEY WOULD COMPLETE BEFORE LIFTING STARTS. The worker knows to ensure the rope is in the sheave groove when the rigging block begins to take load, and that the correct size rope for the block is being used. <i>This ensures the rope runs smoothly around the sheave and reduces the chance of shock loading.</i></p>		
<p>18) <u>BLOCK LOAD FACTOR</u> IF THE RIGGING BLOCK IS BEING USED TO LIFT A LOAD HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU THE POTENTIAL BLOCK LOADING FOR THE CONFIGURATION BEING USED. The worker knows that the line load multiplied by the block load factor shall not exceed the rated load of the rigging block. Calculating block load means knowing how the number of rope falls being used and the ropes angle entering and leaving the block affect one another. Charts should be consulted to assist with the calculations. <i>The worker must confirm with the manufacturer as they may differ.</i></p>		
<p>19) <u>STORAGE</u> HAVE THE WORKER TELL YOU WHERE THE RIGGING BLOCK IS KEPT WHEN NOT IN USE. Storage is important to stop or reduce possible damage to the rigging block whether it be mechanical, chemical or temperature related.</p>		

COMMENTS:

SIGNATURE OF WORKER BEING EVALUATED:

X _____

SIGNATURE OF EVALUATOR:

X _____