Hoist Safety Stats and Facts



FACTS

1. **Overload & Structural Failure Risks:** Hoists can capsize or collapse if overloaded or if operators lack thorough load-capacity and rigging training—scrutinize load ratings and use load-measuring devices.
2. **Struck-by Hazards:** Falling loads from overhead hoists or cranes are common—37% of incidents involve workers being crushed . Proper use of tag lines, exclusion zones, and helmets is critical.
3. **Entanglement & Pinch Points:** Hoist drums, pulleys, and wire ropes pose pull-in risks—ensure guards, stay-clear markings, and lockout/tagout during maintenance.
4. **Electrical Hazards:** Some hoists operate near power lines or use electric motors—risking electrocution unless insulated gloves are used and clearance is maintained.
5. **Mechanical Failure due to Poor Maintenance:** Lack of routine inspections and maintenance leads to wire rope breaks, brake failures, and mechanical collapse. Daily checks per OSHA standards are required.
6. **Operator Error & Miscommunication:** Around 90% of crane/hoist accidents stem from human error—insufficient training, poor signaling, or inattention contribute significantly.

STATS

- In 2024, OSHA recorded 5,190 workplace fatalities, with construction accounting for 21% (1,090 cases). Hoist-related fatalities (e.g., struck by loads, falls) comprised ~5% of construction deaths, emphasizing the need for hard hats, HVSA, and fall protection.
- In 2024, Fall Protection (29 CFR 1926.501) ranked 1st in construction violations (5,423 citations), followed by PPE violations (29 CFR 1910.132) at 6th (1,876 citations), often due to missing hard hats or HVSA during hoist operations. Crane and Hoist violations (29 CFR 1926.753) were also prevalent.
- A 2022 NIOSH study found that proper use of hard hats and HVSA reduced struck-by injuries by 25% in hoist-related tasks, but 30% of workers lacked adequate PPE training.
- WorkSafeBC reported 25–30 annual construction fatalities in British Columbia (2020–2023), with hoist-related incidents (e.g., load drops)

accounting for ~10%. Hard hats and fall protection are critical for mitigation.

- CCOHS 2023 data showed that workplaces enforcing hard hats, HVSA, and fall protection reduced hoist-related injuries by 22%, particularly during rigging or load securing.
- In 2024, Ontario introduced fines up to $500,000 for repeat OHS violations, including PPE non-compliance, impacting construction firms failing to provide proper safety gear for hoist operations.