

Bulletin *for*

managing risk when moving and placing a mobile home

Mobile homes are commonly used across Ontario. Moving and placing these structures is complex and requires careful planning and safe work procedures.

Workers use temporary cribbing to support mobile homes that are being moved or placed (see Figure 1). If these supports fail unexpectedly, workers who are underneath or near the home could be seriously injured.

Constructors and employers—including mobile home manufacturers, retailers, movers, and placers—are responsible for protecting workers from hazards throughout the moving and placement process. To meet this obligation, they must do the following for each work task:

- Identify the hazards
- Assess the risks
- Select controls that eliminate or reduce the risk of each hazard

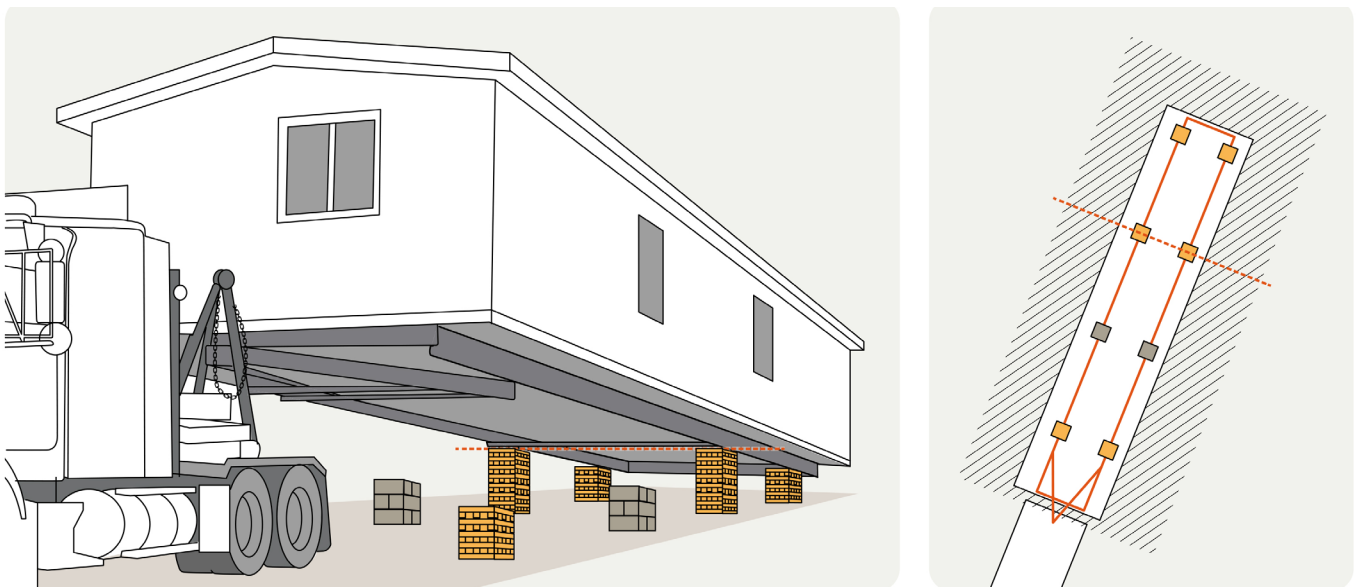


Figure 1: Placing a mobile home (left); overhead view (right)

- Cribbing
- Concrete block piers
- Structural steel joist
- Pivot point
- ▨ Hazard area

Cribbing failure hazards

Before moving or placing a mobile home, all workplace parties must identify the hazards and assess the risks for each move and lift. The following are examples of risk factors for cribbing failures:

- Unstable ground
- Unsafe jacking or lifting procedures
- Insufficient or damaged cribbing that is not engineered to support the vertical and horizontal loads that will be imposed on it
- Old or large mobile homes
- Prolonged suspension of a mobile home by a lifting device (e.g., a gin pole or jack)

Hazard controls

Common controls for cribbing failure hazards include:

- Using cribbing that is rated for the vertical and horizontal loads that will be imposed on it
- Implementing movement and placement procedures that do not require personnel to work under or near an elevated mobile home
- Consulting a professional engineer when the conditions of the project are not standard

Safe work practices

Employers must develop and implement safe work procedures for the following tasks:

- Placing and operating jacks from outside of the mobile home's footprint and any area the home could shift into
- Using cribbing only when no workers are under or near a suspended load (i.e., when a mobile home is supported only by jacks or winch lines)
- Installing axle assemblies while workers are not under or near a suspended load

[Click this link to visit WorkSafeBC's website and learn more about safely moving and placing a mobile home.](#)

Applicable sections of the Construction Projects regulation

Refer to the following sections of the Construction Projects regulation (O. Reg. 213/91) for more information:

General requirements

- Section 17: Emergency procedures

Housekeeping

- Section 37: Material storage and movement
- Section 38: Removal of blocking, material support, metal bands, wire rope, and rigging components

Traffic control

- Section 69: Traffic control persons
- Section 69.1(1): Reflective garments

Equipment, general

- Section 96(1): Worker qualifications for operating vehicles or powered machines
- Section 104: Reversing vehicles and equipment
- Section 106: Criteria, protective clothing, and training

Cranes, hoisting, and rigging

- Section 150(1)(2): Crane operator certification
- Section 151(1): Hoisting device load-carrying capacity
- Section 152: Inspection and records
- Section 154: Setup and assembly
- Section 155: Level indicator and turntables
- Section 156: Outriggers and stabilizing devices

Cables, slings, and rigging

- Sections 168-179

This bulletin was developed in collaboration with Ontario's Ministry of Labour, Immigration, Training, and Skills Development (MLITSD) and WorkSafeBC.