

WELCOME

Crane Standard Update

West Central Ohio Safety Council



1 Crane Standard or 23 Standards

- ▶ 1926.1400 Scope
- ▶ 1926.1401 Definitions
- ▶ 1926.1402 Ground Conditions
- ▶ 1926.1403-06 Assembly/Disassembly
- ▶ 1926.1407-11 Power Line Safety
- ▶ 1926.1412 Inspections
- ▶ 1926.1413-14 Wire Rope
- ▶ 1926.1415-16 Safety Devices/Operational Aids
- ▶ 1926.1417-18 Operation
- ▶ 1926.1419-22 Signals
- ▶ 1926.1423 Fall Protection
- ▶ 1926.1424 Work Area Control
- ▶ 1926.1425 Keeping Clear of the Load
- ▶ 1926.1426 Free Fall and Controlled Load Lowering
- ▶ **1926.1427 Operator Qualifications and Certification**
- ▶ 1296.1428 Signal Person Qualifications
- ▶ 1926.1429 Qualifications of Maintenance & Repair Employees
- ▶ 1926.1430 Training
- ▶ 1926.1431 Hoisting Personnel
- ▶ 1926.1432 Multiple Crane Lifts
- ▶ 1926.1433 Design, Construction and Testing
- ▶ 1926.1434 Equipment Modifications
- ▶ 1926.1435-42 Tower Cranes, Derricks, Floating Cranes, Overhead Cranes, Pile Drivers,

Crane Standard Update

- ▶ On November 9, 2018, OSHA published a Final Rule amending the requirements for crane and derrick operator training, certification and employer evaluation under its Cranes and Derricks in Construction Standard at 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC.
- ▶ The Final Rule went into effect on December 10, 2018,

Initial OSHA Crane Standard

- ▶ OSHA's initial rule on cranes debuted in 1971
- ▶ 2010 New Standard required operators to become certified through:
 - ▶ an accredited testing organization,
 - ▶ an independently audited employer program,
 - ▶ military training, or
 - ▶ compliance with qualifying state or local licensing requirements.

Change to the Standard

- ▶ Primary change to the “Final Rule concerns OSHA’s decision to remove key language contained in the current Cranes and Derricks in Construction Standard published in 2010
- ▶ Required crane operator certification to be based on both equipment “type and capacity.”

Follow up From Original Standard

- ▶ One concern of the 2010 standard was that crane operators were deemed qualified once they obtained certification.
- ▶ Critics argued that certification was only one step in the process and didn't test an operator's ability to handle variables such as weather conditions or worksite terrain.

Standard Requirements for Operator Qualification

- ▶ Under the 2010 standard, OSHA established the employer's responsibility to ensure that each operator completes a three-step “qualification” process before they are permitted to operate equipment covered by Subpart CC without continuous supervision. These steps include:

Qualification Requirements

- ▶ Training to operate the crane type(s) for which certification will be issued
- ▶ Obtaining certification/licensing in accordance with Subpart CC
- ▶ Evaluation by the employer to ensure each operator can safely operate the equipment that will be used

Standard Update

- ▶ Employers are required to document the evaluations.
- ▶ Written evaluations must be accessible on the work site.
- ▶ Accessible includes electronic

Certification and Evaluation

- ▶ Certification and evaluation requirements are intended to work in tandem
- ▶ Certification requirement ensures that the operator has demonstrated basic skills, knowledge and abilities through an objective, third-party examination process.”

Certification and Evaluation

- ▶ The evaluation and documentation requirements contained in the New Final Rule were scheduled to go into effect on February 7, 2019.
- ▶ After the effective date, employers must maintain evaluation documents on-site for as long as the respective operator is employed there.
- ▶ Electronic access to these records is an acceptable means of satisfying this requirement.

Documentation of Evaluation

- ▶ The documentation requirement was set to go into effect Feb. 7.
- ▶ In February, OSHA announced that it would not issue citations during the first 60 days if employers were acting “in good faith” to meet the requirement.

Operator Re-evaluation

- ▶ Employers will need to re-evaluate an operator if the crane or equipment in question requires “a substantially different [set of] skills, knowledge or abilities to identify and avert risk.”

Operator Re-evaluation

- ▶ In the preamble of its final rule OSHA states that it doesn't "require separate evaluations for every conceivable difference in equipment or task.
- ▶ OSHA's intent is that the employer identify the substantive differences that may require new skills, knowledge or abilities that the operator has not already demonstrated during a previous evaluation."

Operator Re-evaluation

- ▶ The agency added that, unless special circumstances would change “the dynamics of a lift,” it would expect an operator lifting a bundle of steel to qualify to lift a bundle of plywood.

Employer Evaluation

- ▶ Employer may choose who may perform the required evaluation, as long as those evaluators have, or develop, the requisite assessment knowledge and experience.”
- ▶ OSHA refused to grant another delay in certification requirements.
- ▶ OSHA continues to require operators become recertified every five years

Major Change in Certification

- ▶ Certification was originally based on crane type and capacity.
- ▶ Some certification organizations only certified based on type.
- ▶ OSHA changed the certification requirement to either “type” or “type and capacity”

Type vs. Type and Capacity

- ▶ Changing the “type and capacity” certification began not long after the Cranes and Derricks in Construction Standard was published.
- ▶ The agency learned that two of the four accredited testing organizations were issuing certification by type only.

Post Certification Training

- ▶ The new Final Rule clarifies the employer's requirement to provide post-certification training to crane operators.
- ▶ The 2010 standard focused heavily on pre-certification training,
- ▶ It did not emphasize post-certification training and re-training necessary to operate new equipment, or to perform new tasks.

Post Certification Training

- ▶ Employers are not required to provide novice-level or redundant training when they hire an experienced operator as a new employee.
- ▶ Employers are expected to determine what level of practical and formal training an operator would need to ensure that they possess the skills, knowledge and ability necessary for safe crane operation in a variety of conditions.
- ▶ OSHA adds that the training methods chosen by the employer must be effective and responsive to each operator's training needs.

Incorporation By Reference

- ▶ OSHA often includes other publications in their standards using the term “Incorporation by Reference”
- ▶ Publications may come from ANSI, ACGIH, NFPA, ASME or other similar non-governmental agencies.
- ▶ These agencies have no regulatory authority on their own, but when incorporated by reference they are enforceable by OSHA.

Incorporation By Reference

- ▶ Each of these documents includes an effective date which is found at the end of the standard.
- ▶ OSHA enforces requirements based on the effective date at the time the OSHA standard is published.

Incorporation by Reference

- ▶ Employers are not required to update compliance with incorporated standards as they are published.
- ▶ Employers are encouraged to use updated compliance requirements when the employer makes changes as a routine part of their operations.
- ▶ Example: Interlocks



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