

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
§ 1926.1401 Definitions.	§1610.3. Definitions. <u>Forklift. A self-loading truck, equipped with load carriage and forks for transporting and tiering loads.</u> *** <u>Powered industrial truck. A mobile power-propelled truck used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material.</u> *** <u>RPE. Registered Professional Engineer.</u>	Although these terms are used in the federal standard, they are not defined (in the federal standard). Definitions (except RPE) are taken from ANSI/ITSDF B56.1-2009.
§ 1926.1433 Design, construction and testing.	§1610.4. Design, construction and testing.	
The following requirements apply to equipment that has a manufacturer rated hoisting/lifting capacity of more than 2,000 pounds.	The following requirements apply to equipment that has a manufacturer rated hoisting/lifting capacity of more than 2,000 pounds. ***	
(a) Crawler, truck and locomotive cranes manufactured prior to November 8, 2010 must meet the applicable requirements for design, construction, and testing ...	(a) Crawler, truck and locomotive cranes manufactured prior to July 7, 2011 shall meet the applicable requirements for design, construction, and testing ...	
(b) Mobile (including crawler and truck) and locomotive cranes manufactured on or after November 8, 2010 must meet the following portions of ASME B30.5-2004...	(b) Mobile (including crawler and truck) and locomotive cranes manufactured on or after July 7, 2011 shall meet the following portions of ASME B30.5-2004...	
(c) Prototype testing: mobile (including crawler and truck) and locomotive cranes manufactured on or after November 8, 2010 must meet the prototype testing requirements in Test Option A or Test Option B of this section. ...	(c) Prototype testing: Cranes manufactured on or after November 8, 2010 shall meet the prototype testing requirements prescribed in 29 CFR 1926.1433(c).	
(d) All equipment covered by this subpart must meet the following requirements:...	(d) All equipment covered by this Article shall meet the following requirements:...	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
(e) The employer's obligations under paragraphs (a) through (c) and (d)(7) through (13) of this section are met where the equipment has not changed (except in accordance with § 1926.1434 (Equipment modifications)) and it can refer to documentation from the manufacturer showing that the equipment has been designed, constructed and tested in accordance with those paragraphs.	(e) The employer's obligations under subsections (a) through (c) and (d)(7) through (13) of this section are met where the equipment has not changed (except in accordance with Section 1610.6 (Equipment modifications)) and it can refer to documentation from the manufacturer showing that the equipment has been designed, constructed and tested in accordance with those subsections.	
	<u>(f) In addition to the foregoing provisions of this section, proof load tests and examinations of cranes and their accessory gear shall be conducted as required by General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5022.</u>	No federal counterpart.
§ 1926.1403 Assembly/Disassembly—selection of manufacturer or employer procedures.	§1611.1. Assembly/Disassembly—Selection of Manufacturer or Employer Procedures.	
When assembling or disassembling equipment (or attachments), the employer must comply with all applicable manufacturer prohibitions and must comply with either: (a) Manufacturer procedures applicable to assembly and disassembly, or (b) Employer procedures for assembly and disassembly. Employer procedures may be used only where the employer can demonstrate that the procedures used meet the requirements in § 1926.1406. Note: The employer must follow manufacturer procedures when an employer uses synthetic slings during assembly or disassembly rigging. (See § 1926.1404(r).)	When assembling or disassembling equipment (or attachments), the employer shall must comply with all applicable manufacturer prohibitions and <u>shall</u> must comply with either: (a) Manufacturer procedures applicable to assembly and disassembly, or (b) Employer procedures for assembly and disassembly. Employer procedures may be used only where the employer can demonstrate that the procedures used meet the requirements in Section 1611.4. Note: The employer <u>shall</u> must follow manufacturer procedures when an employer uses synthetic slings during assembly or disassembly rigging. [See Section 1611.2(r).]	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>§ 1926.1410 Power line safety (all voltages)— equipment operations closer than the Table A zone.</p>	<p>§1612.3. Power Line Safety (All Voltages) – Equipment Operations Closer than the Table A Zone.</p>	
<p>Equipment operations in which any part of the equipment, load line, or load (including rigging and lifting accessories) is closer than the minimum approach distance under Table A of § 1926.1408 to an energized power line is prohibited, except where the employer demonstrates that all of the following requirements are met: (a) The employer determines that it is infeasible to do the work without breaching the minimum approach distance under Table A of § 1926.1408.</p>	<p>(a) Equipment operations in which any part of the equipment, load line, or load (including rigging and lifting accessories) is closer than the minimum approach distance under Table A of Section 1612.1 to an energized power line is prohibited.</p>	
	<p>(b) <u>Except where overhead electrical distribution and transmission lines have been de-energized and visibly grounded, the operation, erection, or handling of tools, machinery, apparatus, supplies, or materials, or any part thereof, over energized overhead high-voltage lines shall be prohibited.</u></p>	<p>(b) proposed to be added for equivalency with HVESO 2946(b)(1)</p>
<p>§ 1926.1412 Inspections.</p>	<p>§1613. Inspections <u>and Repairs.</u></p>	
<p>(b) Repaired/adjusted equipment. (1) Equipment that has had a repair or adjustment that relates to safe operation (such as: A repair or adjustment to a safety device or operator aid, or to a critical part of a control system, power plant, braking system, load-sustaining structural components, load hook, or in-use operating mechanism), must be inspected by a qualified person after such a repair or</p>	<p>§1613.2. Inspections – Repaired/Adjusted Equipment. (a) Equipment that has had a repair or adjustment that relates to safe operation (such as: A repair or adjustment to a safety device or operator aid, or to a critical part of a control system, power plant, braking system, load-sustaining structural components, load hook, or in-use operating mechanism), shall be inspected by a <u>qualified person</u> certifying agency after</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
adjustment has been completed, prior to initial use.	such a repair or adjustment has been completed, prior to initial use. <u>Note: Load-sustaining structural components shall be repaired and inspected in accordance with sections 1613.11 and 1613.12.</u>	
The inspection must meet all of the following requirements:	(b) The inspection shall meet all of the following requirements:	
(i) The qualified person must determine if the repair/adjustment meets manufacturer equipment criteria (where applicable and available).	(1) The <u>qualified person</u> certifying agency shall determine if the repair/adjustment meets manufacturer equipment criteria (where applicable and available).	
(ii) Where manufacturer equipment criteria are unavailable or inapplicable, the qualified person must: (A) Determine if a registered professional engineer (RPE) is needed to develop criteria for the repair/adjustment. If an RPE is not needed, the employer must ensure that the criteria are developed by the qualified person. If an RPE is needed, the employer must ensure that they are developed by an RPE. (B) Determine if the repair/adjustment meets the criteria developed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) of this section.	(2) Where manufacturer equipment criteria are unavailable or inapplicable, the <u>qualified person</u> certifying agency shall: (A) Determine if a registered professional engineer (RPE) is needed to develop criteria for the repair/adjustment. If an RPE is not needed, the employer shall ensure that the criteria are developed by the qualified person. If an RPE is needed, the employer shall ensure that they are developed by an RPE. (B) Determine if the repair/adjustment meets the criteria developed in accordance with subsection (b)(a) (2)(A).	
(iii) The inspection must include functional testing of the repaired/adjusted parts and other components that may be affected by the repair/adjustment.	(3) The inspection shall include functional testing of the repaired/adjusted parts and other components that may be affected by the repair/adjustment.	
(4) Equipment must not be used until an inspection under this paragraph demonstrates that the repair/adjustment meets the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section (or, where applicable, paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section).	(c) (b) Equipment shall not be used until an inspection under this section demonstrates that the repair/adjustment meets the requirements of subsection (b)(a) (1) [or, where applicable, subsection (b)(a) (2)]. NOTES: 1. These inspections may be performed	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
	<p>by a qualified person for cranes not exceeding 3 tons rated capacity.</p> <p>2. Proof load tests are required in the case of major modifications or repairs to important structural components, and shall comply with General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5022.</p>	
§ 1926.1413 Wire rope—inspection.	§1613.10. Inspections - Wire Rope.	
<p>(a) Shift inspection.</p> <p>(1) A competent person must begin a visual inspection prior to each shift the equipment is used, which must be completed before or during that shift.</p> <p>The inspection must consist of observation of wire ropes (running and standing) that are likely to be in use during the shift for apparent deficiencies, including those listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Untwisting (opening) of wire rope or booming down is not required as part of this inspection.</p>	<p>(a) Shift inspection.</p> <p>(1) A qualified person shall begin a visual inspection prior to each shift the equipment is used, which shall be completed before or during that shift.</p> <p>The inspection shall consist of observation of wire ropes (running and standing) that are likely to be in use during the shift for apparent deficiencies, including those listed in subsection (a)(2). Untwisting (opening) of wire rope or booming down is not required as part of this inspection.</p>	<p>GISO 5031(a) requires such inspections to be made by a qualified person.</p>
<p>(2) Apparent deficiencies.</p> <p>(i) Category I. Apparent deficiencies in this category include the following:</p> <p>(A) Significant distortion of the wire rope structure such as kinking, crushing, unstranding, birdcaging, signs of core failure or steel core protrusion between the outer strands.</p> <p>(B) Significant corrosion.</p> <p>(C) Electric arc damage (from a source other than power lines) or heat damage.</p> <p>(D) Improperly applied end connections.</p> <p>(E) Significantly corroded, cracked, bent, or worn end connections (such as from severe service).</p>	<p>(2) Apparent deficiencies.</p> <p>(A) Category I. Apparent deficiencies in this category include the following:</p> <p>1. Significant distortion of the wire rope structure such as kinking, crushing, unstranding, birdcaging, signs of core failure or steel core protrusion between the outer strands.</p> <p>2. Significant corrosion.</p> <p>3. Electric arc damage (from a source other than power lines) or heat damage.</p> <p>4. Improperly applied end connections.</p> <p>5. Significantly corroded, cracked, bent, or worn end connections (such as from severe service).</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>(ii) Category II. Apparent deficiencies in this category are:</p> <p>(A) Visible broken wires, as follows:</p> <p>(1) In running wire ropes: Six randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three broken wires in one strand in one rope lay, where a rope lay is the length along the rope in which one strand makes a complete revolution around the rope.</p> <p>(2) In rotation resistant ropes: Two randomly distributed broken wires in six rope diameters or four randomly distributed broken wires in 30 rope diameters.</p> <p>(3) In pendants or standing wire ropes: More than two broken wires in one rope lay located in rope beyond end connections and/or more than one broken wire in a rope lay located at an end connection.</p> <p>(B) A diameter reduction of more than 5% from nominal diameter.</p>	<p>(B) Category II. Apparent deficiencies in this category are:</p> <p>1. Visible broken wires, as follows:</p> <p>a. In running wire ropes: Six randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three broken wires in one strand in one rope lay, where a rope lay is the length along the rope in which one strand makes a complete revolution around the rope.</p> <p>b. In rotation resistant ropes: Two randomly distributed broken wires in six rope diameters or four randomly distributed broken wires in 30 rope diameters.</p> <p>c. In pendants or standing wire ropes: More than two broken wires in one rope lay located in rope beyond end connections and/or more than one broken wire in a rope lay located at an end connection.</p> <p>2. A diameter reduction of more than 5% from nominal diameter.</p> <p>3. <u>Wear of 1/3 the original diameter of outside individual wires.</u></p>	<p>(B)3 added to be at least as effective as 5031(d) Note 2.</p>
<p>(iii) Category III. Apparent deficiencies in this category include the following:</p> <p>(A) In rotation resistant wire rope, core protrusion or other distortion indicating core failure.</p> <p>(B) Prior electrical contact with a power line.</p> <p>(C) A broken strand.</p>	<p>(C) Category III. Apparent deficiencies in this category include the following:</p> <p>1. In rotation resistant wire rope, core protrusion or other distortion indicating core failure.</p> <p>2. Prior electrical contact with a power line.</p> <p>3. A broken strand.</p>	
<p>(3) Critical review items. The competent person must give particular attention to all of the following:</p> <p>(i) Rotation resistant wire rope in use.</p> <p>(ii) Wire rope being used for boom hoists and</p>	<p>(3) Critical review items. The qualified person shall give particular attention to all of the following:</p> <p>A. Rotation resistant wire rope in use.</p> <p>B. Wire rope being used for boom hoists and</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>luffing hoists, particularly at reverse bends. (iii) Wire rope at flange points, crossover points and repetitive pickup points on drums. (iv) Wire rope at or near terminal ends. (v) Wire rope in contact with saddles, equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited.</p>	<p>luffing hoists, particularly at reverse bends. C. Wire rope at flange points, crossover points and repetitive pickup points on drums. D. Wire rope at or near terminal ends. E. Wire rope in contact with saddles, equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited.</p>	
<p>(4) Removal from service. (i) If a deficiency in Category I (see paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section) is identified, an immediate determination must be made by the competent person as to whether the deficiency constitutes a safety hazard. If the deficiency is determined to constitute a safety hazard, operations involving use of the wire rope in question must be prohibited until: (A) The wire rope is replaced (see § 1926.1417), or (B) If the deficiency is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this paragraph, the employer must ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	<p>(4) Removal from service. A. If a deficiency in Category I [see subsection (a)(2)(A)] is identified, an immediate determination shall be made by the qualified person as to whether the deficiency constitutes a safety hazard. If the deficiency is determined to constitute a safety hazard, operations involving use of the wire rope in question shall be prohibited until: 1. The wire rope is replaced, or 2. If the deficiency is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this section, the employer shall ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	
<p>(ii) If a deficiency in Category II (see paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section) is identified, operations involving use of the wire rope in question must be prohibited until: (A) The employer complies with the wire rope manufacturer's established criterion for removal from service or a different criterion that the wire rope manufacturer has approved in</p>	<p>B. If a deficiency in Category II [see subsection (a)(2)(B)] is identified, operations involving use of the wire rope in question shall be prohibited until: 1. The employer complies with the wire rope manufacturer's established criterion for removal from service or a different criterion that the wire rope manufacturer has approved</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>writing for that specific wire rope (see § 1926.1417), (B) The wire rope is replaced (see § 1926.1417), or (C) If the deficiency is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this paragraph, the employer must ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	<p>in writing for that specific wire rope, 2. The wire rope is replaced, or 3. If the deficiency is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this section, the employer shall ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	
<p>(iii) If a deficiency in Category III is identified, operations involving use of the wire rope in question must be prohibited until: (A) The wire rope is replaced (see § 1926.1417), or (B) If the deficiency (other than power line contact) is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. Repair of wire rope that contacted an energized power line is also prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this paragraph, the employer must ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	<p>C. If a deficiency in Category III is identified, operations involving use of the wire rope in question shall be prohibited until: 1. The wire rope is replaced, or 2. If the deficiency (other than power line contact) is localized, the problem is corrected by severing the wire rope in two; the undamaged portion may continue to be used. Joining lengths of wire rope by splicing is prohibited. Repair of wire rope that contacted an energized power line is also prohibited. If a rope is shortened under this section, the employer shall ensure that the drum will still have two wraps of wire when the load and/or boom is in its lowest position.</p>	
<p>(iv) Where a wire rope is required to be removed from service under this section, either the equipment (as a whole) or the hoist with that wire rope must be tagged-out, in accordance with § 1926.1417(f)(1), until the</p>	<p>D. Where a wire rope is required to be removed from service under this section, either the equipment (as a whole) or the hoist with that wire rope shall be tagged-out, in accordance with Section 1616.1(g)(1), until the wire rope is</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

Attachment No. 4
DATE: September 19, 2011
Page 9 of 23

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
wire rope is repaired or replaced.	repaired or replaced.	
	<u>§1613.11. Repairs.</u> <u>Repairs to load sustaining members and other critical crane and derrick parts shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5034(e) and (f).</u>	Added to clarify repair and inspection requirements for load sustaining members. See Note for 1613.2(a).
	<u>§1613.12. Damaged Booms.</u> <u>Prior to further use, boom sections or boom suspension components that have been damaged shall be repaired as prescribed by General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5035.</u>	Added to clarify repair and inspection requirements for load sustaining members. See Note for 1613.2(a).
§ 1926.1415 Safety devices.	§1615.1. Safety Devices.	
(a) Safety devices. The following safety devices are required on all equipment covered by this subpart, unless otherwise specified:	(a) Safety devices. The following safety devices are required on all equipment covered by Article 15, unless otherwise specified:	
(1) Crane level indicator...	(1) Crane level indicator...	
(2) Boom stops, except for derricks and hydraulic booms.	(2) Boom stops, except for derricks and hydraulic booms.	
(3) Jib stops (if a jib is attached), except for derricks.	(3) Jib stops (if a jib is attached), except for derricks.	
(4) Equipment with foot pedal brakes must have locks.	(4) Equipment with foot pedal brakes shall have locks.	
(5) Hydraulic outrigger jacks and hydraulic stabilizer jacks...	(5) Hydraulic outrigger jacks and hydraulic stabilizer jacks...	
(6) Equipment on rails must have rail clamps and rail stops, except for portal cranes.	(6) Equipment on rails shall have rail clamps and rail stops, except for portal cranes.	
(7) Horn...	(7) Horn...	
	<u>(8) Boom hoist limiting device.</u> <u>(9) Luffing jib limiting device.</u> <u>(10) Anti two-blocking device.</u>	These devices relocated from 1615.2 (more protective).

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>(b) Proper operation required. Operations must not begin unless all of the devices listed in this section are in proper working order. If a device stops working properly during operations, the operator must safely stop operations. If any of the devices listed in this section are not in proper working order, the equipment must be taken out of service and operations must not resume until the device is again working properly. See § 1926.1417 (Operation). Alternative measures are not permitted to be used.</p>	<p>(b) Proper operation required. Operations shall not begin unless all of the devices listed in this section are in proper working order. If a device stops working properly during operations, the operator shall safely stop operations. If any of the devices listed in this section are not in proper working order, the equipment shall be taken out of service and operations shall not resume until the device is again working properly. See Section 1616.1 (Operation). Alternative measures are not permitted to be used.</p>	
<p>§ 1926.1416 Operational aids.</p>	<p>§1615.2. Operational Aids.</p>	
<p>(d) Category I operational aids and alternative measures. Operational aids listed in this paragraph that are not working properly must be repaired no later than 7 calendar days after the deficiency occurs. Exception: If the employer documents that it has ordered the necessary parts within 7 calendar days of the occurrence of the deficiency, the repair must be completed within 7 calendar days of receipt of the parts. See § 1926.1417(j) for additional requirements.</p>	<p>(d) Category I operational aids. <u>[Reserved]</u> Operational aids listed in this section that are not working properly shall be repaired no later than 7 calendar days after the deficiency occurs. Exception: If the employer documents that it has ordered the necessary parts within 7 calendar days of the occurrence of the deficiency, the repair shall be completed within 7 calendar days of receipt of the parts. See Section 1616.1(j) for additional requirements.</p>	<p>Category I operational aids relocated to 1615.1(a) Safety Devices.</p>
<p>(1) Boom hoist limiting device. (i) For equipment manufactured after December 16, 1969, a boom hoist limiting device is required. <i>Temporary alternative measures (use at least one).</i> One or more of the following methods must be used:</p>	<p>(1) Boom hoist limiting device. <u>[Reserved]</u> <i>[Ed note: relocate to 1615.1(a)(8)]</i> (A) For equipment manufactured after December 16, 1969, a boom hoist limiting device is required. Temporary alternative measures (use at least one). One or more of the following methods shall be used:</p>	<p>Boom hoist limiting devices moved to 1615.1(a)(8)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>(A) Use a boom angle indicator.</p> <p>(B) Clearly mark the boom hoist cable (so that it can easily be seen by the operator) at a point that will give the operator sufficient time to stop the hoist to keep the boom within the minimum allowable radius. In addition, install mirrors or remote video cameras and displays if necessary for the operator to see the mark.</p> <p>(C) Clearly mark the boom hoist cable (so that it can easily be seen by a spotter) at a point that will give the spotter sufficient time to signal the operator and have the operator stop the hoist to keep the boom within the minimum allowable radius.</p> <p>(ii) If the equipment was manufactured on or before December 16, 1969, and is not equipped with a boom hoist limiting device, at least one of the measures in paragraphs (d)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section must be used.</p>	<p>1. Use a boom angle indicator.</p> <p>2. Clearly mark the boom hoist cable (so that it can easily be seen by the operator) at a point that will give the operator sufficient time to stop the hoist to keep the boom within the minimum allowable radius. In addition, install mirrors or remote video cameras and displays if necessary for the operator to see the mark.</p> <p>3. Clearly mark the boom hoist cable (so that it can easily be seen by a spotter) at a point that will give the spotter sufficient time to signal the operator and have the operator stop the hoist to keep the boom within the minimum allowable radius.</p> <p>(B) If the equipment was manufactured on or before December 16, 1969, and is not equipped with a boom hoist limiting device, at least one of the measures in subsections (d)(1)(A)1-3 shall be used.</p>	
<p>(2) Luffing jib limiting device.</p> <p>Equipment with a luffing jib must have a luffing jib limiting device.</p> <p>Temporary alternative measures are the same as in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, except to limit the movement of the luffing jib rather than the boom hoist.</p>	<p>(2) Luffing jib limiting device. [Reserved] [Ed note: relocated to 1615.1(a)(9)]</p> <p>Equipment with a luffing jib shall have a luffing jib limiting device.</p> <p>Temporary alternative measures are the same as in subsection (d)(1)(A), except to limit the movement of the luffing jib rather than the boom hoist.</p>	<p>Luffing jib limiting devices moved to 1615.1(a)(9)</p>
<p>(3) Anti two-blocking device.</p> <p>(i) Telescopic boom cranes manufactured after February 28, 1992, must be equipped with a device which automatically prevents damage from contact between the load block, overhaul ball, or similar component, and the boom tip (or fixed upper block or similar component). The</p>	<p>(3) Anti two-blocking device. [Reserved] [Ed note: relocated to 1615.1(a)(10)]</p> <p>(A) Telescopic boom cranes manufactured after February 28, 1992, shall be equipped with a device which automatically prevents damage from contact between the load block, overhaul ball, or similar component, and the boom tip (or</p>	<p>Anti two-blocking devices moved to 1615.1(a)(10)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>device(s) must prevent such damage at all points where two-blocking could occur. <i>Temporary alternative measures:</i> Clearly mark the cable (so that it can easily be seen by the operator) at a point that will give the operator sufficient time to stop the hoist to prevent two-blocking, and use a spotter when extending the boom.</p>	<p>fixed upper block or similar component). The device(s) shall prevent such damage at all points where two-blocking could occur.</p>	
<p>§ 1926.1417 Operation.</p>	<p>§1616.1 Operation.</p>	
<p>(p) The boom or other parts of the equipment must not contact any obstruction.</p>	<p>(o) <u>During lifting operations, the load, boom, or other parts of the equipment shall not contact any obstruction in a way which could cause falling material or damage to the boom.</u></p>	<p>Modified to include the load (more protective). This is also a proposed clarification for CA GISO 4999(f)(2).</p>
<p>(y) The operator must obey a stop (or emergency stop) signal, irrespective of who gives it.</p>	<p>(x) The operator shall obey a stop (or emergency stop) signal, irrespective of who gives it. <u>Only qualified persons shall be permitted to give signals.</u> <u>Exception: An emergency stop signal may be given by any person.</u></p>	<p>Modified in response to DCIW/CIED Safety Institute comment letter dated January 12, 2011. Note: [Based on 5001(b)]; may require coordination with 1617.1(b) and (h).</p>
<p>§ 1926.1419 Signals—general requirements.</p>	<p>§1617.1. Signals – General requirements.</p>	
<p>(a) A signal person must be provided in each of the following situations: (1) The point of operation, meaning the load travel or the area near or at load placement, is not in full view of the operator. (2) When the equipment is traveling, the view in the direction of travel is obstructed. (3) Due to site specific safety concerns, either the operator or the person handling the load determines that it is necessary.</p>	<p>(a) A signal person shall be provided in each of the following situations: (1) The point of operation, meaning the load travel or the area near or at load placement, is not in full <u>and direct</u> view of the operator. (2) When the equipment is traveling, the view in the direction of travel is obstructed. (3) Due to site-specific safety concerns, either the operator or the person handling the load determines that it is necessary.</p>	<p>(a)(1) modified for consistency with 5001(a).</p>
	<p>(b) Only qualified persons shall be permitted to give signals.</p>	<p>Exception based on GISO 5001(b), modified per DCIW/CEIC comment.</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
	Exception: An emergency stop signal may be given by any person.	More protective as described by DCIW/CIEC Safety Institute comment letter dated January 12, 2011.
(b) Types of signals. Signals to operators must be by hand, voice, audible, or new signals.	(c) Types of signals. Signals to operators shall be by hand, voice, or audible.	“New signals” not permitted by CCR T8 except with a variance.
(c) Hand signals. (1) When using hand signals, the Standard Method must be used (see Appendix A of this subpart).	(d) Hand Signals. (1) A uniform signal system shall be used on all operations and if hand signals are used, they shall be clearly understood by the operator. (Note: For recommended hand signals, see General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5001, Plate I.)	Copied from and referenced to GISO 5001(c) for consistency.
<i>Exception:</i> Where use of the Standard Method for hand signals is infeasible, or where an operation or use of an attachment is not covered in the Standard Method, nonstandard hand signals may be used in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section.	EXCEPTION: Where an operation or use of an attachment is not covered in the recommended hand signals, Plate I, nonstandard hand signals may be used in accordance with subsection (d)(2).	
(2) Non-standard hand signals...	(2) Non-standard hand signals...	
	(3) There shall be conspicuously posted in the vicinity of the hoisting operations, a legible chart depicting and explaining the system of signals used.	
	(4) Hand signal charts shall be either posted on the equipment or conspicuously posted in the vicinity of the hoisting operations. ***	
(e) Suitability....	(e) Suitability...	
(f) During operations requiring signals, ...	(f) During operations requiring signals, ...	
(g) If the operator becomes aware of a safety problem...	(g) If the operator becomes aware of a safety problem...	
(h) Only one person may give signals to a crane/derrick at a time, except in circumstances covered by paragraph (j) of this section.	(h) Only one person shall give signals to a crane/derrick at a time, except in circumstances covered by subsection (i).	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
(i) [Reserved.]		
(j) Anyone who becomes aware of a safety problem must alert the operator or signal person by giving the stop or emergency stop signal. (Note: § 1926.1417(y) requires the operator to obey a stop or emergency stop signal).	<p>(i) Anyone who becomes aware of a safety problem must alert the operator or signal person by giving the stop or emergency stop signal. (Note: Section 1616.1(x) requires the operator to obey a stop or emergency stop signal).</p> <p><u>The operator shall obey an emergency stop signal from any individual who is involved in the hoisting operation or who is responsible for the direction of the hoisting operation.</u></p>	Verbiage recommended by DCIW/CIEC Safety Institute comment letter dated January 12, 2011. This verbiage will provide equal or superior safety by requiring proper monitoring of the lifting operation.
(k) All directions given to the operator by the signal person must be given from the operator's direction perspective. (l) [Reserved.]	(j) All directions given to the operator by the signal person shall be given from the operator's direction perspective.	
(m) Communication with multiple cranes/derricks...	(k) Communication with multiple cranes/derricks...	
§ 1926.1420 Signals—radio, telephone or other electronic transmission of signals.	§1617.2. Signals – Radio, Telephone or other Electronic Transmission Of Signals.	
(a) The device(s) used to transmit signals must be tested on site before beginning operations to ensure that the signal transmission is effective, clear, and reliable.	(a) The device(s) used to transmit signals shall be tested on site before beginning operations to ensure that the signal transmission is effective, clear, and reliable.	
(b) Signal transmission must be through a dedicated channel, except: (1) Multiple cranes/derricks and one or more signal persons may share a dedicated channel for the purpose of coordinating operations. (2) Where a crane is being operated on or adjacent to railroad tracks, and the actions of the crane operator need to be coordinated with the movement of other equipment or trains on the same or adjacent tracks.	(b) Signal transmission shall be through a dedicated channel, except: (1) Multiple cranes/derricks and one or more signal persons may share a dedicated channel for the purpose of coordinating operations. (2) Where a crane is being operated on or adjacent to railroad tracks, and the actions of the crane operator need to be coordinated with the movement of other equipment or trains on the same or adjacent tracks.	
(c) The operator's reception of signals must be	(c) The operator's reception of signals shall be	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
by a hands-free system.	by a hands-free system.	
	<u>(d) The signal person shall audibly or visually signal the operator if he/she becomes aware that communication with the operator has been interrupted during hoisting operations and the operator shall safely stop operations in accordance with Section 1617.1(f).</u>	Additional safeguard based on request by DCIW/CIEC comment dated 1/12/2011.
§ 1926.1421 Signals—voice signals—additional requirements.	§1617.3. Signals – Voice Signals – Additional Requirements.	
(a) Prior to beginning operations, the operator, signal person and lift director (if there is one), must contact each other and agree on the voice signals that will be used. Once the voice signals are agreed upon, these workers need not meet again to discuss voice signals unless another worker is added or substituted, there is confusion about the voice signals, or a voice signal is to be changed.	(a) Prior to beginning operations, the operator, signal person and lift director (if there is one), shall contact each other and agree on the voice signals that will be used. Once the voice signals are agreed upon, these workers need not meet again to discuss voice signals unless another worker is added or substituted, there is confusion about the voice signals, or a voice signal is to be changed.	
(b) Each voice signal must contain the following three elements, given in the following order: function (such as hoist, boom, etc.), direction; distance and/or speed; function, stop command.	(b) Each voice signal shall contain the following three elements, given in the following order: function (such as hoist, boom, etc.), direction; distance and/or speed; function, stop command.	Removed based on comment received from DCIW/CIEC Safety Institute comment letter dated January 12, 2011. This provision is covered by 1617.3(a)
(c) The operator, signal person and lift director (if there is one), must be able to effectively communicate in the language used.	(b) (e) The operator, signal person and lift director (if there is one), shall be able to effectively communicate in the language used.	Renumbered due to change made above.
§ 1926.1427 Operator qualification and certification.	§1618.1. Operator qualification and certification.	
(a) The employer must ensure that, prior to operating any equipment covered under subpart	(a) Qualifications and Certification. The employer shall ensure that, prior to operating any equipment covered under CSO Article 15,	Fed verbiage copied.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
CC, the person is operating the equipment during a training period in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or the operator is qualified or certified to operate the equipment in accordance with the following:	the person is operating the equipment during a training period in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, or the operator is qualified or certified to operate the equipment in accordance with the following:	
(1) When a non-military government entity issues operator licenses for equipment covered under subpart CC, and that government licensing program meets the requirements of paragraphs (e)(2) and (j) of this section, the equipment operator must either be: (i) Licensed by that government entity for operation of equipment within that entity's jurisdiction; or (ii) qualified in compliance with paragraph (d) of this section.	(a)(1) When a non-military government entity issues operator licenses for equipment covered under this Article, and that government licensing program meets the requirements of subsections (c)(2) and (b)(1)(C) and (D) of this section, the equipment operator shall be licensed by that government entity for operation of equipment within that entity's jurisdiction.	Note: Fed (a)(1)(ii) is not an option in CA.
(2) Where paragraph (a)(1) of this section is not applicable, the certification or qualification must comply with one of the options in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.	(a)(2) Where subsection (a)(1) of this section is not applicable, the certification or qualification shall comply with subsection (b) of this section.	
(3) Exceptions: Operator qualification or certification under this section is not required for operators of derricks (see § 1926.1436), sideboom cranes (see § 1926.1440), or equipment with a maximum manufacturer-rated hoisting/ lifting capacity of 2,000 pounds or less (see § 1926.1441).	EXCEPTIONS TO SECTION 1618.1: (1) Operator qualification or certification under this section is not required for operation of derricks, side boom cranes or equipment with a maximum manufacturer-rated hoisting/lifting capacity of 2000 pounds or less.	
	(2) Operator qualification or certification under this section is not required for operation of articulating/knuckle-boom cranes having a boom length of less than 25 feet or a maximum rated load capacity of less than 15,000 pounds.	Exception 2 is GISO 5006.1 Ex. 1, modified to provide limited federal exception for knuckle-boom cranes, consistent with current CA enforcement for knuckle-boom cranes.
(4) Whenever operator qualification or certification is required under § 1926.1427, the	(a)(3) Whenever operator qualification or certification is required under this section, the	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>employer must provide the qualification or certification at no cost to operators who are employed by the employer on November 8, 2010.</p>	<p>employer shall provide the qualification or certification at no cost to operators who are employed by the employer on July 7, 2011.</p>	
<p>(b) Option (1): Certification by an accredited crane operator testing organization. (1) For a testing organization to be considered accredited to certify operators under this subpart, it must: (i) Be accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency based on that agency's determination that industry recognized criteria for written testing materials, practical examinations, test administration, grading, facilities/ equipment and personnel have been met.</p>	<p>(b) Option (1): Certification by an accredited crane operator certifying entity. *** 1618.1(b)(3) Accredited Certifying Entity. A certifying entity is any organization whose certification program is accredited by either the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA), or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). ANSI accreditation shall be in accordance with the requirements of the ANSI, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 17024:2003(E), Conformity Assessment-General Requirements for Bodies Operating Certification of Persons, which is hereby incorporated by reference.</p>	
<p>(ii) Administer written and practical tests that: (A) Assess the operator applicant regarding, at a minimum, the knowledge and skills listed in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section. (B) Provide different levels of certification based on equipment capacity and type.</p>	<p>1618.1(b)(1)(C) Pass a written examination developed, validated, and administered in accordance with the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (Copyright 1999) published jointly by the Joint Committee of the American Educational Research Association, the American Psychological Association, and the National Council in Measurement in Education. The exam shall test knowledge and skills identified as necessary for safe crane operations and shall, at a minimum, include the following: 1. Operational characteristics and controls,</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
	including characteristic and performance questions appropriate to the crane type for which qualification is sought; 2. Emergency control skills, such as a response to fire, power line contact, loss of stability, or control malfunction; 3. A demonstration of basic arithmetic skills necessary for crane operation and the ability to read and comprehend the crane manufacturer's operation and maintenance instruction materials, including load capacity information (load charts) for the crane for which certification is sought; 4. Knowledge of chapters 5-0 through 5-3 of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B30.5-2000 and B30.5a-2002 Addenda to the standard for mobile and locomotive cranes or chapters 4-0 through 4-3 of the ASME B30.4-1996 standard for portal, tower, and pedestal cranes or Chapter 3-3 of the ASME B 30.3-1996 standard for Construction Tower Cranes, depending on the type of crane(s) the operator intends to operate. (D) Pass a "hands-on" examination to demonstrate proficiency in operating the specific type of crane, which at a minimum shall include pre-start and post-start inspection, maneuvering skills, shutdown, and securing procedures.	
(iii) Have procedures for operators to re-apply and be re-tested in the event an operator applicant fails a test or is decertified.	1618.1(b)(5) The accredited certifying entity shall have procedures for operators to re-apply and be re-tested in the event an operator applicant fails a test or is decertified.	Fed verbiage copied.
(iv) Have testing procedures for recertification	1618.1(b)(4) Re-certification. Crane operators	Copied from 5006.1(d)

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
designed to ensure that the operator continues to meet the technical knowledge and skills requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section.	shall re-certify every five (5) years and shall be required to meet all of the qualifications set forth in subsection (b)(1). Operators with at least one-thousand (1,000) hours of documented experience operating the specific type of crane for which re-certification is sought as covered by this section during the immediately preceding certification period and who meet the physical examination, substance abuse, and written examination requirements set forth in subsections 1618.1(b)(1)(A) - (b)(1)(C) of this section shall not be required to take the "hands-on" examination specified in subsection (b)(1)(D) to re-certify.	
(v) Have its accreditation reviewed by the nationally recognized accrediting agency at least every three years.	1618.1(b)(3)(A) The accredited certifying entity shall have its accreditation reviewed by the nationally recognized accrediting agency at least every three years.	Fed verbiage copied.
(2) An operator will be deemed qualified to operate a particular piece of equipment if the operator is certified under paragraph (b) of this section for that type and capacity of equipment or for higher-capacity equipment of that type. If no accredited testing agency offers certification examinations for a particular type and/or capacity of equipment, an operator will be deemed qualified to operate that equipment if the operator has been certified for the type/capacity that is most similar to that equipment and for which a certification examination is available. The operator's certificate must state the type/capacity of equipment for which the operator is certified.	1618.1(b)(2)(A) An operator will be deemed qualified to operate a particular piece of equipment if the operator is certified under subsection (b) of this section for that type and capacity of equipment or for higher-capacity equipment of that type. If no accredited testing agency offers certification examinations for a particular type and/or capacity of equipment, an operator will be deemed qualified to operate that equipment if the operator has been certified for the type/ capacity that is most similar to that equipment and for which a certification examination is available. The operator's certificate shall state the type/capacity of equipment for which the operator is certified.	Fed verbiage copied.
(3) A certification issued under this option is	1618.1(b)(2)(B) A certification issued under	Fed verbiage copied.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
portable and meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section.	this option (Option 1) is portable and meets the requirements of subsection (a)(2).	
(4) A certification issued under this paragraph is valid for 5 years.	1618.1(b)(2) Certification. Certificates shall be valid for a maximum of five (5) years. An Accredited Certifying Entity shall issue the certificate of competency to operators who successfully demonstrate the qualifications set forth in subsection (b)(1)(A) - (b)(1)(D) of this section.	Copied from 5006.1(b).
(c) Option (2): Qualification by an audited employer program. ...		Federal Option 2, Employer certification, is permissible in CA subject to the same requirements as in 1618.1(b) above.
(d) Option (3): Qualification by the U.S. military. ...		Federal Option 3 not applicable in CA (CA does not have jurisdiction over federal facilities)
(e) Option (4): Licensing by a government entity. (1) For purposes of this section, a government licensing department/office that issues operator licenses for operating equipment covered by this standard is considered a government accredited crane operator testing organization if the criteria in paragraph (e)(2) of this section are met.	(c) Option (2): Licensing by a government entity. (1) For purposes of this section, a government licensing department/office that issues operator licenses for operating equipment covered by this standard is considered a government accredited crane operator testing organization if the criteria in subsection (c)(2) of this section are met.	
(2) Licensing criteria. (i) The requirements for obtaining the license include an assessment, by written and practical tests, of the operator applicant regarding, at a minimum, the knowledge and skills listed in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section.	(2) Licensing criteria. (A) The requirements for obtaining the license include <u>passing a physical examination and a substance abuse test as prescribed in subsections (b)(1)(A) and (B), and an</u> assessment, by written and practical tests, of the operator applicant regarding, at a minimum, the knowledge and skills listed in subsections (b)(1)(C) and (D) of this section.	Revised to provide include physical exam and substance abuse testing equally effective as those prescribed for Option 1. (Consistent with current practice)
(ii) The testing meets industry recognized	(B) The testing meets industry recognized	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
<p>criteria for written testing materials, practical examinations, test administration, grading, facilities/equipment and personnel.</p> <p>(iii) The government authority that oversees the licensing department/office, has determined that the requirements in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section have been met.</p>	<p>criteria for written testing materials, practical examinations, test administration, grading, facilities/equipment and personnel.</p> <p>(C) The government authority that oversees the licensing department/office, has determined that the requirements in subsections (c)(2)(A) and (B) of this section have been met.</p>	
<p>(iv) The licensing department/office has testing procedures for re-licensing designed to ensure that the operator continues to meet the technical knowledge and skills requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section.</p>	<p>(D) The licensing department/office has testing procedures for re-licensing designed to ensure that the operator continues to meet the technical knowledge and skills requirements in subsection (c)(2)(A) (b)(1)(C) and (D) of this section.</p>	<p>Revised to ensure that a physical and substance abuse testing are included as part of re-licensing, same as required for licensing.</p>
<p>(3) A license issued by a government accredited crane operator testing organization that meets the requirements of this option:</p> <p>(i) Meets the operator qualification requirements of this section for operation of equipment only within the jurisdiction of the government entity.</p> <p>(ii) Is valid for the period of time stipulated by the licensing department/office, but no longer than 5 years.</p>	<p>(3) A license issued by a government accredited crane operator testing organization that meets the requirements of this option:</p> <p>(A) Meets the operator qualification requirements of this section for operation of equipment only within the jurisdiction of the government entity.</p> <p>(B) Is valid for the period of time stipulated by the licensing department/ office, but no longer than 5 years.</p>	
<p>§ 1926.1435 Tower cranes.</p>	<p>§1619.1. Tower cranes.</p>	
<p>(a) This section contains supplemental requirements for tower cranes; all sections of this subpart apply to tower cranes unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>(a) This section contains supplemental requirements for tower cranes; all sections of this Article 15 apply to tower cranes unless specified otherwise.</p>	
<p>(b) Erecting, climbing and dismantling.</p>	<p>(b) Erecting, climbing and dismantling. The erection, climbing (up and down) and dismantling of a fixed tower crane shall comply with the requirements of Title 8, Section 341.1(b)(2) and General Industry Safety</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
	Orders, Section 4966. In addition the following supplemental requirements are applicable for all tower cranes.	
(1) Section 1926.1403 (Assembly/ Disassembly—selection of manufacturer or employer procedures), ...	(1) Section 1611.1 (Assembly/ Disassembly – selection of manufacturer or employer procedures), ...	Fed verbiage.
(2) Dangerous areas (self-erecting tower cranes). ...	(2) Dangerous areas (self-erecting tower cranes). ...	
(3) Foundations and structural supports. Tower crane foundations and structural supports (including both the portions of the structure used for support and the means of attachment) must be designed by the manufacturer or a registered professional engineer.	(3) Foundations and structural supports. Tower crane foundations and structural supports (including both the portions of the structure used for support and the means of attachment) shall be designed by the manufacturer or a certified agent <u>registered professional engineer</u> .	Amended for consistency with federal and also based on Morrow Equipment comment dated 1/16/11.
	<u>(A) The controlling entity shall obtain from the entity that installed the tower crane foundations and structural supports a written statement or documentation that the crane foundations and structural supports were installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s or RPE instructions, and shall ensure that the written statement or documentation is provided to the A/D director.</u>	Added based on Morrow Equipment comment dated 1/16/11. Also generally based on Draft (Phase II) Washington Administrative Code WAC 296-155-53900(15).
	<u>(B) The top of the support/foundation shall be accessible and free of debris, materials and standing water. No materials can be stored on the support unless approved by a qualified person. The foundation and fasteners shall remain accessible and visible for inspection at all times.</u>	Added based on Morrow Equipment comment dated 1/16/11.
§ 1910.180 Crawler locomotive and truck cranes..	GISO Group 13. Group 13. Cranes and Other Hoisting Equipment	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S):

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: §	STATE:	RATIONALE
(h)(3) Handling the load-Moving the load (iii) During hoisting care shall be taken that: (a) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.	§4999. Handling Loads. (f) During Hoisting: (1) There shall be no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.	
(b) The load does not contact any obstructions.	(2) Inadvertent contact with obstructions shall be prevented. <u>During lifting operations, the load, boom, or other parts of the equipment shall not contact any obstruction in a way which could cause falling material or damage to the boom.</u>	Initiated by Division request for clarification. May need to coordinate with 1616.1(o)