

Clearheart Construction Co., Inc.

Aerial Lifts

AERIAL LIFTS **Aerial lifts. - 1926.453**

Aerial lifts acquired for use which were manufactured on or after January 22, 1973 will have a placard or label affixed which indicates that the lift is designed and constructed in accordance with ANSI standard A92.2-1969. Aerial lifts acquired for use prior to January 22, 1973 may not be used unless modified to meet this standard. Aerial lifts may be modified to perform other than originally designed tasks provided the modifications are certified by the manufacturer or a nationally recognized testing laboratory that the aerial lift conforms with ANSI standard A92.2-1969 and is as safe as before modifications.

Aerial lifts include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices to elevate personnel to job-sites above the ground:

- a. extensible boom platforms.
- b. aerial ladders.
- c. articulating boom platforms.
- d. vertical towers.
- e. a combination of any of the above.

Only authorized persons may operate an aerial lift.

Lift controls and equipment must be inspected and tested each day prior to use to determine they are in a safe working condition.

When working from an aerial lift, you must stand firmly on the floor of the basket or cage and be attached by lanyard and safety harness to the boom or basket. You may not sit or climb on the edge; use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position; or tie off to any adjacent pole, structure, or other equipment.

Load limits set by the manufacturer must never be exceeded.

The brakes must be set and when outriggers are used, they shall be positioned on pads or a solid surface.

Aerial lifts must not be moved with personnel in the basket unless it is designed for this type of operation. Aerial lifts designed as personnel movers must have controls that are clearly marked as to their use and the lower controls must be able to override the upper controls. Except in an emergency, the lower controls shall not be used unless permission has been granted by the persons in the lift.

It is required that the vehicle have a “reverse signal alarm” audible above the surrounding noise level or a ground-guide (spotter), using standard hand signals, when backing up. The vehicle will be backed up only when the spotter signals that it is safe to do so. Using a ground-guide provides a substantially higher level of safety than a “reverse signal alarm” because the vehicle can be guided to an exact location with assurance that there is sufficient clearance from objects, and, most importantly, no person is in harm’s way. Special attention will be given to electrical lines.

Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact with electrical energy.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRICAL POWER LINES

Cranes and derricks. - 1926.550

Except where electrical distribution and transmissions lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers (not attached to the vehicle) have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, the following clearance -- between the lines and any part of the equipment or load -- will be observed:

<u>Line Rating</u>	<u>Minimum Clearance</u>
50 kV. or below	10 feet
Over 50 kV.	10 feet plus .04 inch for each 1 kV. over 50 kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet.

In transit, equipment clearance must be a minimum of:

<u>Line Rating</u>	<u>Minimum Clearance</u>
50 kV. or below	4 feet
Over 50 kV. to 345 kV.	10 feet
Over 345 kV. to 750 kV.	16 feet

A ground guide will be designated to observe clearance of the equipment and give warning to the equipment operator in situations where it is difficult for the equipment operator to maintain the desired clearances by visual means.

An overhead wire will be considered energized unless the owner of the line or the electrical utility authorities indicate that it is not energized and it has been visibly grounded.