

Finally, the commenter asserted that articulating cranes should be exempt from the requirement for outrigger position sensor monitors because such cranes use stabilizers rather than outriggers.

OSHA agrees with the commenter that boom angle indicators, jib angle indicators, and boom length indicators are not appropriate for articulating cranes for the reasons given by the commenter. Accordingly, OSHA is adding § 1926.416(a)(1), which excludes articulating cranes from the requirements in §§ 1926.1416(e)(1), (e)(2), and (e)(3).

OSHA is not exempting articulating cranes from the requirement of § 1926.1416(e)(5)(i). As discussed under § 1926.1404, for certain types of cranes, stabilizers serve the same function as outriggers and, where appropriate, provisions of the proposed rule that applied to outriggers are being changed in the final rule to also apply to stabilizers. One such provision is paragraph (e)(5)(i) of this section, which, as discussed below, has been modified from the proposed rule to require outrigger/stabilizer position sensor monitors rather than outrigger position sensor monitors on equipment manufactured more than one year after the effective date of the standard. As so modified, the provision appropriately applies to articulating cranes.

Another commenter stated that digger derricks do not typically have anti-two blocking devices (paragraph (d)(3)), radius indicators (paragraph (e)(1)), load weighing devices (paragraph (e)(4)), outrigger position indicators (paragraph (e)(6)(i)), and hoist drum rotation indicators (paragraph (e)(5)(ii)).⁸⁰ (ID -0155.1.) This commenter does not

⁸⁰ The term “digger derrick” is defined in § 1926.1401. As discussed in § 1926.1400, digger derricks are not covered by the standard when used for work related to utility

state that such devices would be impractical on digger derricks but only that they are not currently equipped with the devices. OSHA notes that the ANSI standard applicable to digger derricks, ANSI/ASSE A10.31 – 2006, does not require the devices listed by the commenter. As noted above, this final rule is exempting certain older or existing equipment from the need to be equipped with certain operational aids when the consensus standard for such equipment has not required those devices. Consistent with this policy, OSHA is specifying that only those digger derricks manufactured more than one year after the effective date of this standard must be equipped with anti-two blocking devices, boom angle or radius indicators, and load weighing devices. Under § 1926.1416(e)(5), outrigger position indicators and hoist drum rotation indicators are not required on any equipment until one year after the effective date of the standard, so it is not necessary to single out digger derricks for special treatment for these devices. Accordingly, OSHA is adding § 1926.1416(a)(2) to the final rule, which provides that the requirements in §§ 1926.1416(d)(3), (e)(1), and (e)(4) only apply to those digger derricks manufactured more than one year after the effective date of this standard.

Paragraph (b)

Proposed paragraph (b) of this section stated that operations shall not begin unless the listed operational aids are in proper working order, except where the employer meets specified temporary alternative measures. If the crane or derrick manufacturer specified more protective alternative measures, the employer would have to follow those measures.

poles but are subject to this final rule when used covered for general lifting activities unrelated to utility poles.