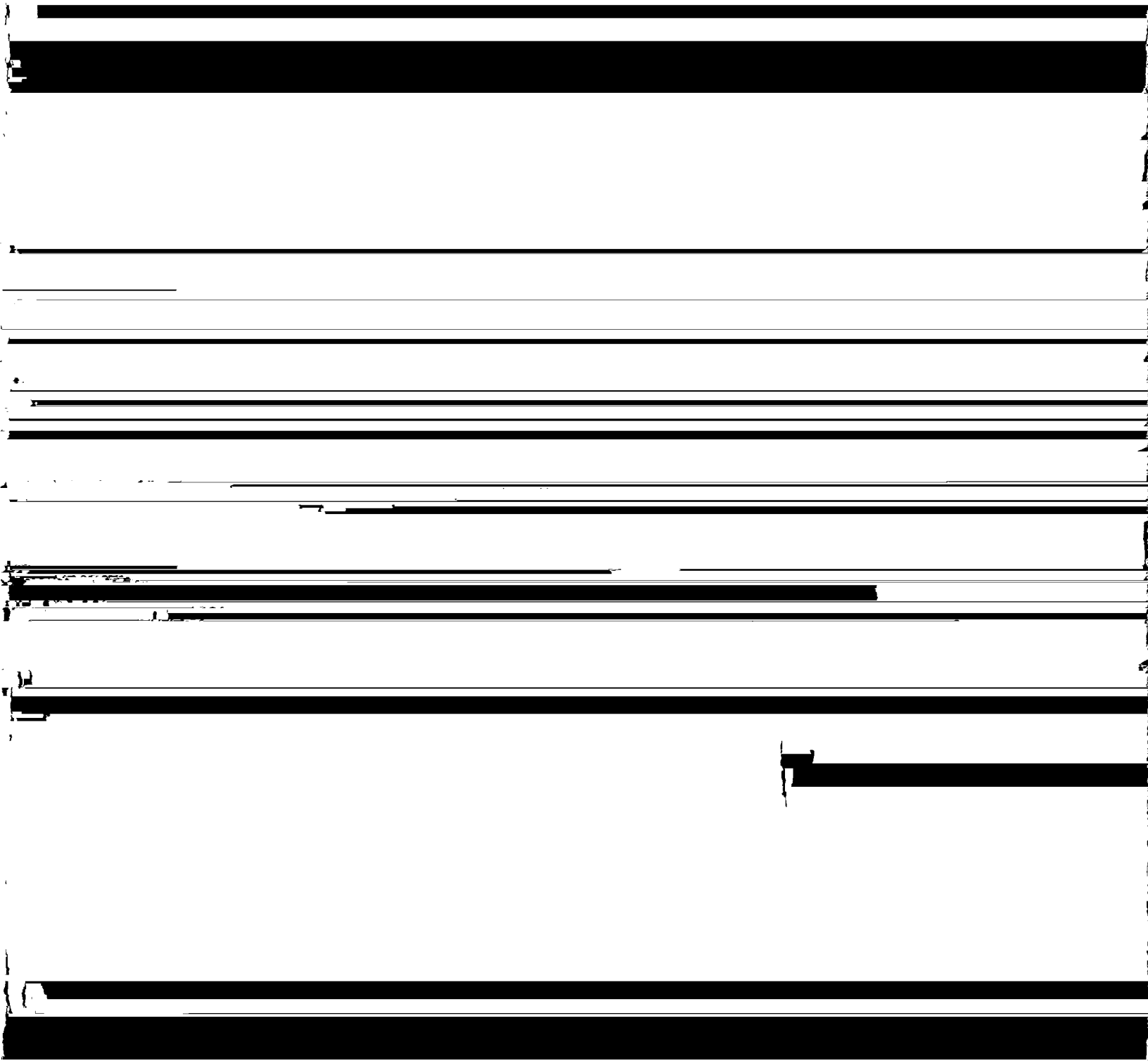


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The SBREFA Panel recommended that OSHA request public comment on how the rule could be made easier to understand without creating ambiguities. *The Crane and Derricks in Construction*



require padding or similar measure when needed to protect the slings from damage such as from

used any time synthetic slings are in danger of being abraded or otherwise damaged.” Softeners increase the radius or decrease the angle of a corner so that sling capacity is not lost at the sharp
use of softeners will improve safety and extend the useful life of the

state that “when feasible, equipment must be locked-out.”

§1926.1423 – Fall Protection

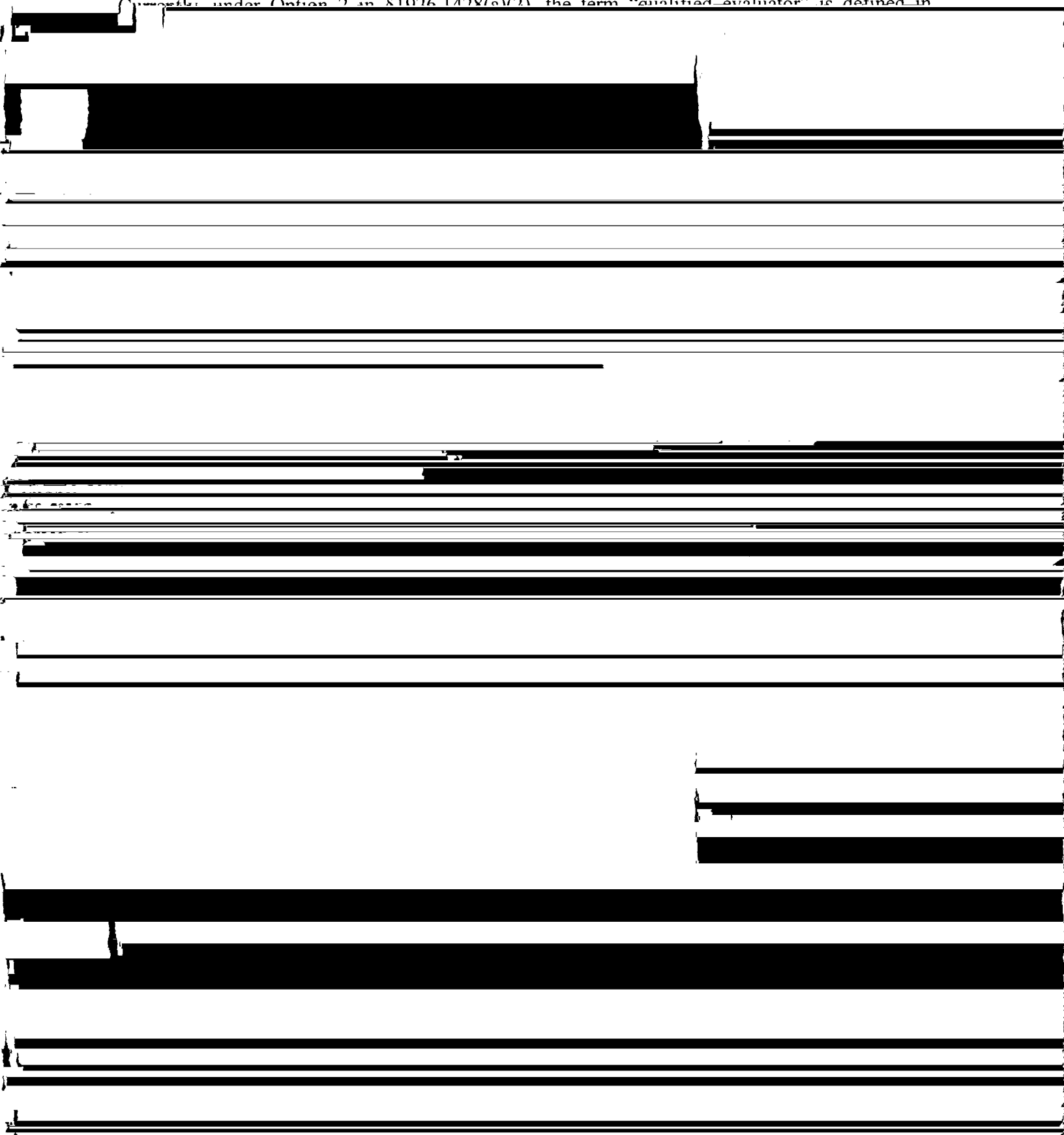
OSHA notes that in §1926.1423(g)(2) C-DAC did not make an exception for providing fall protection when an employee is at or near draw-works, in the cab or on the deck, as they did in §1926.1423(g)(1). AGC believes that a greater hazard would be created by having slack rope in or around moving machinery. AGC suggests that OSHA include the exception from §1926.1423(g)(1) in (g)(2)

§1926.1427(d) – Option 3 – Qualification by the U.S. Military is limited to individuals in the armed services. Construction contractors working on military bases are not qualified to certify their crane operator under Option 3, nor are the certifications portable for U.S Military personnel who become certified under Option 3 if they leave U.S. Military service. This option does not apply to the construction industry.

blood pressure and other physical impairments should be a part of the requirements for safe crane operations.

§1926.1428 – Signal Person Qualifications

Under Option 2 in §1926.1428(e)(2), the term “qualified evaluator” is defined in



marine construction contractor the manufacturer of the crane barge? AGC believes that the latter

AGC also believes that the manufacturer's approval of a modification should not be required when a third party registered engineer is retained. Specifically, when attaching fixed pile driving leads or a spotter to a crawler crane, using the services of a third party registered engineer should be sufficient to establish parameters that ensure that the modification is safe and acceptable. Another instance of proper usage of a third party registered engineer without seeking manufacturer approval, should be when a contractor fabricates a means of pinning a drilling attachment to the base of a boom working in conjunction with specifications from the drilling