

## Peer Reviewer Comments:

Reviewer comments of the Mobile Crane Alert included the following:

- The Alert should stress that crane operators must know the weight of the load being hoisted or know how to readily calculate the estimated load weight in order to safely operate the crane.
- The Alert should stress that crane operators need to follow manufacturer's procedures for proper outrigger deployment to ensure cranes are properly set up and level with their outrigger pads, located on firm stable surfaces capable of supporting the weight of the crane plus the hoisted load.
- The Alert should stress that crane operators and ground workers need to follow OSHA regulations for safe working distances around energized electrical power lines.
- Cranes must be set-up, operated, and maintained following the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure the safety of workers on and around cranes.
- Some newer cranes have on-board computers to assist the crane operator in calculating the proper crane set-up, load limits, and outrigger deployment. These new design requirements will be considered by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and addressed by the next revision of ANSI / ASME Standard B30.5, *Mobile and Locomotive Cranes*. This issue also will be addressed in the next revision of the Construction Safety Association of Ontario *Mobile Crane Manual* which is referenced in the draft NIOSH Alert.
- Delete the phrase "unusually heavy load" from the definition of a Critical Lift because it is vague. The key safety issue is that any crane should only be used within the manufacturer-specified load capacity charts.
- Add wording on related occupations that use cranes to the information provided in the Alert on the Fair Labor Standard.