If a crane is going to operate within 20 feet of an overhead power line up to 350 kV, do the following:

NOTE: Not applicable to utility owner/operators.

Determine the power line’s voltage.
Ask the utility owner or utility operator for the information. Allow two working days for a response. — 1926.1408 (c)

Use Table A to determine the crane’s minimum approach distance (MAD) to the power line. — 1926.1408 (a)(2)(iii)

### Table A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power line voltage – nominal kV, alternating current</th>
<th>Minimum approach distance (MAD) in feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 to 200</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 200 to 350</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 350 to 500</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 500 to 750</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 750 to 1,000</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1,000</td>
<td>See 1926.1408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once you know the MAD, identify your work zone by either:

A. Mark boundaries at or outside your MAD with items such as flags or range limit/range control warning devices. The operator must not operate the crane beyond those boundaries. — 1926.1408 (a)(1)(i)

B. Define the work zone as an area 360 degrees around the crane, up to the crane’s maximum working radius, for the actual crane work. — 1926.1408 (a)(1)(ii)

Can any part of the equipment, load line, or load get closer than 20 feet? — 1926.1408 (a)(2)

1926.1408 (a)(2) – Employer must follow requirements in one of the following options:

- **Option 1:** De-energize and ground – confirm with utility owner/operator .................. (i)
- **Option 2:** Maintain the 20-foot clearance .... (ii)
- **Option 3:** Maintain the MAD identified in Table A ................................. (iii)

If operating up to the equipment’s maximum working radius in the work zone, can any part of the equipment, load line, or load get closer than the MAD permitted under Table A?

1926.1408 (b) – Follow 1926.1408(b) Preventing encroachment/electrocution requirements for Options 2 and 3 (listed on page 3).
Requirements for preventing encroachment/electrocution (Options 2 and 3)

1. Conduct a planning meeting. Meet with the operator and the other workers who will be in the area to review the location of the power line(s), and steps that will be implemented to prevent encroachment.

2. If tag lines are used, they must be nonconductive.

3. Erect an elevated warning line, barricade, or line of signs, in view of the operator. The warning line must have flags or similar high-visibility markings at 20 feet from the power line if using Option (2), or at the minimum approach distance under Table A, if using Option (3). If the operator is unable to see the warning line, you must use a dedicated spotter who is in continuous contact with the operator.

4. Do at least one of the following:
   - Use a proximity alarm set to give sufficient warning to prevent encroachment.
   - Use a dedicated spotter who is in continuous contact with the operator.
     Dedicated spotter must:
     - Be equipped with a visual aid to assist in identifying the minimum clearance distance, such as clearly visible lines painted on the ground, a clearly visible line of stanchions, or a set of clearly visible line-of-sight landmarks.
     - Be positioned to effectively gauge the clearance distance.
     - Use equipment to communicate directly with the operator.
     - Give timely information to the operator in order to maintain the required clearance distance.
     - Be trained to effectively perform this task, including training on the applicable requirements of 1926.1408.
   - Use a device that automatically warns the operator when to stop movement, such as a range-control warning device set to give the operator sufficient warning to prevent encroachment.
   - Use a device that automatically limits range of movement.
   - Use an insulating link/device that is installed at a point between the end of the load line (or below) and the load.

5. Train each operator and crew member assigned to work with the equipment on the procedures to be followed in the event of electrical contact with a power line.

(For additional required training topics, see 1926.1408 (g) Training).

More information

- Oregon OSHA Construction Crane Rule Text
- Oregon OSHA Cranes and Derricks in Construction Guidebook
- Oregon OSHA Crane Fact Sheet
- Cranes and Derricks Federal Register

Workers
Your employer cannot retaliate against you for reporting a workplace health or safety concern or violation. For more information about your rights, visit the Oregon OSHA website.

Visit Oregon OSHA