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Ensure employees, student

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## 7. Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are design plans or changes to the working environment to prevent or reduce employee exposure to potential hazards associated with aerial lifts and booms. The following example of engineering controls should be considered in area design to reduce the risk of falls:

Relocation of equipment requiring access to a new location where workers can reach them without the use of aerial lifts and booms

Installation of stairways and work platforms in areas where tasks require frequent use of aerial lifts and booms to reach a location

Include accessibility of frequently used maintenance items in engineering design and review of new installations

## 8. Administrative Controls

Administrative controls are safe work practices and procedures designed to reduce the risks associated with aerial lifts and booms. Examples of administrative controls include the following:

Training for employees who work with lifts and booms

Routine inspections of lifts and booms to ensure they are in safe working condition

Immediate removal of any lift and boom that are found to be damaged or defective

Provide employees with the proper equipment for their job tasks

## 9. Procedures

### **Pre-Use Inspection**

Prior to use the following inspections must be performed on lifts and booms:

Prior to the operation of any aerial lifts and booms the Pre-Use Inspection Checklist found in Appendix A must be completed. This applies at the beginning of every work period, and

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### **Work Zone Inspections**

Prior to aerial lift and boom operators must inspect the work zone for hazards and take corrective actions to mitigate any hazards before and during operation of aerial lifts and booms. Items to identify include:

- Drop-offs, holes, or unstable surfaces such as loose dirt
- Inadequate ceiling heights
- Slopes, ditches, or bumps
- Debris and floor obstructions
- Overhead electric power lines and communication cables
- Other overhead obstruction
- Other hazards locations and atmospheres
- High wind and other severe weather conditions such as ice
- The presence of others in close proximity to the work

### **During Lift Operation**

Operators must do the following during lift operation:

#### **Fall Protection**

- Ensure that access gates or opening are closed including attaching chain guard at the entrance of scissor lifts
- Stand Firmly on the floor of the bucket or lift platform
- Do not climb on or lean over guardrails or handrails
- Do not use planks, ladders, or other devices as a working position
- Use a body harness or a restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the boom or bucket while in a boom lift or per manufacturers recommendation
- Do not tie-off to adjacent structures or poles while in the bucket.

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Do not drive with the lift platform raised (unless the manufacturer's instructions allow this)

Do not operate lower level controls unless permission is obtained from the worker(s) in the lift (unless in an emergency)

Do not exceed vertical or horizontal reach limits

Do not operate an aerial lift in high winds above those recommended by the manufacturer

Do not override hydraulic, mechanical, or electrical safety devices

### **Overhead Protection**

Be aware of overhead clearance and overhead objects, including ceilings

Do not position aerial lifts between overhead hazards if possible

Treat all overhead power lines and communication cables as energized and stay at least 10 feet away

ANSI and OSHA standards specify minimum safe distances from power lines based on voltage that are to be maintained while working in an aerial lift, as indicated in the table below. If these distances cannot be achieved, do not use the equipment

<50 KV	10 ft
50 - <199 KV	15 ft
200 – 349 KV	20 ft
350 – 499 KV	25 ft
500 – 749 KV	35 ft
750 – 1000 KV	45 ft

Ensure that the power utility or power line workers de-energize power lines in the vicinity of the work

### **Stability in the Work Zone**

Set outriggers on pads or on a level, solid surface

Set brakes when outriggers are used

Use wheel chocks on sloped surfaces when it is safe to do so

Set up work zone warnings, such as cones and signs, when necessary to warn others





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### 13. Revision History

	Revision Number	Date Revised	Description of Change	Revised By	Approved By
	0	10/08/2018	Initial Issue		



