Crane & Rigging Exposures and Coverage/ Loss Control/ Claims Handling Considerations

Presented by Mike Leamanczyk and Lynn Cordes
I. Common Exposures Defined
   A. Types of Cranes
      1. Mobile
      2. Crawler
      3. Truck
      4. Tower
   B. Types of Other Rigging Devices
      1. Hydraulic Lift Systems
      2. Gantrys
      3. Super Heavy Forklifts
      5. Heavy Haul Trailers
Cranes

1. Lattice Boom Crane
CRAWLER-MOUNTED LATTICE BOOM CRANES

Except for their base and method of load railing, the upperworks of these machines are identical to the carrier-mounted units of Section 1.4.

- Job Tip Sheave
- Job or Whip Line
- Job Hook & Headache Ball or Overhead Ball
- Job Tip Section
- Job Mid Section
- Boom Tip Sheaves (Head Sheaves)
- Boom Mast (Gantry)
- Deflector (tiller) Sheave
- Boom Section
- Main Hoist Line
- Main Block or Main Hook
- Equalizer or Outer Ball
- Boom Hoist Reel/Winch
- Inner Ball
- Gantry
- Boom Hoist Rope
- Counterweight
- Machine Deck
- Ring Gear, Turntable, Swing Circle

Illustration shows a unit with traction shaft and chain drive but hydrostatic track drive systems are also available.

- Track Shoe
- Track Carrier Roller
- Ring Gear
- Drive Chain
- Idler Roller
- Support Rollers
- Tread Sprocket or Drive Sprocket
These cranes combine the best features of derricks and lattice boom mobile cranes. Typically they use very large extended counterweights, masts and often roller rings that move the boom's fulcrum and the crane's tipping axis further away from the center of gravity.
Cranes

2. Hydraulic Truck Cranes
These machines are also mounted on specially designed carriers. They can be equipped with a variety of jibs and boom extensions which can be stowed on or under the heel section of the main boom (see page 15, Sect. 1.8).
3. Rough Terrain Cranes
The rough terrain crane's oversized tires facilitate movement across the rough terrain of construction sites and other broken ground. Their short wheel base and crab-steering improve maneuverability. In "pick and carry" operations on rough terrain, however, they are still subject to the same operating restrictions that apply to other cranes.

Like carrier-mounted telescopic boom cranes, rough terrain units are available with either full power booms or pinned booms and the same types of jibs and boom extensions. There are two basic configurations.

**FIXED CAB**
Cranes

4. Tower Cranes
Climbing Tower Crane
Cranes

5. Boom Trucks
BOOM TRUCKS

Unlike all other mobiles, these cranes are mounted on carriers not designed solely for crane service. They are mounted on a commercial truck chassis that has been specially strengthened to accept the crane. They are, however, a type of mobile crane with respectable capacity and boom length.

Included in this basic type of machine are two common configurations.

TELESCOPING BOOM
Boom sections are usually telescoped either manually or hydraulically.

KNUCKLE BOOM
The boom articulates (flexes) under hydraulic pressure and may or may not be equipped with a powered drum and wire rope.
4. Heavy Lift Forklifts
III. Types of Specialized Equipment

B. Lift Systems

1. Gantry Systems

2. Hydraulic Lift Systems
Hydraulic 4 Point Lift System
Hydraulic 4 Point Lift System

...
3. Mobile Gantrys
Dollies – Rollers - Jacks
III. Types of Specialized Equipment

C. Specialized Hauling Equipment

1. Low Boy / Goose Neck Trailers
2. Platform Trailers
3. Hydraulic Platform
4. Specialized Heavy Haul
NELSON TRAILERS

MOVING FORWARD IN THE TRAILER INDUSTRY

6464 STATE ROUTE 224 • OTTAWA, OHIO 45875 • PHONE 419-523-5321 • FAX 419-523-6247
1. Modular Platform Trailers and Prime Movers
Prime Mover and Modular Platform Trailer

SCHUEERLE PLATFORM TRAILERS
16 AXLE UNIT CAPACITY = 987,660 LBS.
128 TIRES, 7.50 x 18 PLY MICHELIN
AIR BRAKES ON ALL AXLES
HYDRAULIC SUSPENSION CARRIES
EQUAL WEIGHT ON ALL TIRES.
38'-0" LONG x 20'-5" WIDE DECK
140,880 LB. EMPTY WEIGHT
MAX. PERMISSIBLE PAYLOAD = 987,660 LBS.
500,000 LB. = 50.63% CAPACITY

20,000 LB. CONC. BALLAST

OSHOKSH PRIME MOVER
ALL WHEEL DRIVE
STEER TIRES 16.00 x 22.5, DRIVE TIRES 14 x 24
TRACTOR RIGGED FOR PUSH/PULL OPERATIONS
EQUIPPED WITH 60,000 AND 40,000 LB. WINCHES.
2. Self-Propelled Hydraulic Trailers
NELSON TRAILERS

MOVING FORWARD IN THE TRAILER INDUSTRY

6464 STATE ROUTE 224 • OTTAWA, OHIO 45875 • PHONE 419-523-5321 • FAX 419-523-6247
Manufactured by Trail King, this 600,000 lb. payload capacity heavy hauler is shown with traditional deck and goosenecks (top), with suspension beams (middle), and with extended suspension beams (bottom).
C. Typical Crane & Rigging Projects

1. Industrial Plant Maintenance
2. Refinery Plant Turnarounds
3. Building Construction
4. HVAC / Utility Installation
Scope of Crane & Rigging Coverages

A. Jobsite
   1. Lift Exposure (on hook)
   2. Assembly / Disassembly
   3. Site Storage
   4. Site Movement

B. Transit
   1. Owned Equipment hauling (oversized loads)
   2. Machinery Moving (Transit / Warehousing / Loading & Unloading)
   3. Rail
   4. Barge

C. Off-Site Storage
   1. Security
   2. Inside / Outside

D. 3rd Party Loss of Use
   1. Blanket Coverage
   2. Project Specific
Methods of Insuring Crane & Rigging Exposures

A. Inland Marine - Equipment
   1. Typical Equipment Schedules and “occurrence limit” protection
   2. Modular Platform Trailers and Prime Movers- Self Propelled Trailers
   3. Forms / Coverage Issues
   4. Waterborne Exposure- barges
   5. Equipment Business Interruption

B. Installation Floater / Riggers Liability / Cargo
   1. Exposures / Limits issues
   2. “Old School” Riggers in (IM policy) vs. “New School” in (GL policy)
   3. Third Party Loss of Use (see attached forms)

C. Property
   1. Typical Crane & Rigging Account Profile
   2. Catastrophe Exposure on coastal locations
   3. Warehouse Exposure (for Crane / Rigging with Specialized Transport Operations)
INSURANCE COMPANY

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Third Party Loss of Use Coverage – Riggers Liability

It is hereby understood and agreed that the following amendments are made to the Riggers Liability coverage forms.

Form III 00 91 09 09 – Exclusion B.2.a. is deleted

Third Party Loss of Use:

The Riggers liability coverage is extended to cover the Insured's liability imposed under a written contract or agreement, executed prior to a loss, with a third party, for “Loss of Use” of the property of others in the Insured's care, Custody or Control for Rigging operations, due to a covered cause of loss. The Company’s liability is limited under this extension, to the limits of liability set forth below.

A. Limits of Liability

Any loss or damage covered by this extension shall be included within the respective Limits of Liability as set forth in form III (DS 91 12 01), Riggers Liability Declarations.

This coverage shall not act as a separate Limit of Liability and shall not increase the above referenced Limits of Liability.

B. Resumption of Operations

The Insured and Owner of the damaged property, must act to reduce the loss resulting from the interruption of business by:

1. Completer or partial resumption of operations of the covered property, whether damaged or not, or
2. Making use of other property, or
3. Making use of stock (raw, in process or finished),

if it can be done. The ability to reduce loss, shall impact the determination of the amount of loss paid under this extension.

C. Expenses to Reduce Loss

This policy shall cover such expenses, as are necessarily incurred for the purpose of reducing any loss under this extension. But in no event shall the aggregate of such expenses exceed the amount by which the loss otherwise payable is reduced.

D. Definition

“Loss of Use” shall mean the actual financial loss of income, incurred by the owner of the covered damaged property, due to the inability to use the damaged covered property for its intended purposes. However this extension shall not cover losses resulting from contract penalties, liquidated damages, or loss to property owned by the Insured.

All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.
Policy Number:

INSURANCE COMPANY

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Third Party Loss of Use Coverage – Motor Cargo Liability

It is hereby understood and agreed that the following amendments are made to the Motor Track Cargo Carriers Liability coverage forms.

Form HH 00 74 09 09 – Exclusion B.2.b. is deleted

Third Party Loss of Use:

The Motor track Cargo Liability coverage is extended to cover the insured’s liability imposed under a written contract or agreement, executed prior to a loss, with a third party, for “Loss of Use” of the property of others in the insured’s care, Custody or Control for Rigging operations, due to a covered cause of loss. The Company’s liability is limited under this extension, to the limits of liability set forth below.

A. Limits of Liability

Any loss or damage covered by this extension shall be included within the respective Limits of Liability as set forth in form HH US 72 07 99, Motor track cargo – Carriers Liability Declarations.

This coverage shall not act as a separate Limit of Liability and shall not increase the above referenced Limits of Liability.

B. Resumption of Operations

The Insured and Owner of the damaged property, must act to reduce the loss resulting from the interruption of business by:

1. Complete or partial resumption of operations of the covered property, whether damaged or not, or
2. Making use of other property, or
3. Making use of stock (raw, in process or finished).

If it can be done. The ability to reduce loss, shall impact the determination of the amount of loss paid under this extension.

C. Expenses to Reduce Loss

This policy shall cover such expenses, as are necessarily incurred for the purpose of reducing any loss under this extension. But in no event shall the aggregate of such expenses exceed the amount by which the loss otherwise payable is reduced.

D. Definition

“Loss of Use” shall mean the actual financial loss of income, incurred by the owner of the covered damaged property, due to the inability to use the damaged covered property for its intended purposes. However, this extension shall not cover losses resulting from contract penalties, liquidated damages, or loss to property owned by the insured.
D. General Liability

1. Include “on-hook” (Waive CCC Exclusion)

2. Traditional (No CCC Waiver) w/ Riggers covered under IM

3. Mobile Crane Road Hazard (vs. scheduled equipment on Auto policy)

4. Financial Responsibility (for road hazard under GL)

5. Forms Analysis

6. Products / Completed Operations (nominal exposure)
POLICY NUMBER:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

CARE, CUSTODY OR CONTROL ENDORSMENT

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE FORM

A. Subparagraph (4) and (5) of paragraph j. Damage To Property of Item 2. Exclusions of the SECTION I COVERAGES, Coverage A – Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability section are deleted.

B. Paragraph g. Aircraft, Auto Or Watercraft of Item 2. Exclusions of the SECTION I COVERAGES, Coverage A – Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability section is not affected. Personal Property in the care, custody or control of the insured while on or in an "auto" owned, operated by used by an insured is excluded.

C. This coverage is excess over any other valid and collectible coverage included under any Wrap-Up, Contractor Controlled Insurance Program, or Owner Controlled Insurance Program.

ALL OTHER TERMS, CONDITIONS AND EXCLUSIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.
POLICY NUMBER: 

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

ON-HOOK ENDORSEMENT

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limits of Insurance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Each Occurrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Aggregate</td>
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The following is added to Exclusion j. of Paragraph 2.,
Exclusions of Section I – Coverage A – Bodily Injury And Property Damage Liability:

Paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply to property of
others in the care, custody or control of the insured
while being raised, lowered or moved by the use of
"mobile equipment" owned or operated by or rented or
loaned to any insured.

With respect to the coverage for "property damage",
added to this policy due to this endorsement, this
insurance is subject to the Limits of Insurance shown
in the Schedule above.

The Limits of Insurance in the Schedule above are
part of and not in addition to the Limits of Insurance
for Section I – Coverage A – Bodily Injury And
Property Damage Liability for Each Occurrence and
for General Aggregate as indicated in Section III –
Limits of Insurance and in the Declarations of this
policy.

ALL OTHER TERMS, CONDITIONS AND EXCLUSIONS
REMAIN UNCHANGED.
THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

CRANE OPERATORS & RIGGERS ON-HOOK COVERAGE

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

Commercial General Liability Coverage Part

Exclusion J. (4) of Section 1.2., Coverages, is deleted when the insured hoists, raises, lowers or moves the personal property of others with equipment that is owned by, rented to or leased to the Named Insured.

The coverage afforded by this endorsement is limited to the Limits of Insurance listed below:
$1,000,000. Each Occurrence Limit
$2,000,000. Policy Aggregate Limit

The Each Occurrence Limit stated above is included in, and not in addition to, the Each Occurrence Limit described in Section III- Limits of Insurance. The Policy Aggregate Limit stated above is included in the General Aggregate Limit described in Section III Limits of Insurance.
This endorsement, effective 12:01 A.M. standard time, forms a part of
Policy No: 
Issued To: 
By: 

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY, PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY

EXTENSION OF COVERAGE FOR RIGGER'S LIABILITY

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

Exclusions j. (4) and j.(5) under paragraph 2., Exclusions of Coverage A – Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability (Section 1 – Coverages) are replaced by the following:

This insurance does not apply to:

(4) "Property damage" to personal property in the care, custody or control of the insured; or

(5) "Property damage" to that particular part of real property on which you or any contractors or subcontractors working directly or indirectly on your behalf are performing operations, if the "property damage" arises out of those operations.

However, exclusions (4) and (5) do not apply while such property is being raised and/or lowered and/or moved by the use of equipment owned by, used by, rented to or leased to you.

LIMITS OF INSURANCE APPLICABLE TO THIS ENDORSEMENT:

SCHEDULE

Each Occurrence Limit of Insurance: Each Occurrence
Annual Aggregate Limit of Insurance Annual Aggregate
Section V- Definitions

15. "Pollutants" mean any solid, liquid, gaseous or thermal irritant or contaminant, including smoke, vapor, soot, fumes, acids, alkalis, chemicals and waste. Waste includes materials to be recycled, reconditioned or reclaimed.

16. "Products-completed operations hazard":
   a. Includes all "bodily injury" and "property damage" occurring away from premises you own or rent and arising out of "your product" or "your work" except:
   (1) Products that are still in your physical possession; or
   (2) Work that has not yet been completed or abandoned. However, "your work" will be deemed completed at the earliest of the following times:
      (a) When all of the work called for in your contract has been completed.
      (b) When all of the work to be done at the job site has been completed if your contract calls for work at more than one job site.
      (c) When that part of the work done at a job site has been put to its intended use by any person or organization other than another contractor or subcontractor working on the same project.
   Work that may need service, maintenance, correction, repair or replacement, but which is otherwise complete, will be treated as completed.
   b. Does not include "bodily injury" or "property damage" arising out of:
      (1) The transportation of property, unless the injury or damage arises out of a condition in or on a vehicle not owned or operated by you, and that condition was created by the "loading or unloading" of that vehicle by any insured;
      (2) The existence of tools, uninstalled equipment or abandoned or unused materials; or
      (3) Products or operations for which the classification, listed in the Declarations or in a policy schedule, states that products-completed operations are subject to the General Aggregate Limit.

17. "Property damage" means:
   a. Physical injury to tangible property, including all resulting loss of use of that property. All such loss of use shall be deemed to occur at the time of the physical injury that caused it; or
   b. Loss of use of tangible property that is not physically injured. All such loss of use shall be deemed to occur at the time of the occurrence that caused it.

For the purposes of this insurance, electronic data is not tangible property.

As used in this definition, electronic data means information, facts or programs stored as or on, created or used on, or transmitted to or from computer software including systems and applications software, hard or floppy disks, CD-ROMS, tapes, drives, cells, data processing devices or any other media which are used with electronically controlled equipment.

18. "Suit" means a civil proceeding in which damages because of "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal and advertising injury" to which this insurance applies are alleged. "Suit" includes:
   a. An arbitration proceeding in which such damages are claimed and to which the insured must submit or does submit with our consent; or
   b. Any other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in which such damages are claimed and to which the insured submits with our consent.

19. "Temporary worker" means a person who is furnished to you to substitute for a permanent "employee" on leave or to meet seasonal or short-term workload conditions.

20. "Volunteer worker" means a person who is not your "employee", and who donates his or her work and acts at the direction of and within the scope of duties determined by you, and is not paid a fee, salary or other compensation by you or anyone else for their work performed for you.

21. "Your product":
   a. Means:
      (1) Any goods or products, other than real property, manufactured, sold, handled, distributed or disposed of by:
         (a) YOU;
         (b) Others trading under your name; or
         (c) A person or organization whose business or assets you have acquired;
      (2) Containers (other than vehicles), materials, parts or equipment furnished in connection with such goods or products.
12. "Mobile equipment" means any of the following types of land vehicles, including any attached machinery or equipment:
   a. Bulldozers, farm machinery, forklifts and other vehicles designed for use principally off public roads;
   b. Vehicles maintained for use solely on or next to premises you own or rent;
   c. Vehicles that travel on crawler treads;
   d. Vehicles, whether self-propelled or not, maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently mounted:
      (1) Power cranes, shovels, loaders, diggers or drills; or
      (2) Road construction or resurfacing equipment such as graders, scrapers or rollers;
   e. Vehicles not described in Paragraph a., b., c. or d. above that are not self-propelled and are maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently attached equipment of the following types:
      (1) Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well servicing equipment; or
      (2) Cherry pickers and similar devices used to raise or lower workers;
   f. Vehicles not described in Paragraph a., b., c. or d. above maintained primarily for purposes other than the transportation of persons or cargo.

However, self-propelled vehicles with the following types of permanently attached equipment are not "mobile equipment," but will be considered "autos":

(1) Equipment designed primarily for:
   (a) Snow removal;
   (b) Road maintenance, but not construction or resurfacing; or
   (c) Street cleaning;
(2) Cherry pickers and similar devices mounted on automobile or truck chassis and used to raise or lower workers; and
(3) Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well servicing equipment.

However, "mobile equipment" does not include any land vehicles that are subject to a compulsory or financial responsibility law or other motor vehicle insurance law in the state where it is licensed or principally garaged. Land vehicles subject to a compulsory or financial responsibility law or other motor vehicle insurance law are considered "autos".
Section V- Definitions

10. "Leased worker" means a person leased to you by a labor leasing firm under an agreement between you and the labor leasing firm, to perform duties related to the conduct of your business. "Leased worker" does not include a "temporary worker".

11. "Loading or unloading" means the handling of property:
   a. After it is moved from the place where it is accepted for movement into or onto an aircraft, watercraft or "auto";
   b. While it is in or on an aircraft, watercraft or "auto";
   c. While it is being moved from an aircraft, watercraft or "auto" to the place where it is finally delivered;
   but "loading or unloading" does not include the movement of property by means of a mechanical device, other than a hand truck, that is not attached to the aircraft, watercraft or "auto".

12. "Mobile equipment" means any of the following types of land vehicles, including any attached machinery or equipment:
   a. Bulldozers, farm machinery, forklifts and other vehicles designed for use principally off public roads;
   b. Vehicles maintained for use solely on or next to premises you own or rent;
   c. Vehicles that travel on crawler treads;
   d. Vehicles, whether self-propelled or not, maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently mounted:
      (1) Power cranes, shovels, loaders, diggers or cranes; or
      (2) Road construction or resurfacing equipment such as graders, scrapers or rollers;
   e. Vehicles not described in a, b, c, or d, above that are not self-propelled and are maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently attached equipment of the following types:
      (1) Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well servicing equipment; or
      (2) Cherry pickers and similar devices used to raise or lower workers;
   f. Vehicles not described in a, b, c, or d, above maintained primarily for purposes other than the transportation of persons or cargo.

   However, self-propelled vehicles with the following types of permanently attached equipment are not "mobile equipment" but will be considered "autos":
   (1) Equipment designed primarily for:
      (a) Snow removal;
      (b) Road maintenance, but not construction or resurfacing; or
      (c) Street cleaning;
   (2) Cherry pickers and similar devices mounted on automobile or truck chassis and used to raise or lower workers; and
   (3) Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well servicing equipment.

13. "Occurrences" means an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions.

14. "Personal and advertising injury" means injury, including consequential "bodily injury", arising out of one or more of the following offenses:
   a. False arrest, detention or imprisonment;
   b. Malicious prosecution;
   c. The wrongful eviction from, wrongful entry into, or invasion of the right of private occupancy of a room, dwelling or premises that a person occupies, committed by or on behalf of its owner, landlord or lessor;
   d. Oral or written publication, in any manner, of material that stigmatizes or libels a person or organization or disparages a person's or organization's goods, products or services;
   e. Oral or written publication, in any manner, of material that violates a person's right of privacy;
   f. The use of another's advertising idea in your "advertisement";
   g. Intruding upon another's copyright, trade dress or slogan in your "advertisement".
THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART.

The following are added to COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS (Section IV):

1. When this Coverage Part is certified as proof of financial responsibility for the future under the provisions of any motor vehicle financial responsibility law, the insurance provided by the coverage part for Bodily Injury Liability or Property Damage Liability will comply with the provisions of the law to the extent of the coverage and limits of insurance required by that law.

2. With respect to "mobile equipment" to which this insurance applies, we will provide any liability, uninsured motorists, underinsured motorists, no-fault or other coverages required by any motor vehicle insurance law. We will provide the required limits for those coverages.

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E. Commercial Automobile

1. Types of Units and classification
2. Unique Risk characteristics
3. Modified Mobile Equipment Exclusion
4. Form Analysis (see attached form)
K. "Mobile equipment" means any of the following types of land vehicles, including any attached machinery or equipment:

1. Bulldozers, farm machinery, forklifts and other vehicles designed for use principally off public roads;
2. Vehicles maintained for use solely on or next to premises you own or rent;
3. Vehicles that travel on crawler treads;
4. Vehicles, whether self-propelled or not, maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently mounted:
   a. Power cranes, shovels, loaders, diggers or drills; or
   b. Road construction or resurfacing equipment such as graders, scrapers or rollers;
5. Vehicles not described in Paragraph 1., 2., 3., or 4. above that are not self-propelled and are maintained primarily to provide mobility to permanently attached equipment of the following types:
   a. Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting and well-servicing equipment; or
   b. Cherry pickers and similar devices used to raise or lower workers; or
6. Vehicles not described in Paragraph 1., 2., 3., or 4. above maintained primarily for purposes other than the transportation of persons or cargo. However, self-propelled vehicles with the following types of permanently attached equipment are not "mobile equipment" but will be considered "autos":
   a. Equipment designed primarily for:
      (1) Snow removal;
      (2) Road maintenance, but not construction or resurfacing; or
      (3) Street cleaning;
   b. Cherry pickers and similar devices mounted on automobile or truck chassis and used to raise or lower workers; and
   c. Air compressors, pumps and generators, including spraying, welding, building cleaning, geophysical exploration, lighting or well-servicing equipment.

However, "mobile equipment" does not include land vehicles that are subject to a compulsory or financial responsibility law or other motor vehicle insurance law where it is licensed or principally garaged. Land vehicles subject to a compulsory or financial responsibility law or other motor vehicle insurance law are considered "autos".
F. Workers Compensation

1. Unique Risk Characteristics Exposures

2. Applicable Class Codes (9534, 8107, 3724)
RISK CONTROL FOR CRANE & RIGGING OPERATIONS

- Objectives

Discuss Practical Tools for producers to assist insured's in controlling key risk drivers in Crane & Rigging Operations

Identify some tools to improve claims outcomes when major accidents occur

Help Producers deliver tangible and value added differentiation to customers
**Office**
- Contract Risk Management
- Tools for contracts review with upper tier contractors to protect insured interests

**Safety Department**
- 5 Key OSHA Factors
- How to use new federal standards to protect your interests when major accidents occur
- Power line Hazard OSHA compliance guide for new Federal requirements

**Classroom**
- Operator Certification and Training Material
- Tools and references to obtain training and certification for Operators / Riggers / Signal Persons

**Maintenance Shop**
- Tools to assist evaluating insured equipment maintenance plans to protect their assets

**Jobsite**
- Job-site tools
- Load capacity charts for safe crane operations
- Hand-held anemometer (wind gauge)
- Sheave Test Caliper
- Wire Rope wear scale
- Filed Guides for Crane and Rigging Safety

**Accident Scene**
- Pre-Suit Litigation Containment
- Tools for unique claims / legal service for major accident handling to protect insureds' interests
- Camera
Risk Management for the Office

- **Contract Risk Management**
  Tools for what steps to take to modify your contracts with upper tier contractors to protect your interests
  - Common contract terms and provisions
  - State-by-state Indemnity Chart
  - Provisions to watch out for
  - Sample contract changes
  - Job Ticket Wording Tips

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Hold Harmless

Different types are discussed:

- Limited
- Intermediate
- Broad
Indemnity Agreements

Different types:
- Strict
- Intermediate
- Limited
Key Subcontract Provisions to Watch Out for:

- Assist Crane & Rigging subcontractor from unwarranted liability
- Indemnification requirements that over-reach
- Additional Insured requirements that are too broad
Job Ticket

Assist Crane & Rigging subcontractor from unwarranted liability from Ground Conditions and Powerline hazards

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Risk Management for the Safety Dept.

- 5 Key OSHA Factors
- Tools for how to use federal standards to protect your interests when major accidents occur
- Power line Hazard OSHA compliance guide for new Federal requirements
Five Tools to help Minimize Allocation when major accidents occur on Crane Industry work sites

1. OSHA’s New Enforcement Weapon: *Controlling Entity*
2. OSHA’s Expanded Power: *Multi-Employer Doctrine*
3. Ground Conditions: **Now a shared responsibility**
4. Powerline Hazards: **Now a shared responsibility**
5. New Duties for Assembly / Disassembly (A/D Director)
OSHA’s New Approach

- Creates new hierarchy in safety responsibility
- Who can be labeled as Controlling Entity? More risk for GC’s and Higher Tier Subs; possible less for crane operations
- Impact on Multiple Crane lifts
- Contractual Implications
- OSHA uses new Crane Standard to extend enforcement power
- OSHA can cite more than one entity for violations
Ground Conditions

- Controlling Entity now responsible – not crane operator
- Imposes strict duties on Controlling Entity
- Lift Planning more critical
- Crane Placement Surveys to become new standard
- Expected to require larger matting / cribbing and sub-surface reinforcement

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Powerline Hazards

- Workzone expanded to 20 feet
- Emphasis on getting lines de-energized
- Utility companies now have potential liability
Powerline Hazards

Could you get within 20 feet* of power line?

- Yes
- No

No Further Action

Option (1) De-energize & Ground

Option (2) 20 Foot Clearance

Option (3) Ask utility for voltage and use Table A (Minimum Clearance Distances)

Encroachment/Electrocution Prevention Measures

- Planning meeting
- If used, tag lines must be nonconductive
- Erect and maintain an elevated warning line, barricade or line of signs.

PLUS (choose one of the following):

- Proximity alarm
- Dedicated spotter
- Range control warning device
- Range limiting device
- Insulating link/device

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Create new “A/D Director” with specific role and duties
Requires A/D Director to train and document and direct A/D crew
Requires compliance with Crane Manufacturers’ procedures
Qualified Rigger must be used when needed (training)
Risk Control Tools for
-the Insureds Safety Department

Classrooms such as:

- Operator Certification and Training tools
- Certification for Operators/ Riggers/ Signal Persons

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Establish Partnerships with Crane Training Organizations

- Crane Operator training and certification
- Riggers & Signalpersons
- On-Site Training for Lift & A/D Directors
- Training tools and products support

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Mobile Crane Operator Certification
OSHA Compliant by Crane Type & Lift Capacity

- Telescoping Boom – Under 21 Tons
- Telescoping Boom – 21-75 Tons
- Telescoping Boom – 76-300 Tons
- Telescoping Boom – Over 300 Tons
- Lattice Boom – Under 300 Tons
- Lattice Boom – 300 Tons & Over

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Risk Control Tools for the Shop

Tools for Safe & Productive Equipment

- Tools for evaluating equipment maintenance plans to protect Insureds Equipment investment and possible equipment failure and catastrophic accidents.
  - Appraise The Existing Maintenance Program
  - Do-It-Yourself vs. Outsourcing
  - Identify Core Equipment Management Tools
  - Oil Analysis – the optimal tool
  - Set Stage for World Class Program
1. Understand equipment life cycle
2. Use technology to leverage value
3. Promote “Equipment Risk Management” across entire company
4. Evaluate maintenance department, maintenance programs and approaches at job sites
5. Implement “machine-specific” programs
Basic Equipment Maintenance Tools

Getting to World Class Level

A. Reactive Method
- Does not follow manufacturer recommendations nor published intervals
- Does not use oil analysis
- Does not adjust service to environment
- Buys lubricants based on price
- Pays more attention to engine than hydraulics
- Component life does not reach HALF of the expected life

B. Scheduled Maintenance Method
- Follows the manufacturer recommendations strictly based on published intervals
- Does not use oil analysis as a routine practice
- Does not adjust service to environment
- Buys lubricants based on price
- Component life typically does not reach expected life according to the manufacturer projections

Does not do root-cause analysis

Root cause analysis is not part of this maintenance method

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C. Preventative Maintenance
- Uses factory recommendations for service intervals, and prevents failures by proactively taking oil samples and doing some inspections
- Modifies oil/filter intervals recommendations to match application
- Uses oil lab information to avoid catastrophic failures
- Prevents some major failures and some components reach expected life

D. Condition Based Maintenance Method
- Predicts the future. Depends heavily on advanced oil analysis, and detailed machine inspection
- Establishes oil contamination trends, adjusts intervals to match application. Inspects machine for leaks, cracks and missing hardware.
- Extends/reduces service intervals based on oil analysis.
- Looks for the right lubricants monitors oil temperature and improves cooling when required.
- Depends on aftermarket technology to extend oil, filter and component life.
- Consistently exceeds manufacturer component life projections.

Does some root cause analysis

Uses root cause analysis as the essential element of management

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Risk Control Tools for the Jobsite

- Load capacity charts to maintain safe crane operations
- Hand-held anemometer (wind gauge)
- Inspection Caliper
- Wire Rope Sheave Gauge
- Crane & Rigging Safety references and field guides

Crane & Rigging Risk Control Tool Kit
Risk Control Tools for the Accident Scene

Severity Response Keys:
• Defining Insured’s Role – reporting & investigation
• Counsel Role
  • Deploy expert witness capture accident scene facts
  • Direct insured on duties to be performed prior to accident Investigative Team arrival on scene
• Establish Attorney-Client Work Product Privilege
• Accident Forms and On-Site Accident Investigation
• Pre-Suit Litigation Containment – establish plans
• Crisis Communication
Questions
Thank You