230 CMR 6.00: HOISTING MACHINERY

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6.01: General Provisions, Scope, Definitions, Standards Adopted

(1) Scope. 230 CMR 6.00 is promulgated by the Division of Occupational Licensure pursuant to authority granted by M.G.L. c. 146, § 53. The purpose of 230 CMR 6.00 is to establish reasonable requirements to protect the public safety of the citizens of Massachusetts from the hazards inherent in the operation of hoisting machinery by establishing the minimum standards necessary to obtain a hoisting machinery operator's license or temporary permit and the minimum safety standards to be followed during the operation of hoisting machinery. 230 CMR 6.00 shall apply to hoisting machinery as defined in 230 CMR 6.01 that is used on private or public property for the erection, construction, alteration, demolition, repair or maintenance of buildings, structures, bridges, highways, roadways, dams, tunnels, sewers, underground buildings or structures, underground pipelines or ducts, and all other construction projects or facilities or other uses on private or public grounds including the warehousing and movement of materials, except when being used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

(2) Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in 230 CMR 6.00 shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise or the term is redefined for a specific section or purpose:

ANSI. American National Standards Institute.

Apprentice License. A document issued by the Office which enables the holder to operate hoisting machinery under the direct guidance and supervision of a person duly licensed to operate the category of hoisting machinery for which documentation is issued.

Apprentice Licensee. A person, who is 16 years of age or older, and has obtained an apprentice license to operate hoisting machinery while under the direct guidance and supervision of a duly licensed person who is not an apprentice.

ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Cargo. A load, quantity, or volume that can be processed or transported.

Certificate of Completion. A uniform certificate issued by a training facility to a licensee upon the satisfactory completion of a continuing education curriculum.

Chief. The Chief of Inspections of the Office per M.G.L. c. 22, § 4A or their designee.

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Division of Occupational Licensure.

(Mass. Register #1561, 11/21/2025)

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Compact Hoisting Machinery. Hoisting machinery with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds, excluding Class 1, Class 3, and Class 4 hoisting machinery as listed in 230 CMR 6.10. Hoisting machinery operated under a temporary permit shall not exceed a gross vehicle weight 10,000 pounds.

Company License. A license issued by an Exempt Company that has a Office approved in-service training program and which is only valid for hoisting machinery used on company property.

Company Property. Property which is owned or under the care and control of a tenant company under a lease or rental agreement.

Competent Person. One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate such conditions.

DOT. The United States Department of Transportation.

Emergency Procedure. Actions required to be taken when imminent danger may occur to prevent damage to life, property, or to ensure public safety.

Fork Lift. Any mobile power-propelled truck used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack or tier materials, excluding earth moving, over the road haulage trucks.

Hoisting Machinery. Derricks, cableways, machinery used for discharging cargoes, and temporary elevator cars used on excavation work or used for hoisting building material, when the motive power to operate such machinery is mechanical and other than steam. Consistent with M.G.L. c. 146, § 53, Hoisting Machinery includes, but is not limited to:

Tower cranes, lattice boom cranes, telescoping boom cranes with or without wire rope, telehandlers, forklifts and other general industrial fork trucks, crawler and rubber tired excavators, backhoes and front end loaders, compact hoisting machinery, overhead gantry cranes, marine lifts, jib and other shop cranes capable of lifting more than two tons or more than 12 feet, specialty equipment as categorized in 230 CMR 6.10, and any other machinery not specified in 230 CMR 6.00 that is deemed by the Commissioner to be governed by M.G.L. c. 146, § 53. The equipment outlined in Hoisting Machinery shall be deemed to include equipment with or without any manufacturer approved attachments;

Exemptions.

The following equipment has not historically been deemed to be hoisting machinery and shall be deemed exempt from 230 CMR 6.00: Municipal solid waste vehicles, vacuum trucks, street sweeping equipment, service truck cranes used for vehicle repair with capacity less than 14,000 pounds, tow trucks used for any size motor vehicle towing, bucket truck mounted hoists with capacity of two tons or less, truck mounted lift gates, pallet movers with lifting height less than two feet, portable electric chain hoists with capacity of two and a half tons or less using a power source of 240 volts or less, and other equipment specifically excluded by the Commissioner.

Incident. A situation that results in serious injury, property damage, or any condition that requires action for the preservation of the public health or safety.

Injury and Incident Documentation. A form furnished by the Office detailing all specific information regarding any serious injury, property damage or mechanical failure that may have occurred.

In-service Training. A company program that has been approved by the Office and is required for issuance of a company license by those companies that have been exempted from hoisting licensing requirements, pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 53.

Inspector. A District Engineering Inspector employed by the Office.

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Instructor. An individual duly licensed by the Office as a hoisting machinery operator who educates and trains licensees and apprentice licensees in the operation of hoisting machinery.

License. A document issued by the Office to an individual to operate a certain class and type of hoisting machinery.

Licensee. A person who is 18 years of age or older, and has completed the necessary requisites for licensure to operate hoisting machinery. For purposes of 230 CMR 6.00, Licensee shall be deemed to include any individual issued a license, permit, or other authority under 230 CMR 6.00.

Manufacturer Approved Attachment. Attachable equipment tailored to perform a particular task, designed or approved for use in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications and operational and safety requirements. In the event the manufacturer does not exist, a Massachusetts registered professional engineer shall review and approve, in writing, the actions and reasons for said specifications to the attachable equipment.

Mechanical Failure. Damage to or breakdown of hoisting machinery which affects the capacity or safe operation of the equipment per the manufacturer's specifications.

Modification. Alterations, extensions or repairs made to hoisting machinery which alter the machinery's original structure.

Office. The Office of Public Safety and Inspections within the Division of Occupational Licensure.

Operator's Manual. The document created by the manufacturer of the hoisting machinery that contains the required procedures and forms for the safe operation of hoisting machinery at the stated site pertaining to that specific equipment.

OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Property Damage. Damage of private or public property that exceeds $10,000 per incident.

Public Utility Company. A public utility as defined in M.G.L. c. 21E, § 5(j)(7).

Qualified Welder. A welder certified by the American Welding Society (AWS) or an acceptable alternative welding certification.

SAE. Society of Automotive Engineers.

Safety Factor. The ratio of the maximum stress that a structural part or other piece of material can withstand to the maximum strength estimated for it in the use for which it is designed.

Serious Injury. A personal injury/illness that results in death, dismemberment, significant disfigurement, permanent loss of the use of a body organ, member, function, or system, a compound fracture, or other significant injury/illness. For purposes of Serious Injury, a personal injury/illness that results in a doctor's order for formal admittance to a hospital (inpatient status) shall also be construed as a Serious Injury.

Short-term Rental Entity. A person or organization approved by the Office who is in the business of renting compact hoisting machinery for which a temporary permit is required.

Short-term Rental Entity Facilitator. An employee of the short-term rental entity who holds a Massachusetts hoisting license issued by the Office and is responsible for the written and practical training, examinations, and issuance of temporary permits.

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Signal Person. A trained individual qualified in the use of signals to direct the operator of hoisting machinery and warn of possible or existing hazards through the use of hand signals, audible signals, or flashing lights. (*See* 230 CMR 6.00: *Appendix A* and *B*)

Temporary Permit. A non-renewable permit to operate compact hoisting machinery, with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds, issued by a Office approved short-term rental entity for no more than 14 consecutive days. Exception: In any given calendar year, the first temporary permit issued to an applicant seeking to become a temporary permit holder shall be valid for 28 days, all subsequent permits shall be valid for 14 days. Per M.G.L. c. 146, § 65A, no temporary permit may be renewed and no person may be issued more than one temporary permit in any 45-day period.

Temporary Permit Holder. A person who is 18 years of age or older, holds a valid driver's license, and has obtained a temporary permit to operate compact hoisting machinery with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds.

(3) Regulations and Standards Adopted. The standard for operation of hoisting machinery shall be in accordance with the following:

ANSI/ASME	
B30.2-2016	*Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist)*
B30.3-2016	*Tower Cranes*
B30.5-2018	*Mobile and Locomotive Cranes*
B30.9-2018	*Slings*
B30.10-2014	*Hooks*
B30.11-2010	*Monorails and Underhung Cranes*
B30.16-2017	*Overhead Hoists (Underhung)*
B30.17-2015	*Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single Girder, Underhung Hoist)*
B30.20-2018	*Below-the-hook Lifting Devices*
B30.22-2016	*Articulating Boom Cranes*
B30.26-2015	*Rigging Hardware*
SAE	
J1307-2002	*Excavator and Backhoe Hand Signals*
OSHA Regulations	
29 CFR 1926	*Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*
29 CFR 1910	*Occupational Safety and Health Standards*
Regulations	
220 CMR 99.00:	*Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe").*

(4) Advisory Opinions. The Office may render written advisory rulings and interpretations of 230 CMR 6.00 as it deems necessary or may upon a written request of any interested person pursuant to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 30A, § 8. However, said advisories may be withdrawn by the Office at any time if deemed inaccurate, outdated, or contrary to the public's health, safety, or welfare. For purposes of 230 CMR 6.00 and to ensure consistent information is provided to the public and licensees, advisories dated prior to November 21, 2025 shall be deemed null and void.

6.02: General Administrative Provisions, Including Requirements for Licensure, Apprentice Licenses, and Renewals

(1) Scope. 230 CMR 6.00 establishes general administrative provisions including license issuance, license renewals, fees, examinations, and appeals for all hoisting machinery licensure.

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(2) General Requirements for Licensure.

(a) All applicants, other than those applying for an apprentice license, must be 18 years of age or older.

(b) All applicants must submit the following documentation:

1. A completed application to operate hoisting machinery on a form approved by the Office, this form may require a valid email address unless the applicant certifies that they do not have one;

2. A fee to be determined annually by the Secretary of Administration and Finance under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 7, § 3B;

3. A legible photocopy of the applicant's valid DOT medical certificate, Intrastate Medical Waiver from the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles or ANSI/ASME B30.5-2014 qualifications for operators. In the event that the DOT medical certificate or Intrastate Medical Waiver expires prior to the expiration of the hoisting license, the licensee shall submit a legible photocopy of the new certificate or waiver as applicable;

4. A photograph or permission to gain access to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles database if applicant is a resident of Massachusetts;

5. A legible photocopy of a U.S. state, U.S. territory, or federal government issued identification driver's license or, for apprentices only, a driver's license learner's permit. In the event that the applicant's driver's license or identification expires prior to the expiration of the hoisting license, the applicant shall submit a legible photocopy of the new driver's license or identification when it is received;

6. Proof of current registration with the Division of Apprentice Standards.

(3) Examination for License to Operate Hoisting Machinery.

(a) Written.

1. All applicants for a license to operate hoisting machinery, other than applicants for an apprentice license, shall pass a written examination administered by the Office by earning a minimum grade of 70% and must demonstrate knowledge of the following:

a. the operation of the equipment for which they are being examined;

b. the ability to comprehend and interpret all operation manuals, safety codes and other information pertinent to safe hoisting operations in the English language;

c. emergency procedures;

d. Massachusetts General Laws and regulations as they relate to hoisting machinery.

2. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 57, no person shall make application hereunder for a license of any particular class oftener than once in 60 days.

3. In addition to the written examination, applicants for licensure to operate hoisting machinery may be required to pass a practical examination at the discretion of the Office or if required by Federal law for the specific type of equipment for which they have applied to operate.

(b) Practical Examination. Applicants taking the practical examination must demonstrate knowledge of the following:

1. The ability to operate the equipment for which they are being examined;

2. The ability to comprehend and interpret all operators' manuals, safety codes and other information pertinent to safe hoisting operations;

3. The ability to comprehend and interpret hand signals;

4. The ability to communicate in English;

5. Emergency procedures;

6. Applicable Massachusetts General Laws and regulations as they relate to hoisting machinery.

(c) Waiver. The Commissioner may, in their discretion, waive the examination requirement in 230 CMR 6.02 if the applicant possesses a nationally recognized certification that is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, substantially equivalent to, or greater than, the requirements in Massachusetts.

(d) Apprentices. Applicants for an apprentice license are exempt from any examination requirements.

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(4) Incomplete Applications, Denials of Licensure, and Hearing Rights.

(a) The Office shall refuse to issue a license when the application materials are incomplete. Such a refusal shall not be considered a denial of licensure, shall not be deemed to create a hearing right, and shall not be deemed to prohibit the Office from requesting the applicant supplement the application or require the applicant to reapply with a completed application. Grounds for deeming an application incomplete shall include:

1. Failure to submit application forms required by the office;
2. Failure to complete all fields contained in the application form;
3. Failure to submit required fees; or
4. Failure to submit supporting documentation, including, if applicable, medical certificates and/or continuing education.

(b) Denials of Licensure. The Office may deny an applicant the right to obtain a license based upon the following grounds:

1. Submittal of false, invalid, incorrect, or fraudulent information on application materials;
2. The Applicant is under investigation by the Office; or
3. Evidence of any grounds which, had the applicant been licensed, would subject him/her to disciplinary action pursuant to 230 CMR 6.12.

(c) Right to a Hearing. An applicant who has been denied a license shall be permitted a limited right to a hearing. This right must be claimed by the applicant, in writing, within 14 days of any written denial. The request for hearing must specifically refute the facts upon which the denial was based. If this request meets these requirements, as determined by the Office, the Commissioner shall appoint a presiding officer who will conduct the hearing and issue a decision in compliance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 30A. The presiding officer shall designate whether the hearing will be held pursuant to 801 CMR 1.01: *Formal Rules* or 801 CMR 1.02: *Informal/Fair Hearing Rules*. If the Office determines that there is no genuine issues of material fact in dispute with regards to the denial, it will inform the applicant, in writing, of the denial of the request for the hearing and the reason(s) therefore. Any person aggrieved by a decision made after an adjudicatory hearing may appeal to the Superior Court in accordance with M.G.L. c. 30A, § 14.

(5) Failure to Pass an Examination. If an applicant receives a failing score on an examination, the applicant may appeal that score by making written demand upon the Office for a hearing. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 66A, the written demand shall be submitted on a form authorized by the Office within one week of receipt of the examination score or posting on the Office's website, whichever occurs earlier. This form must be submitted with a fee as determined by the Secretary of Administration and Finance under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 7, § 3B. The written demand shall specifically document all grounds upon which the applicant believes the examination score was incorrect. The hearing shall be held before a board of appeals consisting of three Inspectors appointed by the Chief or the Chief and two Inspectors. The hearing shall be held in accordance with M.G.L. c. 30A and the board shall designate whether the hearing will be held pursuant to 801 CMR 1.01: *Formal Rules* or 801 CMR 1.02: *Informal/Fair Hearing Rules*. Upon conclusion of the hearing, the board shall issue a written decision upholding or denying the applicant's appeal.

(6) License Renewals. All applicants for renewal licensure shall submit the following to the Office:

(a) A certification that the applicant has completed all continuing education hours required pursuant to 230 CMR 6.04;

(b) A completed application on a form approved by the Office, this form may require a valid email address unless the applicant certifies that they do not have one;

(c) A fee to be determined by the Secretary of Administration and Finance under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 7, § 3B;

(d) A legible photocopy of the applicant's valid DOT medical certificate, Intrastate Medical Waiver from the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles or ANSI/ASME B30.5-2014 qualifications for operators. In the event that the DOT medical certificate or Intrastate Medical Waiver expires prior to the expiration of the hoisting license, the licensee shall submit a legible photocopy of the new certificate or waiver as applicable;

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(e) A photograph or permission to gain access to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles database if applicant is a resident of Massachusetts; and

(f) Such other information designated by the Commissioner.

A renewal may be denied for any reason which would have justified the denial or discipline of a license, subject, if applicable, to any hearings required by law. In accordance with M.G.L. c. 146, § 67, a notice of the date of expiration of a license shall, at least 30 days prior to such date, be sent to the licensee. It is the responsibility of the licensee to notify the Office of any changes to their mailing address and email address. Failure to provide the Office with a valid and current mailing address and email address may result in the delay of a license renewal. Licenses not renewed at expiration date shall become void, and shall after one year be reinstated only by re-examination of the licensee

(7) Renewals of Apprentice Licenses.

(a) Apprentice licenses shall be valid for a maximum of two years and thereafter may be renewed per 230 CMR 6.02. Apprentice licenses not renewed at expiration date shall become void, and shall after one year be reinstated only by application for a new license.

(b) Applicants for apprentice license renewals shall also submit the following:

1. A completed application on a form approved by the Office, this form may require a valid email address unless the applicant certifies that they do not have one;
2. A fee to be determined by the Secretary of Administration and Finance under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 7, § 3B;
3. A valid DOT medical certificate documenting that the applicant meets the criteria for a DOT medical examination, Intrastate Medical Waiver from the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles or ANSI/ASME B30.5-2014 qualifications for operators;
4. A photograph or permission to gain access to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles database if applicant is a resident of Massachusetts;
5. Proof of current registration with the Division of Apprentice Standards; and
6. Such other information designated by the Commissioner.

(c) A renewal may be denied for any reason which would have justified the denial or discipline of a license, subject, if applicable, to any hearings required by law.

(8) It shall be the responsibility of all Licensees to notify the Office of any changes of address (including any provided email addresses) within 15 days of relocation. Licensees who fail to so notify the Office may be subject to disciplinary action and are responsible for any failure to receive official Office correspondence including renewal applications.

6.03: Issuance of Temporary Permits to Operate Rented Compact Hoisting Machinery

(1) Approval by Office. All individuals or organizations seeking approval to issue temporary permits as short-term rental entities shall submit for the Office's approval, the following:

(a) A completed application on a form approved by the Office;

(b) A copy of the training program to be used by the short-term rental entity in accordance with 230 CMR 6.00;

1. A list of all instructors employed by the rental company, including the names, license numbers with designated type and class of hoisting machinery, and expiration dates;
2. A course syllabus for each equipment type to be used in the training program;
3. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the training program curriculum shall include but may not be limited to:
   a. M.G.L. c. 146;
   b. 230 CMR 6.00;
   c. 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety;*
   d. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
   e. M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
   f. M.G.L. c. 82A;
   g. M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D;
   h. 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe").*

(c) A copy of the examination(s) to be used;

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(d) The make and model of the equipment to be used in the training program;
(e) The name and Massachusetts hoisting license number of at least one individual who will act as the short-term rental entity facilitator;
(f) A legible photocopy of the short-term rental entity facilitator's Massachusetts hoisting license;
(g) A legible photocopy of the short term rental entity facilitator's U.S. state, U.S. territory, or federal government issued valid driver's license.

The Office shall issue a certificate of approval to individuals or organizations seeking approval to issue temporary permits as short-term rental entities. Approval shall be contingent upon having a short-term rental entity facilitator that holds a valid Massachusetts hoisting license in the applicant entity's employ.

(2) The short term rental entity shall have a short term rental entity facilitator to monitor all permitting requirements. The short term rental entity facilitator shall hold a Massachusetts hoisting license of equal or greater grade of Massachusetts license than the compact hoisting machinery to be rented and will verify by their signature on the temporary permit that all those issued temporary permits have fully participated in the short term rental entity's training program and passed the examination.

(3) If the short term rental entity facilitator is no longer employed by the rental entity or is no longer going to serve as the facilitator, the short term rental entity shall notify the Office of the new facilitator within 14 days of the change on a form authorized by the Office. No temporary permits shall be issued by the short term rental entity without a valid short term rental entity facilitator approved by the Office.

(4) Requirements for Short-term Rental Entity Training Program. Short-term rental entities shall comply with the following requirements:
(a) Any entity that has been approved by the Office to issue temporary permits must have a valid certificate of approval posted visibly at the rental location.
(b) No person shall be issued more than one temporary permit in any 45-day period from the expiration of said temporary permit.

(5) Requirements for Temporary Permits.
(a) All applicants must be 18 years of age or older.
(b) Per M.G.L. c. 146, § 54, all applicants must possess a valid driver's license to operate a motor vehicle.

(6) All applicants must submit the following documentation to the short-term rental entity prior to taking the examination for a temporary permit:
(a) A complete application to operate a specific type of compact hoisting machinery as provided by the short-term rental entity;
(b) A legible photocopy of the applicant's valid driver's license.

(7) Issuance of Temporary Permits.
(a) Only upon compliance with the requirements described in 230 CMR 6.03, the short term rental entity may issue a temporary permit to operate the rented compact hoisting machinery during the rental terms. The temporary permit shall not be valid for more than 14 consecutive days. Exception: In any given calendar year, the first temporary permit issued to an applicant seeking to become a temporary permit holder shall be valid for 28 days, all subsequent permits shall be valid for 14 days.
(b) This temporary permit shall be on a form authorized by the Office.
(c) The short term rental entity shall retain the original temporary permit application, the examination(s), and duplicates of the temporary permit for a period of three years.
(d) Rental facilities shall issue a temporary permit (on a standard form approved by the Office) to those who satisfactorily complete and pass an examination. Temporary permits shall contain the following information:
1. Name of temporary permit holder;
2. Address of temporary permit holder;

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3. Name and address of short-term rental entity issuing the temporary permit;
4. The printed name and legible signature of the short term rental entity facilitator verifying that the participant has completed the permit requirements;
5. The issuance and expiration date of the temporary permit;
6. The description of compact hoisting machinery for which the temporary permit is valid; and
7. The make and model of the piece of compact hoisting machinery that is being rented.

(8) Short-term rental entities that are approved to issue temporary permits shall keep uniform records of temporary permit holders documentations and have those records readily accessible to Inspectors of the Office upon request for a period of three years. They shall be responsible for the security and retention of all uniform permits and the proper issuance thereof.

(9) Falsification of Documents. The fraudulent issuance of temporary permits by any licensee shall be grounds for initiating formal proceedings under M.G.L. c. 146, § 59 and M.G.L. c. 30A and may be grounds for the Office to immediately suspend or revoke its approval of the short-term rental entity to issue temporary permits.

(10) A temporary permit is only valid for compact hoisting machinery as defined in 230 CMR 6.01.

(11) Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 54, a temporary permit and a valid driver's license shall be carried on the person of the operator during all times the operator is operating rented compact hoisting machinery, and shall be furnished for inspection by the operator at the request of the Chief, the Inspector, or the Commissioner.

(12) If a person wishes to rent a piece of compact hoisting machinery more than 45 days after the expiration of a temporary permit they must go through an approved short-term rental entity's training program and take the examination again to have a new temporary permit issued.

6.04: Continuing Education and Training Facilities

All hoisting license holders must complete continuing education requirements of 230 CMR 6.04 prior to license renewal, unless a request for an inactive license status has been approved pursuant to 230 CMR 6.04(3).

(1) Continuing Education and Training Facilities.

(a) Approval by Office. All individuals or organizations seeking approval to operate as a training facility that offers one or more continuing education course(s) shall submit, for the Office's approval, an application on a form furnished by the Office as well as a copy of all curricula, training materials, certificates of completion to be used by the facility, and a list including the names and Massachusetts hoisting machinery license numbers of all instructors. Organizations seeking approval shall include but may not be limited to public and private education facilities and employer provided training programs. The curriculum shall contain the minimum topics and associated hours for those topics as listed in 230 CMR 6.04(b)(6).

(b) The following provisions are required in order for any institution or organization to have their continuing education program considered for approval:

1. A copy of all curricula, training material, and certificate of completion to be used must be provided to the Office.
2. Curricula must contain the minimum topics and associated hours for those topics as listed in 230 CMR 6.04(6).
3. All courses must be monitored by a Massachusetts hoisting licensee of equal or greater grade of Massachusetts license, who will verify by their printed name, legible signature, and hoisting license number on the certificate of completion, that all those issued a certificate of completion have fully participated in the program for which they have been issued a certificate.
4. Instructors may receive continuing education credits for providing instruction, however instructors shall only be credited hours for the actual non-redundant time that they have spent actively participating in the instruction of the program.

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5. Method of Verification. Each program must provide a means to ensure certificate authenticity. Such means shall include, but not be limited to:
   a. School embossment of certificate; or
   b. Computer data transfer of program participants to the Office; or
   c. Signature verification; or
   d. Numbered certificates and a list of corresponding licensees.

6. Curriculum. Continuing education programs approved by the Office shall offer a curriculum that, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements for each associated class of hoisting machinery licensure:
   a. Class 1 (Hoisting) Licenses.
      i. The minimum number of continuing education hours required for a 1A, 1B, or 1C license shall be two classroom hours:
         (i) One classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training;
         (ii) One classroom hour of equipment specific training.
      ii. The minimum number of continuing education hours required for renewal of a 1D license shall be two classroom hours:
         (i) One classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training;
         (ii) One classroom hour equipment specific training.
      iii. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the continuing education curriculum for purposes of a 1A, 1B, 1C, or 1D License shall include but may not be limited to:
         (i) M.G.L. c. 146;
         (ii) 230 CMR 6.00;
         (iii) 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
         (iv) OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
         (v) OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910;
         (vi) ANSI B30;
         (vii) M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
         (viii) M.G.L. c. 82A;
         (ix) M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D.
   b. Class 2 (Excavation) Licenses.
      i. The minimum number of continuing education hours required for a 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D license shall be two classroom hours:
         (i) One classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training;
         (ii) Onr classroom hour of equipment specific training.
      ii. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the continuing education curriculum for purposes of renewing a 2A, 2B, 2C, or 2D license shall include but may not be limited to:
         (i) M.G.L. c. 146;
         (ii) 230 CMR 6.00;
         (iii) 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
         (iv) OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
         (v) M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
         (vi) M.G.L. c. 82A;
         (vii) M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D;
         (viii) 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe").*
   c. Class 3 (Electric and Pneumatic) Licenses.
      i. The minimum number of continuing education hours required for a 3A or 3B license shall be two classroom hours:
         (i) One classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training;
         (ii) One classroom hour of equipment specific training.
      ii. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the continuing education curriculum for purposes of a 3A or 3B license shall include but may not be limited to:
         (i) M.G.L. c. 146;
         (ii) 230 CMR 6.00;
         (iii) OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1926;

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(iv) OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910;
(v) ANSI B30.

d. Class 4 (Specialty) Licenses.

i. The minimum number of continuing education hours required for a 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, or 4G license shall be two hours:
(i) One classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training;
(ii) One classroom hour equipment specific training.

ii. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the continuing education curriculum for purposes of a 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, or 4G license shall include but may not be limited to:
(i) M.G.L. c. 146;
(ii) 230 CMR 6.00;
(iii) 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*:
(iv) OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
(v) OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910;
(vi) ANSI B30;
(vii) M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
(viii) M.G.L. c. 82A;
(ix) M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D;
(x) 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe")*.

7. Multiple Classes. A licensee who holds a hoisting license with multiple classes shall complete only one classroom hour of regulatory and industry standard training and the equipment specific training for each class applicable to their hoisting license.

8. List of Instructors. Each program must provide a list including the names and Massachusetts hoisting machinery license numbers of all continuing education instructors employed by the training facility. Names and applicable license numbers of instructors shall be updated by the training facility operator within 14 days of the employment or the cessation of employment of an instructor by a training facility on a form furnished by the Office.

(c) Certificates of Completion.

1. Training facilities shall issue a certificate of completion to licensees who satisfactorily complete a continuing education course. Upon completion, all Massachusetts operators of hoisting machinery shall receive an Office approved certificate, a copy of which shall be retained by the training facility. It shall be furnished at the request of the Office. Certificates of completion shall contain the following information:
a. Name of participant;
b. Address of participant;
c. E-mail address of participant;
d. Massachusetts license grade and number of participant;
e. Name and address of the institution or organization providing the continuing education/assessment;
f. A printed name and legible signature of a licensee verifying participant has completed the hours as listed on the certificate;
g. The license number of the licensee endorsing the certificate; and
h. Date of issuance.

2. Each program must provide a means to ensure certificate authenticity and shall provide evidence of the means of certification to the Office. Such means shall include:
a. School embossment of certificate; or
b. Computer data transfer of program participants to the Office; or
c. Signature verification; or
d. Numbered certificates and a list of corresponding licensees.

(d) Program instructors who are approved to conduct continuing education programs shall keep uniform records of attendance of licensees and have those records readily accessible to Inspectors of the Office upon request for a period of three years. They shall be responsible for the security and retention of all uniform certificates and the proper issuance thereof. Instructors shall verify by signature that participants in continuing education programs have satisfactorily completed the necessary training.

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(e) Falsification of Documents. The falsification of attendance records or fraudulent issuance of certificates of completion by any licensee shall be grounds for initiating formal proceedings under M.G.L. c. 146, § 59 and M.G.L. c. 30A and may also result in immediate suspension or revocation of the license.

(2) Continuing Education Requirements for License Renewal.

(a) Subsequent renewals of any license other than apprentice licenses that expires in an even year shall expire on the next anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring in an even year. Subsequent renewals of any license other than an apprentice license that expires in an odd year shall expire on the next anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring in an odd year.

(b) Renewals of licenses shall be granted upon submission of required documentation pursuant to 230 CMR 6.02.

(c) The Office may accept education, training, or service completed by an individual as a member of the armed forces, as defined in M.G.L. c. 4, § 7, clause 43, or the United States military reserves as an alternative or in addition to submission of required documentation pursuant to 230 CMR 6.02. The applicant shall submit a license renewal application along with a Verification of Military Experience and Training form and any other supporting documentation. The education, training, or service submitted to the Office shall have been completed within 24 months of submission.

(3) Inactive Status.

(a) Any operator of hoisting machinery who is unable to obtain the required continuing education necessary to renew their license may request that the license be placed in inactive status for up to one continuing education cycle. Such request shall be made in writing on a form furnished by the Office.

(b) Operators holding a license on inactive status shall not be authorized to operate hoisting machinery for the time period that the license is inactive.

(c) A determination by the Office that a licensee may return to active status shall be made following the Office's receipt of a written request by the licensee on a form furnished by the Office, the required renewal fee, a certificate of completion, and submission of required documentation pursuant to 230 CMR 6.02(6).

(4) Expiration. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 67, licenses not renewed on or before the expiration date shall become void, and shall, after one year, be reinstated only by re-examination of the licensee in accordance with 230 CMR 6.02. 230 CMR 6.04(4) does not apply to licenses which are considered in inactive status.

(5) License Extension – Military Service. If the licensee is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States, as defined in M.G.L. c. 4, § 7 clause 43, the license shall remain valid until the licensee is released from active duty and for a period of not less than 90 days following that release. For 230 CMR 6.04(4)(a) to apply, the licensee must be given an Honorable Discharge, a General Discharge, or an Under Other than Honorable Conditions Discharge as noted on their discharge and separation papers.

6.05: Apprentice Licenses

(1) The Office may issue an apprentice license to a currently unlicensed individuals who are registered as apprentices at a training facility and submit proof of registration with the Office of Labor Standards pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 53A. The apprentice license shall allow for operation of hoisting machinery during the training period, provided that the holder operates the hoisting machinery only while under the direct guidance of a duly licensed person who is not an apprentice. The apprentice license shall be kept on the person of the apprentice licensee at all times during the operation of hoisting machinery.

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(2) Training Facilities for Apprentice Licensees Only. All individuals or organizations seeking approval to operate a training facility offering courses limited solely to apprentice licensee training courses and not continuing education shall submit a list including the names and Massachusetts hoisting machinery license numbers of all instructors employed by the training facility

6.06: Exemptions from Licensing Requirements

(1) Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 53(e) through (g), the following companies may be exempt from the licensing and permitting requirements of 230 CMR 6.02 and 6.03:

(a) Public utility companies;

(b) Other companies operating only upon public utility company property or equipment; and

(c) Other companies operating equipment exclusively on company property.

(2) Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 53(e) through (g), for any of the exemptions in 230 CMR 6.06(2) to apply, the requirements as applicable set forth in 230 CMR 6.06(2)(a) through (c) shall be met:

(a) A public utility company that operates self-propelled truck-mounted cranes, derricks and similar hoisting equipment for the maintenance and construction of the company's equipment shall be exempt from the licensing and permitting requirements of 230 CMR 6.02 and 6.03 if the company has:

1. at least one supervisory employee who holds a license issued by the Office pursuant to 230 CMR 6.06(2) and who is designated as the responsible person in charge of the hoisting equipment; and

2. a company provides in-service training program for its employees.

This exemption shall only apply if the in-service training program for employees has been approved by the Office. The in-service training program may be audited by the Office. The public utility company shall issue a company license to each trained and certified employee. The license shall contain a picture of the licensee, a list of the specific hoisting equipment that the licensee has been qualified to operate and the signature of the supervisory employee who holds an Office license.

(b) Any other company that has cranes, derricks and similar hoisting equipment operated only upon public utility company property or equipment shall be exempt from the licensing and permitting requirements of 230 CMR 6.02 and 6.03 if:

1. the company has met the requirements set forth in 230 CMR 6.06(2)(a)1. and 2.;

2. the company's employees have obtained a company license from an approved in-service training program of the public utility company for which they are performing work; or

3. the company's employees are working at the direction of the public utility company and performing work associated with service restoration in connection with a weather or other emergency causing damage to property or equipment.

The public utility company shall provide written or electronic notification to the Commissioner prior to the commencement of such work.

(c) Any other company that operates hoisting equipment specifically limited to industrial lift trucks, forklifts, overhead cranes and other hoisting equipment, specifically authorized by the Office and used exclusively on company property shall be exempt from the licensing and permitting requirements of 230 CMR 6.02 and 6.03 if:

1. the company has met the requirements of 230 CMR 6.06(2)(a)1. and 2., and

2. at least one supervisory employee is on site at all times of operation and the supervisory employee holds a license issued by the Office under 230 CMR 6.06(2)(c) and is designated as the responsible person in charge of hoisting equipment during that period of operation.

(d) Exemption for Service Technicians. To service hoisting equipment, a service technician generally must hold a Hoisting License or, if employed by an exempt company, hold and adhere to the specific restrictions for a company license issued pursuant to 230 CMR 6.07. However, a service technician does not require either license if:

1. The service technician is employed by a hosting machinery manufacturer or authorized manufacturer dealer;

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2. Has completed the manufacturer's service technician certification program; and
3. Can produce evidence of these credentials to the Office or its representatives at any time.

(e) Exemption for Industrial Lift Trucks and Forklifts. To ensure consistency with federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.178, companies and individuals operating industrial lift trucks and forklifts shall be exempt from hoisting licensure and in-service training requirements when the following conditions are met:

1. The operators of the equipment are employees of the company; and
2. The equipment is operated exclusively on property owned by the company and the general public does not have access to the area where the equipment is operated;

NOTE: This exemption shall solely apply to industrial lift trucks and forklifts. Where a company or individual operates other hoisting equipment, all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements shall apply to said other equipment.

(3) Per M.G.L. c. 146, § 53(h), a public high school that operates hoisting equipment as part of a vocational technical education program approved under M.G.L. c. 74 shall be exempt from licensing if the school:

(a) has not less than one supervisory instructor who holds a License and who is designated as the responsible person in charge of the hoisting equipment; provided, however, that the supervising instructor is:

1. on site at all times of operation; and
2. designated as the responsible person in charge of hoisting equipment during that period of operation; and

(b) provides an in-service training program for its instructors.

(4) Per M.G.L. c. 146, § 53(i), a training facility that is recognized by the Division of Apprentice Standards and that trains apprentices for the occupation of operating engineer shall be exempt from licensing requirements if the facility:

(a) has not less than 1 supervisory instructor who holds a License and who is designated as the responsible person in charge of the hoisting equipment; provided, however, that the supervising instructor is:

1. on site at all times of operation; and
2. designated as the responsible person in charge of hoisting equipment during that period of operation; and

(b) provides an in-service training program for its instructors.

6.07: In-service Training Program for Exempt Companies

230 CMR 6.07 shall apply to in-service training programs for company licenses for exempt companies as defined in 230 CMR 6.06.

(1) Approval by Office. All individuals or organizations seeking to operate an in-service training program shall submit for the Office's approval:

(a) A completed application on a form furnished by the Office;

(b) Identification of Office-approved curricula or a copy of company curricula and training materials, all of which shall incorporate a classroom and a practical component;

(c) A list including the names and Massachusetts hoisting machinery license numbers of all instructors, a legible photocopy of instructors' Massachusetts hoisting machinery license, and legible photocopies of the company licenses; and

(d) A list of the type of equipment, including model and make, to be used in the company's in-service training program.

(2) The Office shall issue a certificate of approval for in-service training programs. Approval shall be contingent upon having a Massachusetts hoisting license holder in the applicant company's employ.

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(3) All in-service training programs shall be supervised by a Massachusetts hoisting licensee of equal or greater grade of Massachusetts license, who shall verify by their printed name and legible signature on the company license that all those issued company licenses have fully participated in the program for which they have been issued a permit.

Method of Verification. Each program shall provide a means to ensure company license authenticity. Such means shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Embossment of company license;
(b) Computer data transfer of program participants;
(c) Signature verification;
(d) Numbered company licenses;
(e) Date of issuance; and
(f) Date of expiration.

(4) In-service Training Program. In-service training programs approved by the Office per M.G.L. c. 146, § 53 shall offer a program that, at a minimum, complies with the following requirements for each associated class of hoisting machinery licensure:

(a) Class 1 (Hoisting) Licenses.

1. The minimum number of hours required for the issuance of a 1A, 1B, or 1C company license shall be four classroom hours and two classroom hours for the issuance of a 1D company license.

2. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the in-service training program curriculum for purposes of issuing a 1A, 1B, 1C, or 1D company license shall include but may not be limited to:

a. M.G.L. c. 146;
b. 230 CMR 6.00;
c. 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
d. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
e. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910;
f. ANSI B30;
g. M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
h. M.G.L. c. 82A;
i. M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D.

(b) Class 2 (Excavation) Licenses.

1. The minimum number of hours required for the issuance of a 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D company license shall be four classroom hours.

2. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the in-service training program curriculum for purposes of issuing a 2A, 2B, 2C, or 2D company license shall include but may not be limited to:

a. M.G.L. c. 146;
b. 230 CMR 6.00;
c. 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
d. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
e. M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
f. M.G.L. c. 82A;
g. M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D;
h. 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe").*

(c) Class 3 (Electric and Pneumatic) Licenses.

1. The minimum number of hours required for the issuance of a 3A company license shall be four classroom hours.

2. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the in-service training program curriculum for purposes of issuing a 3A company license shall include but may not be limited to:

a. M.G.L. c. 146;
b. 230 CMR 6.00;
c. OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1926;
d. OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910;
e. ANSI B30.

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(d) Class 4 (Specialty) Licenses.

1. The minimum number of hours required for the issuance of a 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, 4G or 4H company license shall be two hours.

2. The minimum topics and texts included as part of the in-service training program curriculum for purposes of issuing a 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, or 4G company license shall include but may not be limited to:

a. M.G.L. c. 146;
b. 230 CMR 6.00;
c. 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
d. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1926;
e. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910;
f. ANSI B30;
g. M.G.L. c. 82, § 40;
h. M.G.L. c. 82A;
i. M.G.L. c. 164, § 76D;
j. 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe").*

(5) Requirements for Company Licenses. Facilities shall issue a company license to those who satisfactorily complete an in-service training program and pass an examination. Company licenses shall contain the following information:

(a) Name of company licensee;
(b) Address of company licensee;
(c) Name and address of the institution or organization providing the in-service training program;
(d) The printed name and legible signature of a Massachusetts hoisting licensee verifying participant has completed the in-service training program;
(e) The license number of the licensee endorsing the company license;
(f) A photograph of the company licensee.

(6) Exempt companies that are approved to conduct in-service training programs shall keep uniform records of company licensees and have those records readily accessible to Inspectors of the Office upon request for a period of three years. They shall be responsible for the security and retention of all uniform company licenses and the proper issuance thereof. Instructors shall verify by signature that participants in in-service training programs have satisfactorily completed the necessary training.

(7) Falsification of Documents. The falsification of attendance records or fraudulent issuance of company licenses by any Massachusetts hoisting licensee shall be grounds for initiating formal proceedings under M.G.L. c. 146, § 59 and c. 30A and may also be grounds for the immediate revocation or suspension of the approval to issue company licenses.

(8) Approval for any in-service training program shall be valid for two years from the date of issuance.

(9) Company licenses shall be carried on the person of the operator during all times the operator is operating hoisting machinery and shall be furnished for inspection by the operator at the request of an Inspector, the Chief or the Commissioner.

6.08: Operating Procedures for Hoisting Machinery

(1) Hoisting machinery shall be operated in compliance with 230 CMR 6.08 and OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910 and Standard 29 CFR 1926. In the event there is a conflict between 230 CMR 6.08 and the cited OSHA standards, the provisions which establish the higher standard for the promotion and protection of safety and welfare shall prevail.

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(2) All hoisting machinery shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. In the event the manufacturer does not exist, a Massachusetts registered professional engineer shall review and approve, in writing, the actions and reasons for said specifications. The manufacturer or the professional engineer shall demonstrate to the Office upon request, from standards or from the maintenance manual, that the specifications will not compromise the integrity of the hoisting machinery and public safety. Prior to operation, the operator shall perform the following:

(a) Maintenance. Maintenance, repair and refueling shall be done when the machine is inoperable and secure.

(b) Required Inspections. Visual inspection shall be made daily of wire ropes, bearings, gears, friction clutches, brakes, chain drives and other parts subject to wear on all hoisting machinery to ensure against development of unsafe conditions. A daily log sheet in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 and 29 CFR 1910 inspectional methods shall be available to the Office during the useful life of the machine.

(c) Additional Requirements.

1. A written and signed record of all inspections shall be kept with the hoisting machinery and made available at the site for examination by the Office that conforms to the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1412.
2. Prior to starting any hoisting machinery, the operator must make a complete walk-around of the equipment to verify people are clear of the equipment, and that it is in a safe condition.
3. The operator shall not engage in any practice that will divert their attention while engaged in operating the hoisting machinery.
4. At no time shall the operator of hoisting machinery operate or be required to operate the hoisting machinery beyond its rated capacity without the manufacturer's written approval which shall include a new chart showing the new limitations. Other than assembly/disassembly, the use of the load moment indicator override key or the entering of false crane set-up criteria to increase rated capacity is strictly forbidden.
5. The operator shall operate hoisting machinery only when fully attentive. The operator shall not operate the equipment erratically and/or under the influence of alcohol or drugs. When an operator is physically or mentally unfit, the operator shall not operate hoisting machinery.
6. Prior to operating hoisting machinery with a rotating superstructure, safety procedures such as but not limited to the erection of barricades, warning lines or other procedures shall be used to prevent entry into the swinging superstructure's radius.
7. All controls shall be tested by the operator prior to operating the hoisting machinery. If any controls are found to be bypassed or otherwise functioning improperly, repairs shall be made in accordance with manufacturer's requirements prior to the operation of the hoisting machinery.
8. Operators shall ensure all safety equipment, including seat belts and other manufacturer installed devices, are in proper working order before utilizing hoisting equipment. All such safety equipment must be utilized when operating hoisting equipment.
9. Operators shall respond only to signals given by a signal person except in emergency situations.
10. If a warning signal is available to the operator, it shall be sounded each time before traveling, and intermittently during travel particularly when approaching people.
11. The operator shall be responsible for those operations under their direct control. When there is any doubt as to the safety of any action, the operator shall have the authority to stop and refuse to handle loads until safety has been assured.
12. The operator is responsible for securing any unattended hoisting machinery in accordance with applicable manufacturer's specifications.
13. If power fails during operation of any hoisting machinery, the operator shall secure the machine prior to leaving the equipment. When practical, suspended loads shall be landed under brake control.
14. At no time shall persons work under a boom or a load suspended thereon except in the case of tower cranes.

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15. All manufacturer's load charts and operation manuals shall be kept in the hoisting machinery.
16. All applicable power line clearances shall be maintained.
17. Hoisting machinery equipped with outriggers/stabilizers shall be used, with adequate blocking, according to manufacturer's specifications or surface conditions.
18. Prior to any excavation, the operator shall meet all "Dig Safe" obligations in accordance with M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E and 220 CMR 99.00. Additionally, an operator must notify any other utility not covered by M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E and 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe")*. The operator shall obtain a Dig Safe permit number, start date, and time.
19. All manufacturer approved attachment records shall be made readily available at the request of the Inspector.
20. Hoisting licenses and a U.S. state, U.S. territory, or federal government issued valid identification, driver's license or learner's permit (for apprentices only) shall be carried on the person of the operator during all times the operator is operating hoisting machinery and shall be furnished for inspection by the operator at the request of an Inspector, the Chief, or the Commissioner.

6.09: Special Requirements for Cranes, Derricks, Pile Drivers, Excavating Machines, Fork Lifts, and Hoists

The operator shall not operate the hoisting machinery unless the following requirements are met:

(1) Special Requirements for Cranes.

(a) Loading. Material moving, handling or hoisting machinery shall be loaded in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Manufacturers' load-rating plates or applicable load charts shall be kept in the cab of the crane in clear view of the operator. Rating plates or load charts for boom cranes shall clearly indicate the safe load for maximum and minimum positions of the boom and for at least two intermediate positions. The procedures applicable to the operation of the equipment, including instructions, recommended operating speeds, special hazard warnings, and operator's manual, must be readily available in the cab at all times for use by the operator. Where rated capacities are available in the cab only in electronic form: In the event of a failure which makes the rated capacities inaccessible, the operator must immediately cease operations or follow safe shut-down procedures until the rated capacities (in electronic or other form) are available.

(b) Boom Stops. Devices to prevent the boom from falling over backward shall be provided on cranes. Cable boom stops by themselves shall not be considered as adequate for this purpose.

(c) Speed Controls and Stops. Hoisting machinery operating on rails, tracks or trolleys shall be equipped with speed controls and shall have positive stops or limiting devices to prevent overrunning safe limits.

(d) Equipment Modifications. Any modification made to hoisting machinery shall maintain at least the same factor of safety as the original designed equipment. A record of the differences between the unmodified machinery and the modified machinery shall be maintained by the owner of the machinery and furnished to the Office upon request. All modifications shall be done with the manufacturer's written approval. If the manufacturer's written approval cannot be obtained, the owner shall have a professional engineer create and certify a procedure which shall be added to the permanent record of the equipment.

(e) Protection of Operator. The operator of material handling and moving equipment when exposed to overhead hazards or the elements shall be protected with a cab or equivalent covering affording adequate protection but which shall not cut off his vision of the load movements. All windows in cabs shall be of safety glass, or equivalent, that introduces no visible distortion that will interfere with the safe operation of the machine.

(f) Required Presence. Operators of material moving, handling or hoisting machinery shall remain at the controls while the load is suspended, except in cases where loss of power occurs in which case operators shall act pursuant to 230 CMR 6.08(13). The operator of the machine shall not leave the machine while the master clutch is engaged.

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(g) Erection or Dismantling. Crane erection or dismantling shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and 29 CFR 1926, under the supervision of their representative or other persons experienced in erection and/or dismantling of this type of equipment. The attachments used with cranes shall not exceed the capacity, rating or scope recommended by the manufacturer.

(h) Factor of Safety. All parts of the crane and supports shall be designed, constructed and maintained to withstand all stresses resulting from intended use with a Safety Factor of not less than two.

(i) Capacity Schedule/Load Charts. Each crane model shall contain a schedule of load capacities in the operator's station at all times.

(j) Tower Crane Foundations. Tower crane foundations must be designed by the manufacturer or a registered professional engineer.

(k) Wind Speed. Wind speed must not exceed manufacturer's recommendations for continued work operations.

(l) Tower Crane Safety Devices. All required safety devices for tower cranes must be installed and properly functioning.

(m) Tower Crane Operational Aids. All required operational aids for tower cranes must be installed and functioning properly or approved temporary alternative measures in place.

(2) Special Requirements for Derricks.

(a) Required Inspection. Guys, cable clamps and other rigging shall be visually checked by the operator at the beginning of each work day and before making any lifts that are near the capacity of the rig or as otherwise required by the manufacturer.

(b) Frequent checking by a duly licensed person of lead cables and mast foot blocks shall be performed to ensure that cables are not crossed or fouled. Lead line blocks shall be checked frequently to ensure that they are properly secured. Leads shall be so arranged as to minimize tripping hazards.

(3) Special Requirements for Pile Drivers.

(a) Inspection. All pile driving equipment shall be inspected daily before the start of work by a licensed operator of the equipment and all unsafe conditions and defective parts shall be corrected before beginning operations.

(b) Driver Not in Use. When the pile driver is not in use, the hammer shall be chocked or blocked in the leads or lowered to the ground.

(c) Temporary Interruption. The operator of every pile driver shall remain at his post when the driving is interrupted until the hammer has been chocked or blocked in the leads, or has been lowered and is resting on a driven pile or on the ground.

(d) Jib Attachment. Pile drivers shall not be used with a jib attached.

(e) Stop Blocks. Stop blocks shall be provided for the leads to prevent the hammer from being raised against the head block.

(4) Special Requirements for Fork Lifts. Only a duly licensed operator or apprentice licensee under the direct supervision of a duly licensed operator shall operate a fork lift. No fork lift shall be loaded beyond its capacity rating.

(a) Brakes. Every power operated fork lift shall be equipped with adequate wheel brakes.

(b) Operation. No fork lift shall be operated at unsafe speeds. No person except a duly licensed operator or apprentice licensee under the direct supervision of a duly licensed operator shall be permitted on a fork lift while it is in operation.

(5) Special Requirements for Excavating Machines, Including Backhoes and Frontend Loaders.

(a) Prior to any excavation, the operator shall meet all "Dig Safe" obligations in accordance with *M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E* and 220 CMR 99.00: *Procedures for the Determination and Enforcement of Violations of M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 through 40E ("Dig Safe")*. Additionally, an operator must notify any other utility not covered by *M.G.L. c. 82, §§ 40 Through 40E* and 220 CMR 99.00. The operator shall obtain a Dig Safe permit number, start date, and time.

(b) Protection of Operator. Where the operator of an excavating machine may be exposed to the elements or overhead hazards, a suitable equipped cab for protection against such conditions shall be provided.

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(c) Operation. Excavating machines shall be operated by a licensee, temporary permit holder, or an apprentice licensee under the direct supervision of a duly licensed operator. SAE hand signals shall be used with excavating machinery. No person except the operating crew or apprentice licensee operating under the direct supervision of a duly licensed operator who is not an apprentice shall be permitted on an excavating machine while it is in operation. No person other than the pitman and excavating crew shall be permitted to stand within the full working radius of an excavator or backhoe while the shovel or backhoe is in operation. Excavating machinery shall not be allowed to straddle an open trench.

(6) Special Requirements for Crane or Derrick Suspended Personnel Platforms. The hoisting, lowering, swinging, or traveling while anyone is on the load or hook is prohibited except when the use of a conventional means of access to any elevated worksite would be impossible or more hazardous. Operations must comply with the provisions of 29 CFR 1926.550(g)(3) through (8).

(a) Crane and Derrick Operations. Where conventional means (*e.g.*, scaffolds, ladders) access would not be considered safe, personnel hoisting operations which comply with the terms of 230 CMR 6.00 would be authorized.

Cranes and derricks used to hoist personnel must be placed on a firm foundation and the crane or derrick must be uniformly level within one percent of level grade.

The crane operator must always be at the controls when the crane engine is running and the personnel platform is occupied. The crane operator also must have full control over the movement of the personnel platform. Any movement of the personnel platform must be performed slowly and cautiously without any sudden jerking of the crane, derrick, or the platform. Wire rope used for personnel lifting must have a minimum Safety Factor of seven. Rotation resistant rope must have a minimum Safety Factor of ten.

When the occupied personnel platform is in a stationary position, all brakes and locking devices on the crane or derrick must be set.

The combined weight of the loaded personnel platform and its rigging must not exceed 50% of the rated capacity of the crane or derrick for the radius and configuration of the crane or derrick.

(b) Instruments and Components. Cranes and derricks with variable angle booms must have a boom angle indicator that is visible to the operator. Cranes with telescoping booms must be equipped with a device to clearly indicate the boom's extended length, or an accurate determination of the load radius to be used during the lift must be made prior to hoisting personnel. Cranes and derricks also must be equipped with:

1. an anti-two-blocking device that prevents contact between the load block and overhaul ball and the boom tip; or
2. a two-block damage-prevention feature that deactivates the hoisting action before damage occurs.

(c) Personnel Platforms. Platforms used for lifting personnel must be designed with a minimum Safety Factor of five and designed by a professional engineer or a qualified person competent in structural design. The suspension system must be designed to minimize tipping due to personnel movement on the platform.

Each personnel platform must be provided with a standard guardrail system that is enclosed from the toeboard to the mid-rail to keep tools, materials, and equipment from falling on employees below. The platform also must have an inside grab rail, adequate headroom for employees, and a plate or other permanent marking that clearly indicates the platform's weight and rated load capacity or maximum intended load. When personnel are exposed to falling objects, overhead protection on the platform and the use of hard hats are required.

An access gate, if provided, must not swing outward during hoisting and must have a restraining device to prevent accidental opening.

All rough edges on the platform must be ground smooth to prevent injuries to employees.

All welding on the personnel platform and its components must be performed by a qualified welder who is familiar with weld grades, types, and materials specified in the platform design.

6.09: continued

(d) Loading. The personnel platform must not be loaded in excess of its rated load capacity or its minimum intended load. Only personnel instructed in the requirements of the regulation and the task to be performed-along with their tools, equipment, and materials needed for the job, are allowed on the platform. Materials and tools must be secured and evenly distributed to balance the load while the platform is in motion.

(e) Rigging. When a wire rope bridle is used to connect the platform to the load line, the bridle legs must be connected to a master link or shackle so that the load is evenly positioned among the bridle legs. Bridles and associated rigging for attaching the personnel platform to the hoist line must not be used for any other purpose.

Attachment assemblies such as hooks must be closed and locked to eliminate the hook throat opening; an alloy anchor-type shackle with a bolt, nut, and retaining pin may be used as an alternative. "Mousing" (wrapping wire around a hook to cover the hook opening) is not permitted.

(f) Inspecting and Testing. A trial lift of the unoccupied personnel platform must be made before any employees are allowed to be hoisted. During the trial lift, the personnel platform must be loaded at least to its anticipated lift weight. The lift must start at ground level or at the location where employees will enter the platform and proceed to each location where the personnel platform is to be hoisted and positioned. The trial lift must be performed immediately prior to placing personnel on the platform.

The crane or derrick operator must check all systems, controls, and safety devices to ensure the following:

1. They are functioning properly.
2. There are no interferences.
3. All boom or hoisting configurations necessary to reach work locations will allow the operator to remain within the 50% load limit of the hoist's rated capacity.

If a crane or derrick is moved to a new location or returned to a previously used one, the trial lift must be repeated before hoisting personnel.

After the trial lift, the personnel platform must be hoisted a few inches and inspected to ensure that it remains secured and is properly balanced.

Before employees are hoisted, a check must be made to ensure the following:

4. Hoist ropes are free of kinks.
5. Multiple part lines are not twisted around each other.
6. The primary attachment is centered over the platform.
7. There is no slack in the wire rope.
8. All ropes are properly seated on drums and in sheaves.

Immediately after the trial lift, a thorough visual inspection of the crane or derrick, the personnel platform, and the crane or derrick base support or ground must be conducted by a competent person to determine if the lift test exposed any defects or produced any adverse effects on any component or structure. Any defects found during inspections must be corrected before hoisting personnel.

When initially brought to the job site and after any repair or modification, and prior to hoisting personnel, the platform and rigging must be proof tested to 125% of the platform's rated capacity. This is achieved by holding the loaded platform-with the load evenly distributed-in a suspended position for five minutes. A competent person must inspect the platform and rigging for defects. If any problems are detected, they must be corrected and another proof test must be conducted. Personnel hoisting must not be conducted until the proof testing requirements are satisfied.

(g) Pre-lift Meeting. The employer must hold a meeting with all employees involved in personnel hoisting operations (crane or derrick operator, signal person(s), employees to be lifted, and the person responsible for the hoisting operation) to review the provisions of 29 CFR 1926.550(g)(3) through (8), 230 CMR 6.09, and the procedures to be followed before any lift operations are performed.

This meeting must be held before the trial lift at each new work site and must be repeated for any employees newly assigned to the operation.

(h) Safe Work Practices. Employees must follow these safe work practices:

1. Use tag lines unless their use creates an unsafe condition.
2. Keep all body parts inside the platform during raising, lowering, and positioning.

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6.09: continued

3. Make sure a platform is secured to the structure where work is to be performed before entering or exiting it, unless such securing would create an unsafe condition.

4. Wear a body belt or body harness system with a lanyard. The lanyard must be attached to the lower load block or overhaul ball or to a structural member within the personnel platform. If the hoisting operation is performed over water, the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1060: *Working Over or Near Water* shall apply.

5. Stay in view of, or in direct communication with, the operator or signal person.

Crane and derrick operators must follow these safe work practices:

a. Never leave crane or derrick controls when the engine is running or when the platform is occupied.

b. Stop all hoisting operations if there are indications of any dangerous weather conditions or other impending danger.

c. Do not make any lifts on another load line of a crane or derrick that is being used to hoist personnel.

(i) Movement of Cranes. Personnel hoisting is prohibited while the crane is traveling except when the employer demonstrates that this is the least hazardous way to accomplish the task or when portal, tower, or locomotive cranes are used.

When cranes are moving while hoisting personnel, the following rules apply:

1. Travel must be restricted to a fixed track or runway.
2. Travel also must be limited to the radius of the boom during the lift.
3. The boom must be parallel to the direction of travel.
4. There must be a complete trial run before employees occupy the platform.
5. If the crane has rubber tires, the condition and air pressure of the tires must be checked and the chart capacity for lifts must be applied to remain under the 50% limit of the hoist's rated capacity. Outriggers may be partially retracted as necessary for travel.

6.10: Classification of Licenses; Qualifications

(1) Class 1 - Hoisting.

(a) 1A Prerequisites.

1. The applicant shall meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02;
2. The applicant shall display knowledge of the crane operator ASME hand signals;
3. The applicant must be able to read and comprehend load charts and manufacturer's specifications.

(b) 1A Operators May Operate.

1. All friction clutch machines and all derricks (including tower cranes, guy derricks, stiff legs, Chicago booms, gin poles);
2. Lattice boom machinery;
3. All equipment listed in classes 1B,1C, 1D, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, and 4G;

(c) 1B Prerequisites. The applicant must meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02. The applicant shall display knowledge of the crane operator hand signals. The applicant must be able to read and comprehend load charts and manufacturers specifications.

(d) 1B Operators May Operate.

1. All equipment having telescoping boom and wire rope;
2. All equipment listed in class 1C, 1D, 4B, 4C, 4E, and 4F;

(e) 1C Prerequisites.

1. The applicant must meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02;
2. The applicant must be able to read and comprehend load charts and manufacturer's specifications.

(f) 1C Operators May Operate.

1. Equipment with hydraulic telescoping booms and any other hydraulic equipment designed for the purpose of hoisting, excluding those with wire rope hoist lines;
2. All equipment listed in class 1D.

(g) 1D Prerequisites. The applicant must meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02.

(h) 1D operators may operate general industrial warehouse fork lift equipment primarily used in indoor facilities.

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6.10: continued

(2) Class 2 - Excavating.
(a) 2A Prerequisites.
1. The applicant must meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02;
2. Knowledge of hand signals for controlling crawler/excavator operations
(b) 2A Operators May Operate.
1. All crawler and rubber tired excavators and backhoes with manufacturer approved attachments;
2. Equipment listed in classes 2B, 2C, and 2D.
(c) 2B Prerequisites. The applicant shall meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02.
(d) 2B Operators May Operate.
1. Combination loader/backhoe machines with manufacturer approved attachments;
2. Equipment listed in Class 2C and class 2D.
(e) 2C Prerequisites. The applicant shall meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02.
(f) 2C Operators May Operate.
1. Front end loaders with manufacturer approved attachments;
2. Equipment listed in Class 2D.
(g) 2D Prerequisites. The applicant shall meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02.
(h) 2D operators may operate compact hoisting machinery with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds, excluding Class 1, Class 3, and Class 4 hoisting machinery as listed in 230 CMR 6.10 with manufacturer approved attachments.

(3) Class 3 - Electric and Pneumatic.
(a) 3A Operators Prerequisites.
1. The applicant shall meet the prerequisites as listed in 230 CMR 6.02;
2. The applicant shall be able to read and comprehend manufacturer's specifications.
(b) 3A Operators May Operate.
1. Overhead gantry cranes;
2. Marine lifts;
3. Jib cranes with no load charts; and
4. Electric or air driven "tugger" type hoists.

(4) Class 4 - Specialty. Operators may operate the equipment listed in 230 CMR 6.10(4)(a) through (h):
(a) [This subsection is intentionally left blank – Type 4A licenses were eliminated in 2016]
(b) 4B: Drill Rigs and Pile Drivers (including crawler rock drills and top hammer drill rigs);
(c) 4C: Pipeline Side booms;
(d) 4D: Concrete Pumps;
(e) 4E: Catch Basin Cleaner;
(f) 4F: Sign Hanging Equipment lifting loads less than 1,000 pounds or ½ ton;
(g) 4G: Specialty Side Boom Mower.

(5) State/Municipal - Limited. With this license, operators who are employed by a state or municipal public works department may operate, solely within the scope of their state or municipal employment, equipment normally operated pursuant to the following licenses:
(a) 1C;
(b) 2B; and
(c) 4G.

6.11: Operation of Hoisting Machinery; Accident Reporting

(1) Operators of hoisting machinery shall cease operating if ordered by the Office to do so. Conditions which shall warrant immediate cessation of operation may include but not limited to:
(a) Serious injury; or
(b) Any condition that is necessary for the preservation of the public health or safety as determined by the Inspector.

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6.11: continued

(2) Operators of hoisting machinery shall immediately surrender their hoisting license or temporary permit if ordered by the Office to do so pursuant to M.G.L. c. 146, § 53 or 230 CMR 6.00.

(3) Any person found operating hoisting machinery without a license, temporary permit, apprentice license or proper classification of hoisting license according to 230 CMR 6.00 shall immediately cease operating. Said person shall make his identity known to the Office with a valid U.S. state, U.S. territory, or federal government-issued form of photographic identification.

(4) Notification/Investigation.

(a) Notification. Any incident which results in serious injury, property damage, or any condition that is necessary for the preservation of the public health or safety at a site where hoisting machinery is involved in the incident shall be reported by the licensee operating the hoisting machinery or owner or owner's representative to the Office through the Office Incident Hotline at (508) 820-1444 within one hour from the time that the incident occurred or was discovered and a written report shall be submitted to the Office within 48 hours using the requisite Injury and Incident Documentation.

(b) Investigation. Upon notice, the Office shall investigate the incident to the extent it deems necessary. The hoisting machinery, operator, and owner of the hoisting machinery shall be accessible to the Office. The hoisting machinery shall not be moved or dismantled from the site of the incident until the Office has investigated the incident and approval is granted by an Inspector. The only exception to this requirement is for preservation of life and property, the removal of injured persons or bodies or to permit the flow of emergency vehicles. The hoisting machinery and area surrounding the hoisting machinery shall not be disturbed, cleaned, or altered in any way that will impede the investigation.

(5) Each licensee shall disclose to the Office any conviction (regardless of whether it is a felony or misdemeanor) made against them, as well as discipline issued against an occupational license imposed by a licensing board of another jurisdiction (or equivalent authority). Said disclosure must occur within 15 days of the finding or conviction.

6.12: Disciplinary Action and Appeals

(1) Any license, certification, or other authority covered under 230 CMR 6.00 may be subject to disciplinary action for the following reasons:

(a) False or misleading information on an application for examination or license renewal.
(b) Operating hoisting machinery under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
(c) Failure to pay excise tax or other taxes;
(d) Failure to report accidents as required by the Office;
(e) Failure to report a serious injury as required by the Office;
(f) Operating in an unsafe manner;
(g) Failure to comply with any provision of 230 CMR 6.00;
(h) Failure to comply with 520 CMR 14.00: *Excavation and Trench Safety*;
(i) Failure to comply with M.G.L. c. 146, §§ 53 through 56;
(j) The fraudulent or otherwise improper issuance of temporary permits;
(k) The fraudulent or otherwise improper issuance of any company license;
(l) Practicing beyond the scope of the license held;
(m) Permitting, aiding, or abetting an unauthorized person in performing activities requiring a hoisting license;
(n) Being convicted of a crime reasonably related to the hoisting profession;
(o) Having a license, certificate, registration or authority issued by another state or territory of the United States, another Massachusetts agency, the District of Columbia, or a foreign state or nation with authority to issue such a license, certificate, registration or authority, revoked, cancelled, suspended, not renewed or otherwise acted against, or if the holder has been disciplined, if the basis for the action would constitute a basis for disciplinary action in Massachusetts;
(p) violations of any state or federal law relevant to hoisting work, including, but not limited to, violations of OSHA regulations, as formally decided by an authority having jurisdiction including courts, state, or federal agencies; or

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6.12: continued

(q) Engaging in any other conduct which places into question the licensee's competence to practice in the hoisting profession.

(2) Per M.G.L. c. 146, § 53, discipline may be imposed by the Commissioner for any of the reasons outlined in 230 CMR 6.12. When required by M.G.L. c. 30A, a hearing shall be held prior to the imposition of such discipline, which can include, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) suspend, revoke, cancel, decline to renew, or place probationary conditions on such license, permit, certificate, registration or authority;

(b) reprimand or censure a holder;

(c) assess any civil administrative penalties or fines allowed by law;

(d) require the holder to complete additional education and training as a condition of retention or future consideration of reinstatement of the license, certificate, registration or authority;

(e) require the holder to practice under appropriate supervision for a period of time as determined by the Commissioner as a condition of retention or future consideration of reinstatement of the license, certificate, registration or authority; or

(f) require the holder to participate in an alcohol or drug rehabilitation program as a condition of retention or future consideration of reinstatement of the license, certificate, registration or authority.

(3) Where a hearing is required, the Commissioner shall appoint a presiding officer who will conduct the hearing and issue a decision in compliance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 30A. The presiding officer shall designate whether the hearing will be held pursuant to 801 CMR 1.01: *Formal Rules* or 801 CMR 1.02: *Informal/Fair Hearing Rules*. Any person aggrieved by a decision made after an adjudicatory hearing may appeal to the Superior Court in accordance with M.G.L. c. 30A, § 14.

(4) Summary Suspensions. Where necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health or safety, the Commissioner, Chief, or any Inspector may immediately suspend a license or other authority granted under 230 CMR 6.00. When such an action occurs, a hearing must be held pursuant to 230 CMR 6.12(3) within ten days of that action. At the time of the suspension, the licensee shall be issued a written summary suspension order which specifies the reasons for the summary suspension and notice that a hearing will occur within ten days. At the request of the licensee, the presiding officer may reschedule the hearing to a date and time mutually agreeable to the presiding officer and the licensee. Any such rescheduling of the hearing granted at the licensee's request shall not have the effect of lifting or staying the suspension order. If the hearing is not held within ten days of the suspension order or such further time as may be agreed to, the license or other authority granted under 230 CMR 6.00 shall be reinstated. Failure of the licensee to attend this hearing shall be deemed grounds to revoke the license. The presiding officer shall issue a preliminary written decision within ten days of the summary suspension hearing. Following the hearing, a continuing suspension imposed by the presiding officer shall remain in effect until the conclusion of any formal adjudicatory proceeding on the merits of the allegations against the licensee, but any such proceeding shall occur within 60 days of the suspension order, or as the parties may otherwise agree. The presiding officer shall render thier written decision not later than 30 days after the formal adjudicatory proceeding or as the parties may otherwise agree.

6.13: Variance Procedure

(1) Any person who believes that full compliance with 230 CMR 6.00 is overly burdensome may apply to the Office for a variance from 230 CMR 6.00. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate in writing to the Office that the granting of the variance would not compromise public safety or otherwise undermine the purpose of 230 CMR 6.00. Applications for a variance shall be made in writing and shall contain such information as is required by the Office and shall be signed by the applicant. Unless otherwise required by law or as deemed appropriate by the Commissioner, the decision to grant or deny a variance request shall be based upon the applicant's written submissions. 230 CMR 6.13 shall not be deemed to create a hearing requirement. Variances shall not waive the need to hold a license or permit.

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6.13: continued

(2) Upon receipt of an application for a variance, the Commissioner, or their designee may in their discretion:

(a) Grant the application with whatever conditions are deemed appropriate; or

(b) Deny the application.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

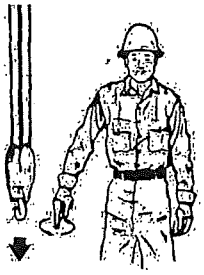
230 CMR 6.00: M.G.L. c. 146, §§ 53 through 54A, 56 through 67, 59, 65 through 65A and 67.

Appendix A: CRANE HAND SIGNALS

(1) ANSI/ASME B30.5-2011



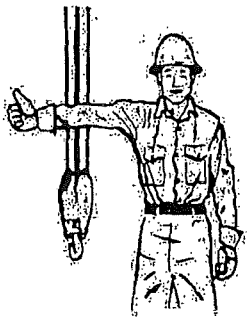
Hoist
With forearm vertical, forefinger pointing up, move hand in small horizontal circle.



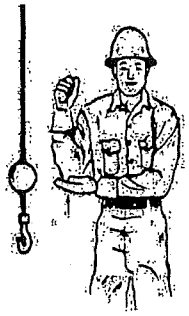
Lower
With arm extended downward, forefinger pointing down, move hand in small horizontal circle.



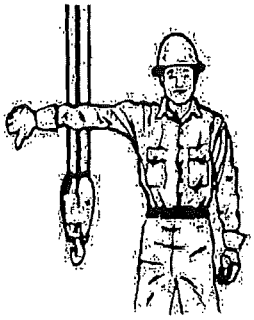
Use Main Hoist
Tap fist on head; then use regular signals.



Raise Boom
Arm extended, fingers closed, thumb pointing upward.



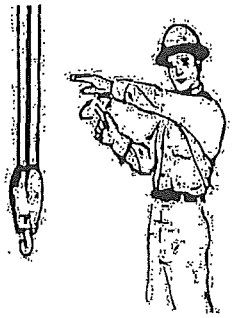
Use Whipline (Auxiliary Hoist)
Tap elbow with one hand; then use regular signals.



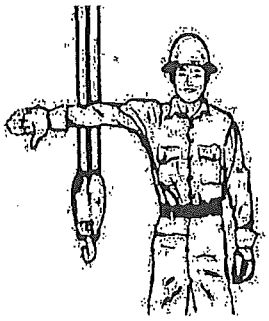
Lower Boom
Arm extended, fingers closed, thumb pointing downward.

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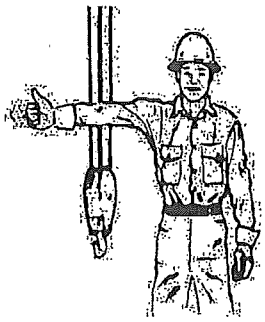
Appendix A: continued



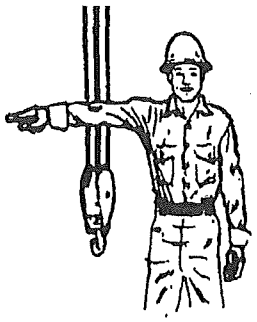
Move Slowly
Use one hand to give any motion signal and place other hand motionless in front of hand giving the motion signal. (Hoist slowly shown as example.)



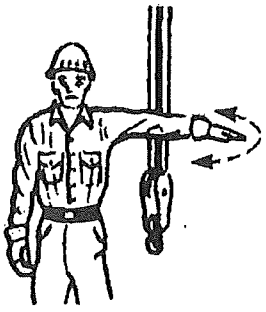
Lower the Boom and Raise the Load
With arm extended, thumb pointing down, flex fingers in and out as long as load movement is desired.



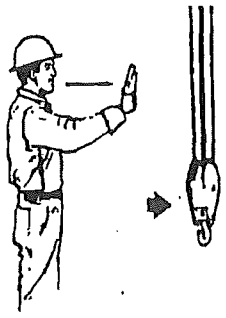
Raise the Boom and Lower the Load
With arm extended, thumb pointing up, flex fingers in and out as long as the load movement is desired.



Swing
Arm extended, point with finger in direction of swing of boom.

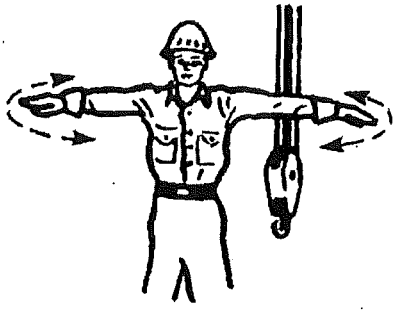


Stop
Arm extended, palm down, move arm back and forth horizontally.

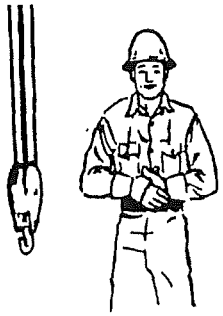


Travel
Arm extended forward, hand open and slightly raised, make pushing motion in direction of travel.

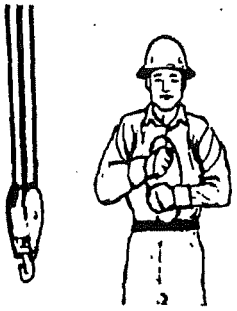
Appendix A: continued



Emergency Stop
Both arms extended, palms down, move arms back and forth horizontally.



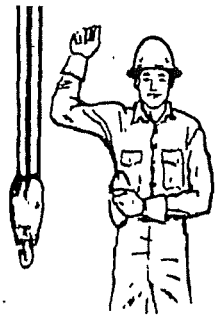
Dog Everything
Clasp hands in front of body.



Travel (Both Tracks)
Use both fists in front of body, making a circular motion about each other, indicating direction of travel, forward or backward. (For land cranes only.)



Extend Boom (Telescoping Booms)
Both fists in front of body with thumbs pointing outward.



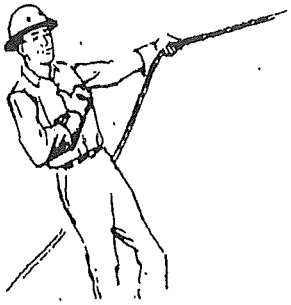
Travel (One Track)
Lock the track on side indicated by raised fist. Travel opposite track in direction indicated by circular motion of other fist, rotated vertically in front of body. (For land cranes only.)



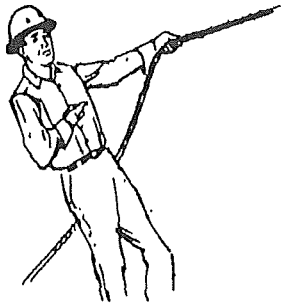
Retract Boom (Telescoping Booms)
Both fists in front of body with thumbs pointing toward each other.

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Appendix A: continued



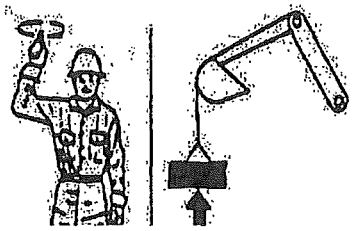
Extend Boom (Telescoping Boom)
One Hand Signal. One fist in front of chest with thumb tapping chest.



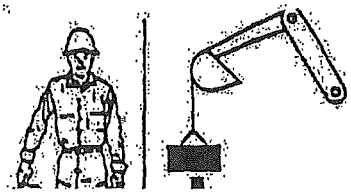
Retract Boom (Telescoping Boom)
One Hand Signal. One fist in front of chest, thumb pointing outward and heel of fist tapping chest.

Appendix B: EXCAVATOR AND BACKHOE HAND SIGNALS

(2) SAE Excavator and Backhoe Hand Signals.



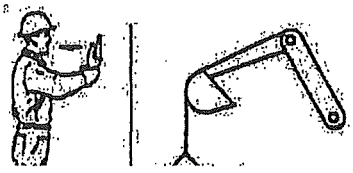
Raise Load Vertically
With either forearm vertical, forefinger pointing up, move hand in small horizontal circle.



Lower Load Vertically
With either arm extended downward, forefinger pointing down, move hand in small horizontal circle.



Move Load In Horizontally
With either arm extended, hand raised and open toward direction of movement, move hand in direction of required movement.

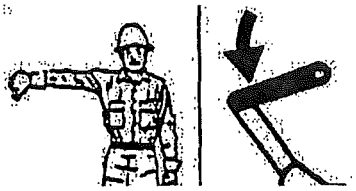


Move Load Out Horizontally
With either arm extended, hand raised and open toward direction of movement, move hand in direction of required movement.

Appendix B: continued



Raise Boom
With either arm extended horizontally, fingers closed, point thumb upward.



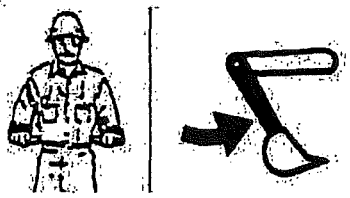
Lower Boom
With either arm extended horizontally, fingers closed, point thumb downward.



Swing
With either arm extended horizontally, point with forefinger to direction of swing rotation.



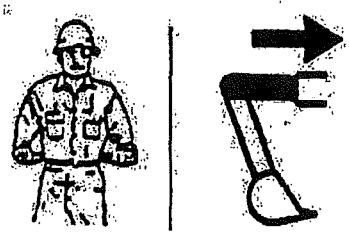
Swing
With either arm extended horizontally, point with forefinger to direction of swing rotation.



Arm/Dipperstick Inward
With both hands clenched, point thumbs inward.



Arm/Dipperstick Outward
With both hands clenched, point thumbs outward.



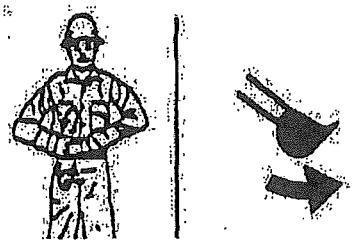
Retract Telescopic Boom
With both hands clenched, point thumbs inward.



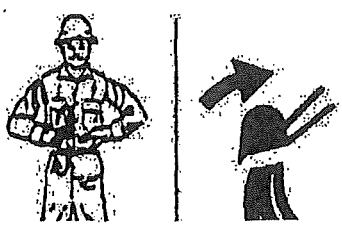
Extend Telescopic Boom
With both hands clenched, point thumbs outward.

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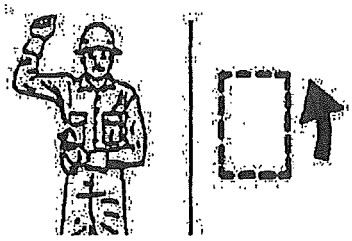
Appendix B: continued



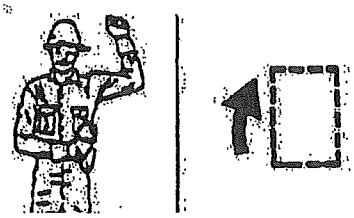
Close Bucket
Hold one hand closed and stationary. with forefinger pointing horizontally at closed hand.



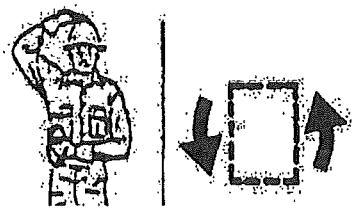
Open Bucket
Hold one hand open and stationary. Rotate other hand in small vertical circle with forefinger pointing horizontally at open hand.



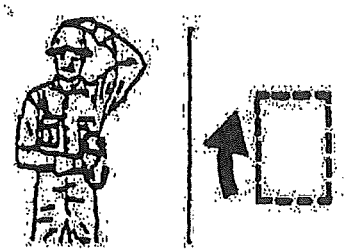
Turn
Raise forearm with closed fist indicating inside of turn. Move other fist in vertical circle indicating direction of track or wheel rotation.



Turn
Raise forearm with closed fist indicating inside of turn. Move other fist in vertical circle indicating direction of track or wheel rotation.

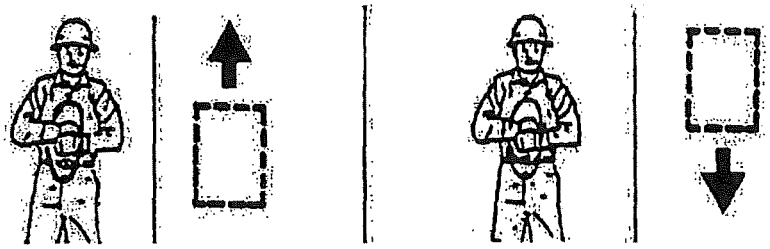


Counter Rotate
Place hand on head indicating side or reverse track or wheel rotation. Move other hand in vertical circle indicating forward rotation of other track or wheel.



Counter Rotate
Place hand on head indicating side or reverse track or wheel rotation. Move other hand in vertical circle indicating forward rotation of other track or wheel.

Appendix B: continued



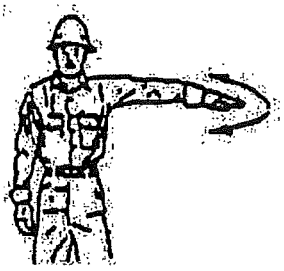
Travel
Move fists in vertical circle about each other in direction of track or wheel rotation.



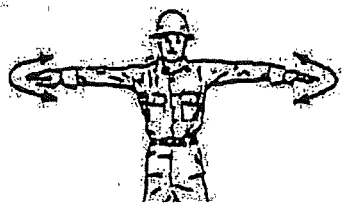
This Far to Go
With hands raised and open inward, move hands laterally, indicating distance to go.



Move Slowly
Place one hand motion-less in front of hand giving motion signal. (Raise load slowly is shown)



Stop
With either arm extended laterally, hand open downward, move arm back and forth.



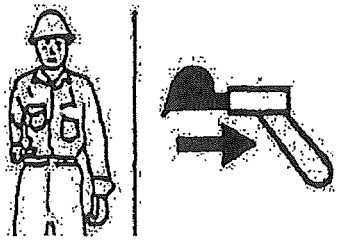
Emergency Stop
With both arms extended laterally, hands open downward, wave arms back and forth.



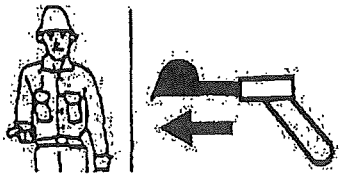
Stop Engine
Draw thumb or forefinger across throat.

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Appendix B: continued



Retract Telescopic Arm/Dipperstick
With either arm outstretched horizontally in front of body, close fingers and point thumb in direction of required movement.



Extend Telescopic Arm/Dipperstick
With either arm outstretched horizontally in front of body, close fingers and point thumb in direction of required movement.