BUY THE COMPLETE RESENTATION HERE HOME OF THE and WELCOME SAFETY PROVISIONS INC. PRAINING SERIES

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series by Safety Provisions! Today, we'll be discussing Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) or Aerial Lifts.



Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) allow employees in many professions to work safely at heights. MEWPs can be used for a variety of tasks including construction work, building maintenance, and more. There are many different kinds of MEWPs, and each serve a valuable purpose. Boom lifts, scissor lifts, and vertical lifts each carry personnel and equipment. Working at heights also brings additional safety concerns.





Before operation, each requires inspection to ensure it is working properly. An uninspected machine could lead to malfunction while you are quite a few feet in the air. As you can imagine, falls, tipovers, and power lines all are common hazards with MEWP operations. We will talk about these throughout this training.





John got to work a little late following a stressful morning. In a rush to catch up on his tasks, he skipped doing his pre-shift inspection. A little dazed, he began to raise the platform of the MEWP.

As John's situation demonstrates, there are many hazards that you may encounter while operating a MEWP. However, there are also many ways that you can avoid those hazards and prevent accidents. For this reason, receiving safety training is very important.

Types of MEWFs

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In your work, you are bound to encounter many different types of MEWPs. In this training, we will discuss general safety information about each type.





Names of MEWPs

MEWPs are sometimes referred to as aerial lifts. However, the term MEWP is commonly used by regulatory bodies Because of this, we will refer to these

machines as MEWPs throughout the training.

Scissor Lifts

Scissor lifts are self-propelled machines that raise and lower in a scissor-like fashion. They are common and can probably be seen at your own worksite. They are usually classified for either indoor or outdoor work.





There are rough terrain scissor lifts, and slab scissor lifts. Rough terrain scissor lifts have the tires and stability to go on rough terrain. Slab scissor lifts can only be used on flat cement slabs.



Boom Lifts

A boom lift has a hydraulic arm connected to a bucket or platform stemming from a grounded base. Boom lifts can reach both vertically and horizontally. There are two types of boom lifts: straight booms and articulating booms. Straight boom lifts, also called telescopic boom lifts, can extend like a telescope. Articulated boom lifts can move around obstacles to get a better reach and have a greater horizontal range. They have multiple sections that hinge to allow the operator more flexibility.





The tallest MEWP ever made has a working height of up to 215 feet (65.5 m) and a horizontal range of 80 feet (24 m). It can also hold 1,200 pounds (545 kg)!



Vertical Lifts

Vertical lifts or personnel lifts are individual lifts that extend a single person to medium level heights. They are normally used indoors. They are versatile and lightweight.

Classification



Standards state that you must be trained on the specific group and type of MEWP you will operate. Never operate a machine you have not been trained to use. The following slides will discuss different groups and types of MEWPs as well as how to distinguish them.

Groups

MEWPs are classified by groups and types. MEWPs that cannot extend beyond the tipping lines are classified as Group A. This group includes scissor lifts and vertical lifts. All other machines that go beyond the tipping lines, like boom lifts, are classified as Group B. If you work on a Group B MEWP, you will need fall protection.





A tipping line is an imaginary line that extends upwards from the outer edge of the wheel or outrigger on the MEWP.



Types

MEWPs are further classified by types. Type 1 lifts are allowed to travel only in a stowed position. Type 3 lifts can travel in an elevated position and are controlled from the work platform. While the group refers to the MEWP's stability, the type refers to how the MEWP travels.



There is also a Type 2 MEWP, but in most situations, you will not encounter it. For this reason, it is not included in this training.

Together, the group and type of a machine create an acronym. For example, Type 1, Group A is expressed (1A) and means that the lift does not extend beyond tipping lines and can not travel unless stowed.









Then, we will talk about how to work within the limits of your machine. Finally, we will discuss your role in rescuing MEWP operators in emergency situations. This includes creating and following a thorough rescue plan.





Throughout this training, we will look at real, investigated accident profiles. In some cases, two or three similar accidents have been combined for the purpose of illustrating key safety principles. They will show just how quickly things can go wrong when safety procedures are ignored, resulting in injuries or fatalities.

STANDARDS

These are some of the main standards concerning today's topic. Many states or provinces have additional standards, as do some industries. We have provided these as a guide, but it's your responsibility to know all federal, local, and company rules that apply to your job site. ANSI

SETTING THE STAN

ANSI 92.20 - Design of MEWPs ANSI 92.22 - Safe Use ANSI 92.24 - Training ANSI 92.3 - Bucket Trucks ANSI 92.5 - Boom Supported ANSI 92.6 - Scissor Lifts

29 CFR 192.32(F) - Competent Persons
29 CFR 1926.453 - Aerial Lifts
29 CFR1910.67 - Vehicle Mounted
Elevating Platforms
29 CFR 1910.66 - Powered Platforms for
Building Maintenance

No matter th WHY TRAINING?

helps, yes, but regulations are

(no matter how long they've been on the job) and that it is the employed who is responsible for overseeing that safety training, ensuring employees have the understanding, knowledge, and skills needed to operate safely.

INITIAL TRAINING and REFRESHER TRAINING, as well as any WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EVALUATIONS, must be documented and filed. At the very least, employers need to show proof of **PROPER** AND CONSISTENT TRAINING (in the way of TRAINING OUTLINES, CLASS LISTS, TRAINING GOALS, TESTS, CERTIFICA and SO ON.) These documents should include the name of the person who taught the class or conducted the evaluation.



However, training is NOT just a one-anddone occurrence, it is ON-GOING. In fact, training should take place whenever there is a demonstrated need for it. Employees MUST receive REFRESHER TRAINING in the following instances...

There are changes in their assigned duties

There are changes regarding potential exposure hazards, for which the employee has not received training Any deficiency has been noted in an employee's work performance that is related to the safety and health of themselves or other workers An accident has occurred, or an employee has been injured (or hearly injured) during operations The extent of training will be determined by the employer, but at the very least it should include CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION followed by a WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION that prove continued competency.

Platform Anatomy

