

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series!



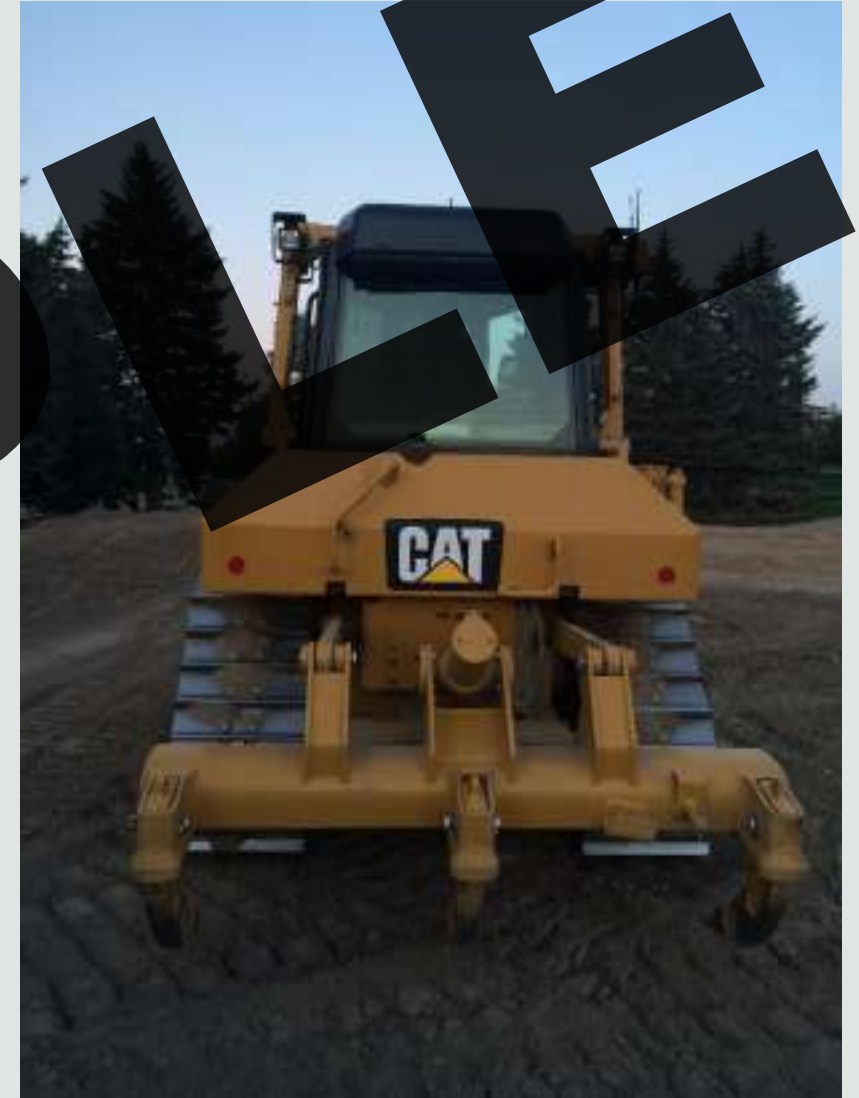
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PRESENTATION HERE

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series. Today we're going to talk about the safe operation of bulldozers, or dozers, as well as some principles regarding safe operations. While most of our time will be spent on the track dozer itself, we will also take some time to look at components and principles as they relate to wheel dozers, both rubber-tired and steel.



True to the image conjured up by the term “bull” dozer, dozers are powerful machines capable of pushing, or bulling through, various types of material, including but not limited to: dirt, rock, aggregate, soil, sand, gravel and snow.

Perhaps, as a child, you spent hours playing in the backyard with a miniature version. But these, of course, are no longer toys. The bigger the machine, the greater the potential for damage; and the greater the need for responsible operators. With that in mind, the goal today is to focus on general safety principles and provide information that will increase your knowledge, make you a better operator, and keep you and those around you safe.





During this presentation, we will take a look at the functionality and components of a dozer. We'll also show you why it's important to conduct a thorough inspection at the beginning of each shift before using the equipment.

We will look at machine stability and the importance of not only knowing the dozer's capacity, but working within those limits.





We'll emphasize the importance of planning each job and setting up the machine and site properly to avoid hazards and obstacles around the worksite.

And finally, we will touch on some of the more common hazards associated with dozers and discuss how to recognize, avoid, or minimize them.



By the time you complete this training with both the written and practical exams, you should be better prepared to safely operate a dozer. You will be familiar with the equipment used by your company, have an increased knowledge of how to set up and safely operate it, and be able to recognize and avoid the most common hazards associated with dozer use.





Training/Standards

Anyone who operates heavy equipment must receive training prior to operating the machine on their own. Requirements for refresher training are also very specific.

Did you know?

Regulations specify that an operator **must** take a refresher course if any of the following apply:

- The operator is observed operating the equipment in an **unsafe** manner (e.g., no seat belt, reckless driving, etc.)
- The operator is involved in an **accident** **or** a **near miss**
- The operator received a **poor evaluation** for performance
- The operator is required to **use a different type of machine** **or** **attachment**
- Workplace conditions have changed

Additionally, regulations state that it is the employer who is responsible to determine the frequency of refresher training.



Did you know?

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Additionally, outside of that, 1926.64(g)(2) states that “The employer shall determine the appropriate frequency of refresher training.”

It’s important to note the last two conditions for refresher training requirements. This term “type” causes a lot of confusion. Generally speaking—let’s look at cranes for a second--by “type” OSHA means boom truck vs. knuckle boom vs. RT vs AT vs. crawler, etc.; they do not necessarily mean size, although size can be a factor. Dozer types are even harder to differentiate because of how similarly they function.

Can you think of any differences that might make a dozer a different type, thus requiring additional training?

The same goes for attachments or accessories (eg, the ripper, a winch, or the GPS system) and changes in work site conditions. And if you've always operated on a construction site, but are asked to operate near utilities, or on agriculture land or in a wooded area, additional training might also be required.





When it comes to refresher training, OSHA's standard in some instances (like forklifts) are very specific: operators must be re-evaluated every three years to see if they are still competent to operate the equipment. Best practices say to apply this same rule to all types of equipment. A so-called "free-pass" cannot be awarded based on experience, age, or time on the job. The extent of the evaluation is to be determined by the employer, but should include a written and practical examination that prove continued competency.



Initial training, as well as any evaluations or refresher courses must be documented with the name of the person or persons who taught the class or conducted the evaluation. Although OSHA doesn't require wallet cards as proof of training, many companies and worksites do require onsite proof that you have been trained. At the very least, in the case of an investigation, OSHA will want to see proof of proper and consistent training (in the way of training outlines, class lists, training goals, tests, certificates, etc.)



STANDARDS

29 CFR 1926.600 Equipment
29 CFR 1926.602 Material Handling Equipment
29 CFR 1926.604 Site Clearing
29 CFR 1926 Subpart W- Rollover Protective Structures
29 CFR 1926.20, General Safety and Health Provisions, training
29 CFR 1926.21, Training and Education
OSHA Act of 1970, 5(a)(1): "each employer shall furnish to each of his employees...a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

These are some of the main standards concerning dozers, earth-moving operations, and the responsibility of properly training employees. Many states have additional standards, as do some industries. It is your responsibility to know all federal, state, local and any company rules that apply to your machine and jobsite.



HARD HAT
TRAINING SERIES

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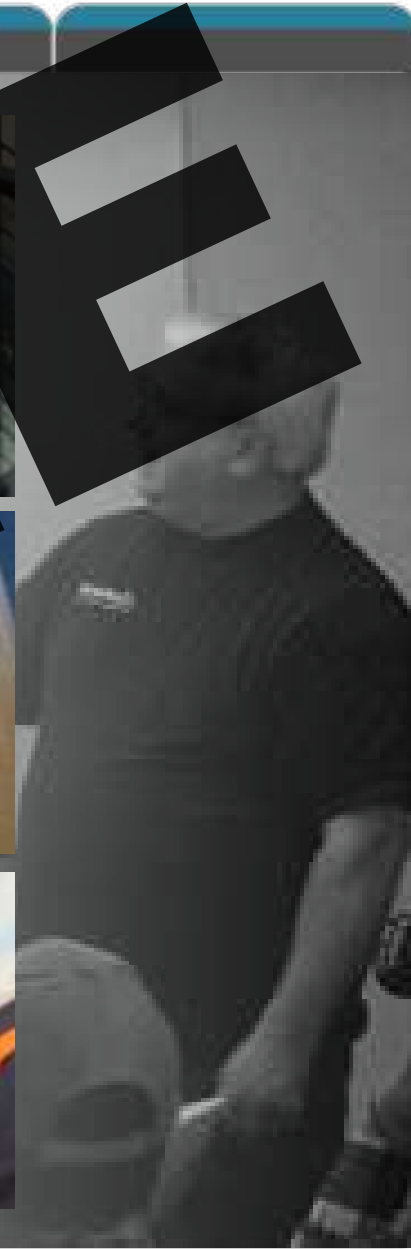


BULLDOZER
OPERATOR
SAFETY TRAINING



Equipment operators also share in the responsibility to ensure that they and their co-workers have:

- Received training by a qualified person.
- Read and understood the manufacturer's operating instructions and safety rules as found in the operator's manual.
- Read and understood all decals, warnings, and capacity plates on the machine and attachments.
- Performed a thorough pre-shift inspection each day prior to operating the machine.



Anatomy & Components

SAMPLE



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