

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series!



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Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series. Today we will talk about Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs). This training will cover what you need to know to operate OHVs safely and efficiently, decreasing the risk of injury to you and those around you. These vehicles, if not operated carefully, pose hazards that require immediate attention.



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There are three types of OHVs: All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV), Utility Task Vehicles (UTV), and Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles (ROV). ATVs and ROVs are known for their recreational and personal use and are less likely to be seen being used for work. UTVs were made to perform more heavy-duty commercial work. For the purpose of this training, we will use the term “OHV” or “vehicle” when referencing any of these machines.

ROV



ATV



UTV



OHVs date back to the 1940s, and people viewed them as an evolved version of ATVs. During World War II, soldiers used the earliest model of an OHV called a Jeep in battle. The first known OHV to earn its place in the workplace was the Kawasaki Mule.



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Like most vehicles, OHVs come in different shapes and sizes. Some come with a steel cargo bed and windshield protection while others have a plastic cargo bed and no windshield protection. They might have different weight and speed capacities depending on the type of tasks they are built to perform.



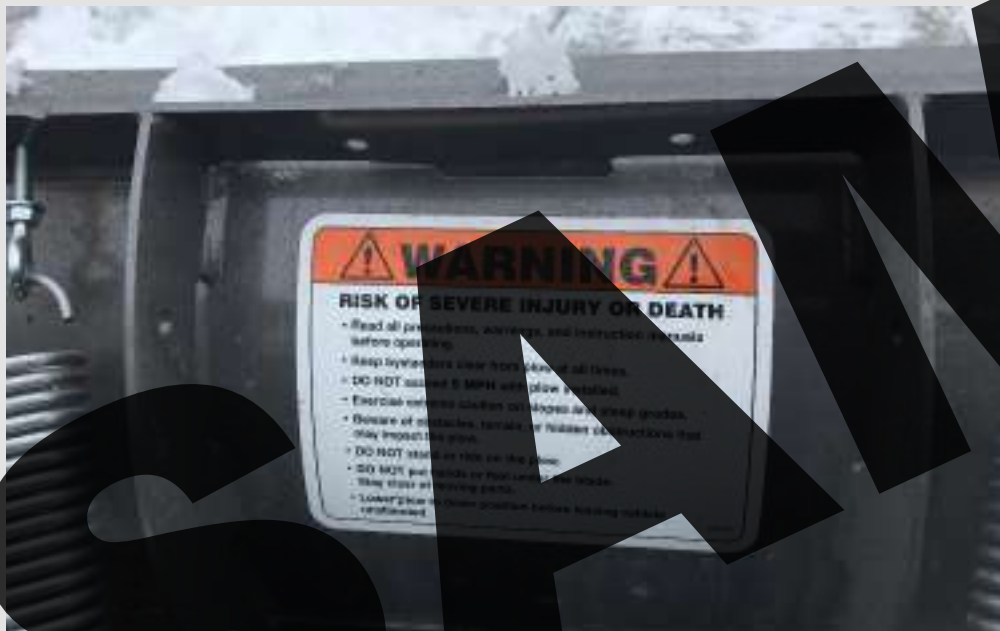
While OHVs may look easy to use, there are dangers to keep in mind when operating them. Take Will, for example. Early in the morning, Will was driving with his co-worker, Bob, to check for any floods on the job site. They were driving along the fog line of a main road.



As Will approached the turn, a truck traveling in the same direction struck them from behind. They were not wearing their seatbelts and the impact caused them to be ejected from the OHV. The vehicle rolled over Will, killing him. Bob sustained severe injuries.



Unfortunately, Will and Bob's story is not unique among employees who operate OHVs. This is one reason why proper training and awareness are so necessary. This training will cover the different components of OHVs and how they work. We will go over ways to practice proper pre-shift inspections and why it is important to perform them daily.



As we move throughout this training, we'll cover different components of an OHV and how to properly inspect them. Then, we'll discuss safety principles to help you and those around you to avoid rollovers and maintenance-related failures. Finally, this training will provide you with an overview of hazards to be aware of to ensure safe operations.



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STANDARDS

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.601 — Motor vehicles.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.602 — Material handling equipment.

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.



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Why Training?

No matter the situation, it is common to hear workers and even employers ask, “Where does it state we need to be trained?” Can’t a worker also be deemed “qualified” based on experience? The answer is “no.” Experience helps, yes, but regulations are very clear that employees must be trained (no matter how long they’ve been on the job) and that it is the employer who is responsible for overseeing that safety training. This ensures that 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, certificates, and so on.) These documents should include the name of the person who taught the class or conducted the evaluation.



WORKERS MUST RECEIVE REFRESHER TRAINING WHEN...

1. There are changes in their assigned duties.

2. There are changes regarding potential exposure to hazards, for which the employee has not received training.

3. If any deficiency has been noted in an employee's work performance that is related to the safety and health of themselves or other workers.

4. If an accident has occurred, or anytime an employee is injured or nearly injured during operations.

Note: In some areas, refresher training is required at least every three years (if not sooner).

Training is not just a one-and-done occurrence; it is on-going. In fact, training should take place whenever there is a demonstrated need for it. We have listed several instances when refresher training would be required. Can you think of any others?





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.



Anatomy & Inspection

SAMPLE



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