



SAFETY STARTS
WITH EDUCATION



Why? Where's the value?



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Why Safety Training?



SAFETY STARTS
WITH EDUCATION

It's as easy as 1, 2, 3...



HARD HAT
TRAINING SERIES

1. Training **reduces the risk** of accidents & injuries to you and your co-workers.
2. Training **reduces operating costs** (*How?*).
3. No matter who you are or how long you've been operating, **training is required**.
Initial training, refresher training—it's just part of the job!

When any one asks me how I can best describe my experiences of nearly forty years at sea I merely say uneventful. Of course, there have been winter gales and storms and fog and the like, but in all my experience I have never been in an accident of any sort worth speaking about. I have seen but one vessel in distress in all my years at sea, a brig, the crew of which was taken off in a small boat in charge of my third officer. I never saw a wreck and have never been wrecked, nor was I ever in any predicament that threatened to end in disaster of any sort.

-- Capt. E.J. Smith*



...And who was Captain Smith?





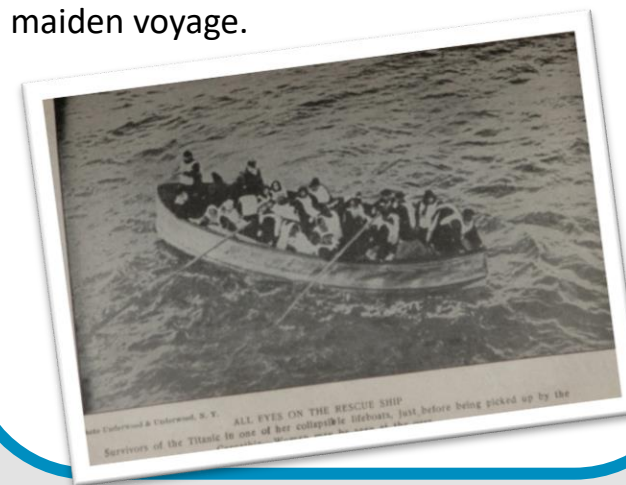
Five years later, he would become captain of the ill-fated Titanic, the great ship thought to be unsinkable.



Did you know?

Out of the 2,223 people on board, 1,517 lost their lives. Among these, most died of hypothermia after being tossed into the 28-degree waters.

The Titanic carried a total of 20 lifeboats, even though it was capable of holding enough boats to carry 4,000 people. Initial plans to carry the sufficient number of lifeboats were changed before her maiden voyage.





Did you know?

Because the density of icebergs in comparison to that of sea water, typically only one-ninth of the volume of an iceberg is above water. That means what looks like a hazard above water is only the “tip of the iceberg,” or in other words a problem or danger that is only a small manifestation of a large issue.

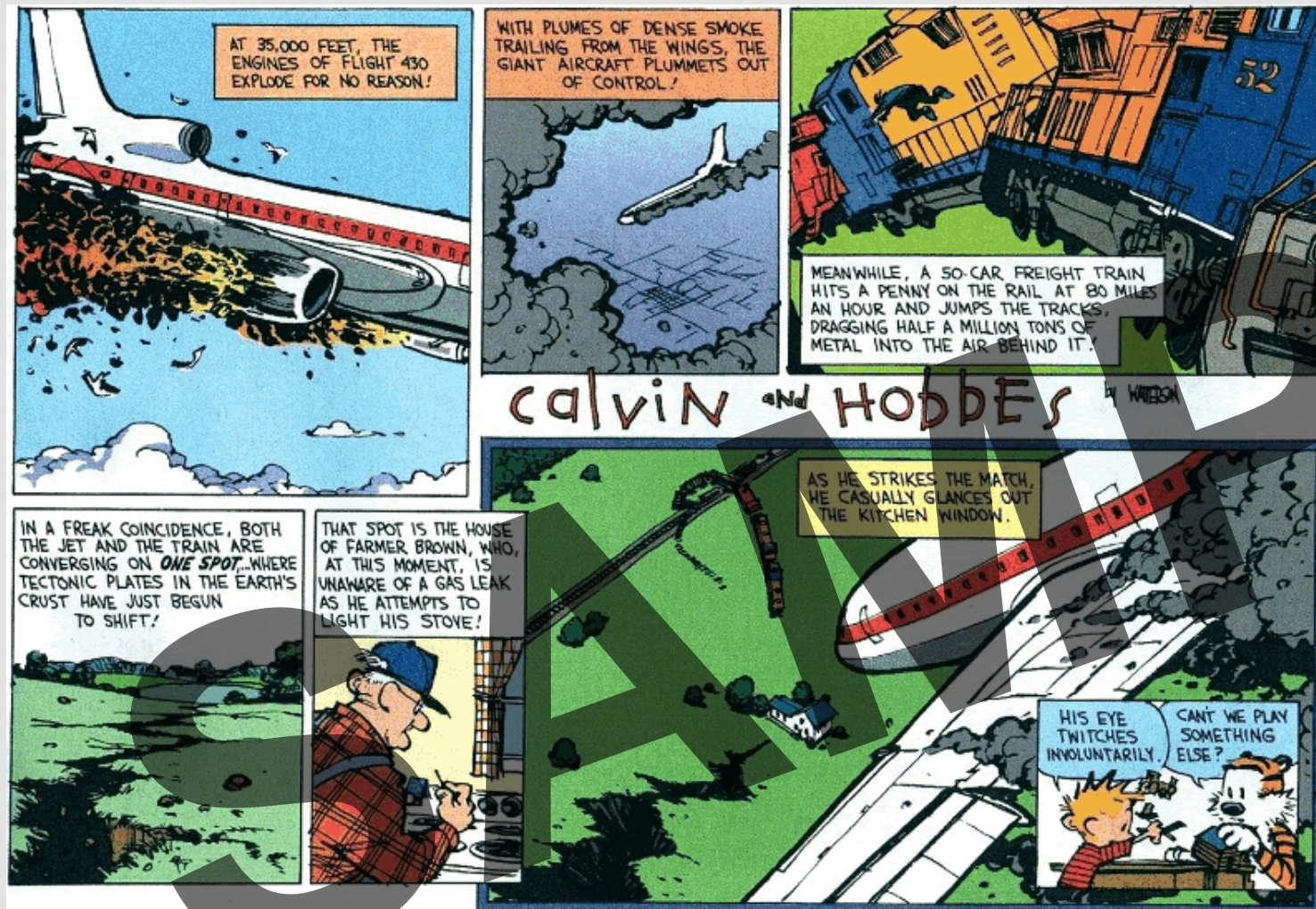
The real danger lies covertly hidden beneath the surface. Moreover, the shape of the underwater portion of an iceberg can be difficult to judge merely by looking at the portion above the surface. It takes experience, information, training, planning, obedience, and teamwork to avoid any portion of the iceberg.

How does this relate to safety?

- Personal Safety?
- Site Safety?
- Co-worker Safety?
- Company Safety?
- Pedestrian Safety?

Can you think of any others?





Additionally, this comic reiterates yet another application. Most accidents—whether at home or work—are the result of several small decisions or events and their natural consequences converging at a moment when we least expect it and often because we do not expect it. In this vein, the key to safe operation and avoiding a major disaster is to control or prevent those small problems. When something seemingly insignificant occurs, take time to address it. You never know what it *might* lead to.

Why do we take risks at work?

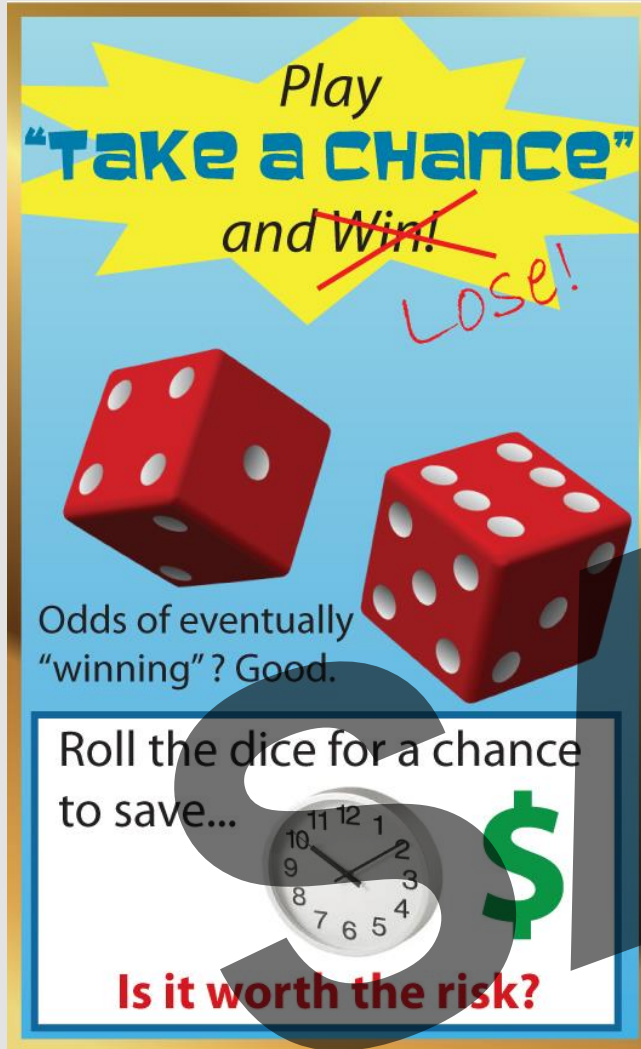
Have you ever heard someone being interviewed after a horrible accident only to claim: "I don't understand what happened, really. I mean, we've been doing it this way for 20 years (*or 30 or 40*) and never had a problem"?

Now, just because they were doing it *that way* for x-amount of years does not necessarily mean they were doing it right or safely, does it? They were just getting away with it.

Injuries and deaths in the workplace are like playing the lottery. If you keep buying tickets (*i.e.*, doing things that are unsafe) it is just a matter of time before someone is killed or injured. It seldom happens the first time...or even the second or the third. This often lulls us into a false sense of security and confidence. In our minds we reason we could do the job *this way* a thousand times without an incident.

But are 1:1000 odds very good when our health or life is concerned. And what about the health of life of the guy or gal working next to us? Is their livelihood worth the risk?

As we go through this training keep in mind that this is not just about a job, but about your life and the life of those around you. **So stop buying lottery tickets!**



WHAT MAKES SOMEONE A PROFESSIONAL?

- You've been taught how to do it
- You've been on the job for years
- You've done this several times before
- You've thought through all angles
- The task at hand comes naturally to you
- You have confidence in your training and skills
- You have proven yourself over the years and are now a supervisor
- Nothing could possibly go wrong

THINK AGAIN!



Professionalism is *more* than experience and confidence.



When things become too routine, we sometimes forget the hazards that are lurking around the next corner. You should never let your body run on auto-pilot, with your mind elsewhere. Bad habits are easily passed from one worker and one site to another, all in the name of “experience.” Can you think of a time where you did something a certain way for years only to discover that you had been doing it wrong? In this case, as in all cases, in our experience, training will only help. It can reinforce and enhance the good experience while addressing and correcting the bad habits from misguided experience.



Have you heard?

The story of the woman who got in a fight with her husband because she believed “you” were supposed to cut the ends of the ham off before cooking it. Her mom had done it that way for years. Her husband argued it was a waste. Turns out her mom cut the ends off only so it would fit into their smaller pan.

A PROFESSIONAL...

- ✓ is responsible
- ✓ utilizes team members and watches out for their safety
- ✓ is on time and stays on task
- ✓ comes to work rested, alert and physically & mentally prepared
- ✓ is knowledgeable and desires to learn
- ✓ gets along with others and respects their differences
- ✓ uses required safety equipment and accessories at all times
- ✓ has learned skills sets, but works to improve upon them
- ✓ is not too proud to learn from administrators and co-workers
- ✓ controls the equipment responsibly.
- ✓ refers to and obeys *all* manufacturer, government, and company regulations
- ✓ finds enjoyment in the job while remaining alert and cautious

REMEMBER, AS A PROFESSIONAL...

You are responsible for others as well as yourself. If you set a bad example or disregard safety rules, others will follow. And the consequences can be deadly.



How do you respond?

Training is boring and a waste of time. It covers the same stuff every time anyway. I know it already. Besides, the rules are way too strict.

I've been on the job for 30 years. There's nothing new for me to learn, especially not from a trainer with less field experience.

Teaching me something new is up to the trainer. If they're not engaging, it's not my fault I don't learn.

The government makes the laws, but they don't understand what really happens in the field. Following the law to a "tee" is just not practical or realistic. It slows the job down and makes it tough to finish anything.

In the classroom or out in the field, it is not uncommon to hear complaints or statements like these. Maybe you've worked with the confident rookie or the tired veteran and heard them say it. Or maybe you've said something similar—perhaps even just before entering this class. There may very well be a gap between what happens in the boardroom where laws are made and what happens in the field. And maybe you do know everything that is to going be taught today. But law is law, training is required, and the rules are in place to keep people safe. In the end, what you learn and how you apply the law is up to you, and it is what will keep you and those around you safe.

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series!

Welcome to the Hard Hat Training Series. Today you will learn about the safe operation of powered all terrain cranes. We will strive to provide information that will increase your knowledge and help make you a safer operator.



All terrain cranes are designed to work in the most demanding conditions, which can make them ideal for off-road construction. They often have six or more large tires that allow them to work off-road and in muddy conditions, as well as run comfortably on paved roads at high speeds.

This means that, unlike most other cranes, all terrain cranes don't have to be transported via truck or shipped in pieces and assembled at the jobsite. Combined with their ability to pick and carry loads, this makes for a powerful, convenient, and versatile machine.





In this training, we will look at the anatomy and functions of all terrain cranes in general, focusing on components examined during pre-shift inspections.

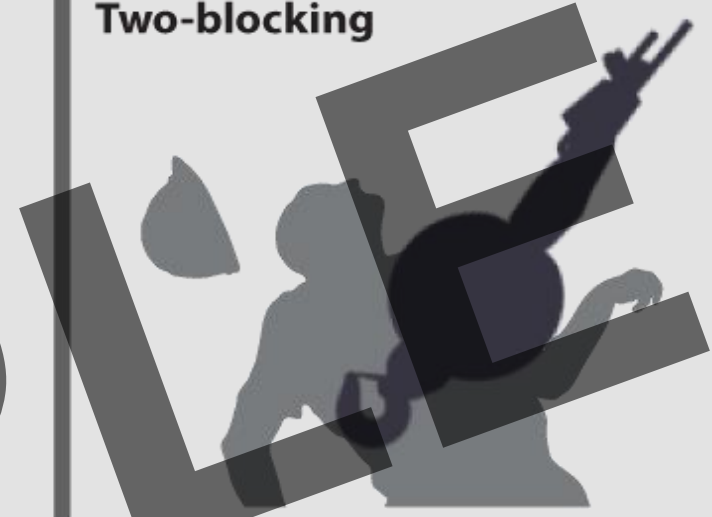
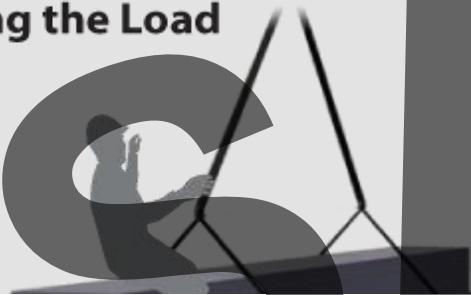


We will discuss crane operation and stability principles, addressing why you should know your truck's capabilities and work within those limits. We will also teach you about load charts and how to properly utilize them.



We will discuss the safety considerations for operating a crane, including proper setup and rigging principles. We will also go over some of the common crane hand signals that can help you ensure good communication on the job site.



Electrocution**Outrigger Hazards/Overloading****Two-blocking****Hoisting Personell/
Riding the Load****Obstruction of Vision****Poor Rigging/Signals**

Finally, we will discuss the more common hazards involving all terrain cranes, as well as how to recognize, avoid, or minimize them. We will also present a few case studies to help illustrate these points.

STANDARDS

CAN/CSA-Z150-11 – Safety Code on Mobile Cranes

CAN/CSA-Z150.3-11 – Safety Code on Articulating Boom Cranes

CAN/CSA-C22.2 – Safety Code for Material Hoists

ASME/ANSI B30.1-29 – Cranes, Slings, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices

ASME/ANSI B30.5 – Mobile and Locomotive Cranes

ASME/ANSI B30.22 – Articulating Boom Cranes

These are some of the main standards concerning mobile crane safety, including all terrain cranes. 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 and local regulations, as well as company rules, that apply to your jobsite.

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 in order to confirm that the employees have the understanding, knowledge, and skills needed for safe operations.



Initial training and refresher training, as well as any written and practical evaluations, must be documented and filed. At the very least, in the case of an investigation, you will need 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 are required to receive refresher training when...

- 1 There are changes in their assigned duties.
- 2 There are changes regarding potential exposure to hazards for which the employees have not received training.
- 3 There is any deficiency noted in an employee's work performance that is related to the safety and health of themselves or other workers.
- 4 If an accident 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, regulations are specific when it comes to "refresher" or "follow up" training. 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.





By the time you complete this training and the written and practical exams, you will be more familiar with the anatomy and equipment of cranes, you will be better prepared to safely operate your machine, and able to recognize and avoid common hazards associated with its use.



Anatomy & Inspection

SAMPLE



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HARD HAT
TRAINING SERIES

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HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR SAFETY TRAINING

ALL TERRAIN CRANE
SAFETY TRAINING

