

LSI Annual Employer Training



November 2019

Agenda

Time	Topic	Presenter
8:00am-8:05am	Welcome	Beth Covert
8:05am-8:45am	LSI Program Updates • Safety Review Panel Revisions • LSI Re-visioning • Quick LSI Info	Beth Covert
8:45am-9:15am	LSI Brainstorming Activity	Beth Covert
9:15am-9:30am	Most Common Safety Hazards and how to Avoid Them	Tracy Bowen
9:30am-10:30am	Accident Investigation Basics	Beth Covert
10:30am-10:45am	BREAK	
10:45am-11:45am	Lowboy Trucking Safety	Eddy Boulch
11:45am-noon	Questions and Wrap Up	Beth Covert

LSI PROGRAM UPDATE

Beth Covert



LSI Program Update

- Current Participation – 99 companies
 - Tier 1 - 5
 - Tier 2 - 1
 - Tier 3 - 93

Terminated companies – 17

Withdrawn companies – 64

- Landowners registered for LSI: 9

Recertification Technical Audits

- 87 companies have become recertified since 2016.
- 5717 premium hours have been captured from audits.
 - 1974.5 hours were added to other risk classes.
 - 4422.5 hours added to 5001 risk class.

What's New?

- *Revising the LSI Safety Review Panel policy.*
 - Changes will go into effect on January 1, 2020
- *Re-visioning the program*
 - Assessing ideas for performance-based tier assignments
 - Evaluating the DOSH consultation and third party audit program to make enhancements.

Safety Review Panel Update

- *Revisions to triggering event*
 - Work related fatality or catastrophic injury
 - The definition of catastrophic injury is defined as the loss of a major limb, paraplegia, quadriplegia or the total loss of eyesight
- *Discount Reduction Revision*
 - If a company experiences a second triggering event within one year, a two quarter discount reduction will be applied at the applicable discounted rate.
 - A two quarter discount reduction at the Tier 1 rate of 5 percent will be applied for a fatality or catastrophic injury incident.
 - If a third triggering event incident occurs within two years, a four quarter discount reduction at the Tier 1 5 percent rate will be applied.

Quick Information Sharing

Your Responsibilities as an LSI Enrollee

- *Annual Consultation visits*
 - Required to stay in the program
 - It's the enrollee's responsibility to schedule them
 - It's the enrollee's responsibility to schedule them when they have work – the program may not accommodate you if you no longer have work for the year
- *LSI Accident Prevention Program*
 - You are required to tailor it to your company
 - If there is equipment that is not covered in the APP, that you own, you must add it.

Quick Information Sharing

- *Monthly Hours*
 - Due every month on the 10th
 - It's the enrollee's responsibility to submit them every month.
 - The program sends courtesy reminders
 - If a certified letter is not responded to, your company will be terminated.
- *Annual training requirements*
 - Must be completed by December 31st every year
 - It's the enrollee's responsibility to contact the program.
 - It's the enrollee's responsibility to ensure the quarterly trainings are completed with the crews

BRAINSTORMING ACTIVITY

Beth Covert

Share your Ideas to Improve LSI

Tell us your thoughts about LSI Consultation Visits

- What works?
- What doesn't work?
- What can we improve?

Share your Ideas to Improve LSI

Tell us your thoughts about LSI Third Party Visits

- What works?
- What doesn't work?
- What can we improve?

Questions and Contact Information

- Any Questions?
- Logger Safety Initiative Contact:

Beth Covert

360-902-5607

Erin Wiseman

360-902-6588

www.loggersafety@lni.wa.gov

Logging Consultation Findings 2018

Logging Consultation visits in 2018	
Total Consultation Visits (includes multiple sides)	135
Consultation visits with hazards	108
Consultation visits without hazards	27
Serious hazards found	235
General hazards found	176
Regulatory hazards found	3

2018 Serious Hazards

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-54-573(21)	Logging machines—General. (21) A safe and adequate means of access and egress to all parts of logging machinery	21
296-54-51110(2)	Head protection - Hard hats provided by employer and maintained	18
296-54-535(3)(b)	Hand and portable powered tools - Each tool must be used and maintained	15
296-54-537(11)	Chain saws - (11) A chain saw must be held with the thumbs and fingers of both had	10
296-807-14020(1)	Make sure safeguards are used when cleaning with compressed air.	8

2018 General Hazards

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-54-519(2)	Miscellaneous requirements - (2) The employer must provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle.	28
296-54-605(8)	Radio systems used for voice communication, activation of audible signals, or control of equipment.	20
296-54-515(4)	APP - Maintain current records of required training, including: (a) Who was trained; (b) The date(s) of the training; and (c) The signature of the trainer or yours.	12
296-54-573(4)	Logging machines -- General - (4) All machine controls must be marked as to their purpose in the operation of the machine.	9
296-901-14012(6)	Labels and other forms of warning - Hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked	8

2018 Regulatory Findings

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-27-01101(1)	Recording criteria - (1) Employers required to keep records by this chapter must record each fatality, injury and illness	2
296-27-02105(1)(a)	Annual summary - Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified.	1

TOP HAZARDS IDENTIFIED IN LSI VISITS
CY 01/01/16 – 09/23/18

RANK	WAC	WAC TEXT	# OF HAZARDS (All)
1	296-54-519(2)	Portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle.	75
2	296-54-51110(3)	Head protection - hard hats must be maintained in serviceable condition.	45
3	296-54-515(4)	Accident prevention program - document required training.	44
4	296-54-573(20)	Logging machines—General - logging machines to be kept away from flammable waste materials.	37
5	296-54-537(11)	Chain saws - how to hold.	36
6	296-807-14020(1)	Make sure safeguards are used when cleaning with compressed air.	34
7	296-54-535(3)(b)	Hand and portable powered tools maintained according to the following requirements: Any shock, impact-driven or driving tool is repaired or removed from service when the head begins to chip.	31
8	296-901-14012(6)	Labels and other forms of warning.	28
9	296-54-573(39)	Logging machines—General - guyline drum controls and outrigger controls .	28
10	296-54-537(10)(b)	Chain saw - how to start.	28

2019 Overview

2019 Logging Consultation visits in 2019	
Total consultation visits (includes multiple sides)	47
Consultation visits with hazards	40
Consultation visits without hazards	7
Serious hazards	70
General hazards	59
Regulatory hazards	2

*All 2019 Data as of May 24

2019 Overview- Serious Hazards

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-54-573(21)	Logging machines- General. (21) A safe and adequate means of access and egress to all parts of logging machinery	9
296-54-51110(3)	Head protection- Hard hats provided by employer and maintained	7
296-54-535(3)(b)	Hand and portable powered tools- Each tool must be used and maintained	5
296-54-573(10)	Logging machines- General-(10) Horns and travel alarms maintenance	5
296-8017-14020(1)	Make sure safeguards are used when cleaning with compressed air	5

2019 Overview- General Hazards

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-54-515(4)	APP- Maintain current records of required training, including: (a) Who was trained; (b) The date(s) of the training; and (c) the signature of the trainer or yours	7
296-54-519(2)	Miscellaneous requirements- (2) The employer must provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers on each machine and vehicle	7
296-54-605(8)	Radio systems used for voice communication, activation of audible signals, or control of equipment	7
296-54-601(13)	Signals and signal systems- (13) All radio-controlled motorized carriages and skycars must have a warning horn which must be sounded before any lines or loads are moved or an audible whistle must be sounded from the yarder	5
296-54-573(4)	Logging machines- General- (4) All machine controls must be marked as to their purpose in the operation of the machine.	4

2019 Overview- Regulatory

WAC	WAC Description	Hazards Found
296-27-02105(1)(a)	Annual summary- Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified.	1

Accident Investigation Basics

How to do a workplace accident investigation



What you will learn

- What is an accident or incident?
- Why should you investigate both?
- How do you find the true cause?
- How should you investigate?
- What should be the results of the investigation?
- What are you required to do for L&I – DOSH?



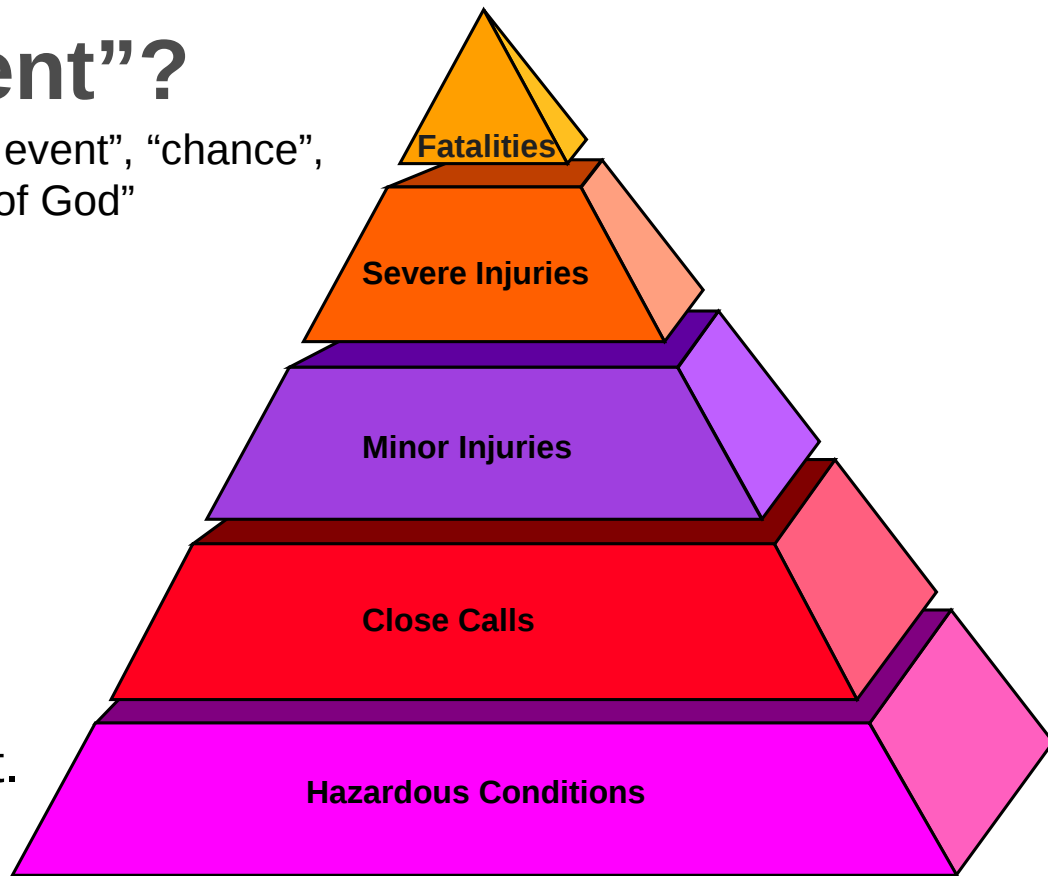
What is an Accident?

- An unplanned, unwanted, but controllable event which disrupts the work process and causes injury to people.
- Most everyone would agree that an accident is unplanned and unwanted. The idea that an accident is controllable might be a new concept. An accident stops the normal course of events and causes property damage or personal injury, minor or serious, and occasionally results in a fatality.

What is an “Accident”?

By dictionary definition: “an unforeseen event”, “chance”, “unexpected happening”, formerly “Act of God”

- From experience and analysis: they are “caused occurrences”
 - Predictable- the logical outcome of hazards
 - Preventable and avoidable- hazards do not have to exist. They are caused by things people do or fail to do



What is an Incident?

- An unplanned and unwanted event which disrupts the work process and has the potential of resulting in injury, harm, or damage to persons or property.
- An incident may disrupt the work process, but does not result in injury or damage. It should be looked at as a “wake up call”. It can be thought of as the first of a series of events which could lead to a situation in which harm or damage does occur.



Example of an incident: A 50 lb. carton falls off the top shelf of a 12' high rack and lands near a worker. This event is unplanned, unwanted, and has the potential for injury.

Accidents Don't Just Happen

- An accident is not “just one of those things”.
- Accidents are predictable and preventable events.
- They don't have to happen

Most workplace injuries and illness are not due to “accidents”. More often than not it is a predictable or foreseeable eventuality.

By “accidents” we mean events where employees are killed, maimed, injured, or become ill from exposure to toxic chemicals or microorganisms.

Take the 50lb carton falling 12' for the second time, only this time it hits a worker, causing injury. Predictable? Yes. Preventable? Yes. Investigating why the carton fell will usually lead to a solution to prevent it from falling in the future.

“The Tip of the Iceberg”

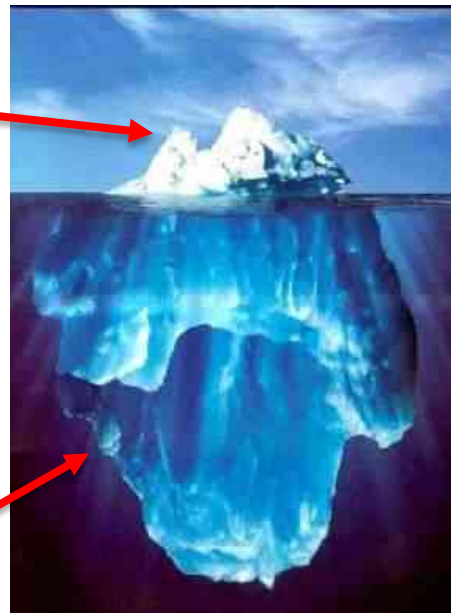
Accidents

- Accidents or injuries are at the tip of the iceberg of hazards.
- Investigate incidents since they are potential “accidents in progress”

Don't investigate only accidents. Incidents should be reported and investigated.

Incidents

Incident investigating criteria: What is reasonably the worst outcome, equipment damage, or injury to the worker? What might the severity of the worst outcome have been? If it would have resulted in significant property loss or a serious injury, then the incident should be investigated with the same thoroughness as an accident.



The “Accident Weed”



Root Cause Analysis

- Direct Cause – Unplanned release of energy or hazardous materials
- Indirect Cause – Unsafe acts and/or unsafe conditions
- Root Cause – policies and decisions, personal factors, environmental factors.

Root cause analysis is a technique that focuses on finding the real cause of a problem and dealing with that, rather than just dealing with its symptoms.

A root cause is the cause that, if corrected, would prevent recurrence of this and similar occurrences.

A root cause of a consequence is any basic underlying cause that was not in turn caused by more important underlying causes.

The Five Whys

- **Basic Question** – Keep asking “What caused or allowed this condition/practice to occur?” until you get to the root cause.
- The “five whys” is one of the simplest of the root cause analysis methods. It is a question-asking method used to explore the cause/effect relationships underlying a particular problem. Ultimately, the goal of applying the “five whys” method is to determine a root cause of a defect or problem.

The following example demonstrates the basic process:

My car will not start. (the problem)

1. *Why?*- The battery is dead. (first why)
2. *Why?*- The alternator is not functioning. (second why)
3. *Why?*- The alternator belt has broken. (third why)
4. *Why?*- The alternator belt was beyond its useful service life and has never been replaced. (fourth why)
5. *Why?*- I have not been maintaining my car according to the recommended service schedule. (fifth why and the root cause)

Benefit of Asking the Five Whys

- Simplicity: It is easy to use and requires no advanced mathematics or tools.
- Effectiveness: It truly helps to quickly separate symptoms from causes and identify the root cause of a problem.
- Comprehensiveness: It aids in determining the relationships between various problem causes.
- Flexibility: It works well alone and when combined with other quality improvement and trouble shooting techniques.
- Engaging: By its very nature, it fosters and produces teamwork and teaming within and without the organization.
- Inexpensive: It is a guided, team focused exercise. There are no additional costs.

Why Investigate

- Prevent future incidents (leading to accidents).
- Identify and eliminate hazards.
- Expose deficiencies in process and/or equipment.
- Reduce injury and worker compensation costs.
- Maintain worker morale.
- Meet DOSH rule requirement that you investigate serious accidents.



Investigate all Incidents and Accidents

- Conduct and document an investigation that answers:
 - Who was present?
 - What activities were occurring?
 - What happened?
 - Where and what time?
 - Why did it happen?

Root Causes should be determined. Example: An employee gets cut. What is the cause? It is not just the saw or knife or the sharp nail. Was it a broken tool and no one reported? Did someone ignore a hazard because of lack of training, or a policy that discourages reporting? What are other examples of root causes? (Enforcement failure, defective PPE, horseplay, no recognition plan, inadequate labeling.)

Investigate all Incidents and Accidents

- Also answer:
 - Is this a company or industry-recognized hazard?
 - Has the company taken previous action to control this hazard?
 - What are those actions?
 - Is this a training issue?



How to Investigate – Main Steps

- Develop an accident investigation plan
- Assemble an investigation kit
- Investigate all incidents and accidents immediately
- Collect facts
- Interview witnesses
- Write a report



Developing an Accident Investigation Plan

- Your plan might include:
 - Who to notify in the workplace?
 - How to notify outside agencies?
 - Who will conduct the internal investigation?
 - What level of training is needed?
 - Who receives the report?
 - Who decides what corrections will be taken and when?
 - Who writes report and performs follow up?

What should be in “Investigation Kit”

- Camera Equipment
- Tape Recorder
- Tape Measure
- High Visibility Tape
- Scissors
- Scotch Tape
- First Aid Kit
- Gloves
- Large Envelopes
- Report Forms
- Graph Paper
- Sample Containers with labels
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Items Specific to your worksite

Investigate Immediately

- It's crucial to collect evidence and interview witnesses as soon as possible because evidence will disappear and people will forget.



How do you start the investigation?

- Notify individuals according to your “plan”
- You must involve an employee representative, the immediate supervisor, and other people with knowledge
- Grab your “investigation kit”
- Approach the scene



Actions at the Accident Scene

- Check for danger
- Help the injured
- Secure the scene
- Identify and separate witnesses
- Gather the facts
- Important reminder: First, make sure you and others don't become victims. Always check for the still-present dangerous situations. Then, help the injured as necessary. Secure the scene and initiate chains of custody for physical evidence. Identify witnesses and physical evidence. Separate witnesses from one another. If physical evidence is stabilized, then begin as quickly as possible with interviews.



Fact Finding

- Physical Evidence
- Employees/other witnesses
- Position of tools and equipment
- Equipment operation logs, charts, and records
- Equipment identification numbers
- Take notes on environmental conditions, air quality
- Take samples
- Note house keeping, general working environment, floors, or working surface condition
- Take pictures, draw the scene



Interview Witnesses

- Interview promptly after the incident
- Choose a private place to talk
- Keep conversations informal
- Talk to witnesses as equals
- Ask open ended questions
- Listen. Don't blame, just get the facts
- Ask some questions you know the answers to

Write a Report

- The report should include:
 - An accurate narrative of “what happened”
 - Clear description of unsafe act or condition
 - Recommended immediate corrective action
 - Recommended long-term corrective action
 - Recommended follow up to assure fix is in place
 - Recommended review to assure correction is effective



Write the Report

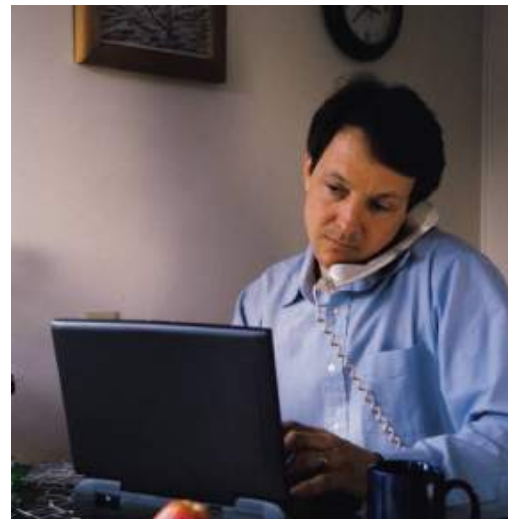
- How and why did the accident happen?
 - A list of suspected causes and human actions
 - Use information gathered from sketches, photographs, physical evidence, witness statements



- Remember your report needs to be based on facts. All recommendations should be based on accurate documented findings of facts and all findings, recommendations should be from verifiable sources.

Write the Report

- Answer the following in the report:
 - When and where did the accident happen?
 - What was the sequence of the events?
 - Who was involved?
 - What injuries occurred or what equipment was damaged?
 - How were the employees injured?



Conclusions of Report

- Report conclusions should answer the following:
 - What should happen to prevent future accidents?
 - What resources are needed?
 - Who is responsible for making changes?
 - Who will follow up and insure changes are implemented?
 - What will be the future long-term procedures?

- If additional resources are needed during the implementation of recommendations, then provide options. Having a comprehensive plan in place will allow for the success of your investigation. Success of an investigation is the implementation of variable corrections and their ongoing use.

When accidents occur, what is required by L&I?

- There are four specific requirements:
 - **WAC 296-027-031(1)**- Report a death or hospitalization to L&I with specific information.
 - **WAC 296-800-32010**- Do not move equipment
 - **WAC 296-800-32015**- Assign people to assist L&I investigators
 - **WAC 296-800-32020**- For all serious injuries, conduct a preliminary investigation

Report a Death or Hospitalization

- WAC 296-027-031(1)
 - Report the death, probable death, or the inpatient hospitalization of 1 or more employees with in 8 hours to Labor and Industries at **1-800-4BE-SAFE**
 - The required information that must be provided to L&I:
 - Name of the workplace
 - Location of the incident
 - Time and date of the incident
 - Number of fatalities or hospitalized employees
 - Contact person
 - Phone number
 - Brief description incident

Do Not Move Equipment

- **WAC 296-800-32010**

- **IF**: A death of probable death happens or one or more employees are admitted to the hospital
- **THEN**: You must not move any equipment until L&I says you can
- **UNLESS**: You must move the equipment to remove victims or prevent further injury



Assign People to Assist L&I

- **WAC 296-800-32015**
 - The immediate supervisor of victim
 - Employees who witnessed the accident
 - Other employees L&I feels are necessary

Conduct a Preliminary Investigation

(Required for all serious injuries)

- **WAC 296-800-32020**
 - Evaluate facts relating to cause of accident by involving the following people:
 - Person assigned by employer
 - Immediate supervisor of injured employee
 - Witnesses
 - Employee representative
 - Any other person who has the experience and skills
- **WAC 296-800-32025-** Document your findings

Need further help?

DOSH Consultation Services offer...

- Safety & health program review and worksite evaluation
 - By employer invitation only
 - Free
 - Confidential
 - No Citations
 - No Penalties
 - Letter explains findings
 - Follow-up all serious hazards



For additional assistance, you can call one of our consultants. Click below for the local L&I office locations: <https://www.lni.wa.gov/SafetyConsultants>

Keep Washington safe and working.

Lowboy Trucking Safety

EDDY BOULCH
Consultation Logging Specialist
360.846.3806
360.575-6928
edward.boulch@lni.wa.gov



Division of Occupational Safety and Health



www.Lni.wa.gov/Safety



1-800-423-7233

Let's Warmup

What is a lowboy?

They are simply low trailers



Extra Axles



Required WAC Training

296-54-507(1) Employer's responsibilities. Provide safety training for each employee

296-54-515(3)(h) Recognition of safety and health hazards associated with the employee's specific work tasks, including using measures and work practices to prevent or control those hazards.

296-54-515(4) You must document and maintain current records of required training.

296-54-517(8) Lockout/Tagout ensures that the lockout/tagout program is understood by employees performing maintenance, repairs, or adjustments. **This program must be reviewed at least annually and training provided as needed.**

Other Training

- Use of PPE
- Hazcom

Specific Job Training (Example)

Employee _____ Trainer _____ Date _____

- ☐ Personal protective equipment: hat had when outside the cab, appropriate footwear that provides ankle support. A high visibility vest may also be required to satisfy state law and landowner safety policies.
- ☐ Slips and falls are a significant hazard. Maintain steps and handholds in good condition. Keep hands free when climbing. Always face the vehicle and maintain three points of contact. Don't jump from the vehicle you could turn an ankle or worse.
- ☐ Follow highway regulations/oversize load regulations, and travel at a safe speed for existing conditions. Inattention is a leading cause of accidents. Stay alert! On logging roads, expect to meet oncoming traffic at every blind corner, and DO NOT rely on the CB radio.
- ☐ Ensure pilot escort vehicles are used when required by regulations or landowner.
- ☐ You must be familiar with your load and route and any overhead obstructions such as bridges and overpasses. Discuss the aspects of the move with pilot escort vehicle operators before starting out.
- ☐ Ensure "oversize load" sign, flags and lights are properly displayed/used.
- ☐ Practice defensive driving at all times. Defensive driving includes:
 - Recognizing the hazard by scanning ahead, to the side and behind your vehicle.
 - Understanding the defense. For example, you may need to slow down and/or increase following distance.
 - Acting correctly, in time to avoid an accident.
 - Never trust a shoulder to hold you. Many shoulders are simply soft dirt and give out easily especially after periods of unreinforced rain.

Lowbed Trailer controls (hitching components & controls) may only be manipulated by trained Lowbed Operators or by personnel under direct instruction from the Lowbed Operator.

Revised 06/26/19

- ☐ contacting overhead power lines (always maintain at least 10 feet of clearance). Ensure loading and unloading site is large enough and level. Whenever possible use a spotter to help you line up the machine with the lowboy trailer.
- ☐ When loading/unloading make sure the machine's boom is properly positioned so you don't tip over backwards or hit the deck of the lowboy. Ensure workers are in the clear.
- ☐ At least one cab bolt must be installed prior to moving the machine.
- ☐ Ensure all brakes, swing locks and movable elements are properly secured/supported. Must be in driver position with safety restraints or seatbelts on, prior to releasing brakes and / or moving or operating truck.
- ☐ Hazards while moving the load include: brakes fading from overuse and not being in the proper gear and or not using the engine brake properly, load tail swing striking objects, sharp corners causing you to position the trailer too close to the edge and tipping over, not taking corners wide enough to keep the trailer tires on solid road surface, inattention.
- ☐ Check and tighten tie downs whenever there is reason to believe the tie downs have loosened or the load has shifted. Be very careful when tightening and releasing binders so you don't get hit or have the cheater bar slip off.
- ☐ Make sure equipment is shut down before beginning maintenance or repair work. Ensure the truck cannot be started, moved, operated, etc. or stored energy released while maintenance or repair work is being done. **See Lockout/Tagout Program.** This might be accomplished by removing ignition keys or disconnecting batteries, chocking wheels and notifying workers are in the clear.
- ☐ The following principles should be followed when lifting: squat down, don't bend or twist, keep the feet in a wide base of support, keep the object as close to the body as possible, keep the back in its normal curve and lift with the legs, remember to lower objects in the same way.
- ☐ Open valve on booster when off road!
- ☐ Put boom on ground, stay in clear while changing grapple
- ☐ In event of equipment failure or fire shut equipment down before exiting vehicle.
- ☐ Lowbed Trailer controls (hitching components & controls) may only be manipulated by trained Lowbed Operators or by personnel under direct instruction from the Lowbed Operator.

Revised 06/26/19

Pre-trip inspection

DRIVER'S VEHICLE INSPECTION REPORT

AS REQUIRED BY THE D.O.T. FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

CHECK ANY DEFECTIVE ITEM AND GIVE DETAILS UNDER "REMARKS"

TRACTOR NO. _____ SPEEDOMETER READING _____

☐ Air Compressor	☐ Horn	☐ Springs
☐ Air Lines	☐ Lights	☐ Starter
☐ Battery	☐ Head-Stop	☐ Steering
☐ Body	☐ Tail-Dash	☐ Tachograph
☐ Brake Accessories	☐ Turn Indicators	☐ Tires
☐ Brakes	☐ Mirrors	☐ Tire Chains
☐ Carburetor	☐ Muffler	☐ Transmission
☐ Clutch	☐ Oil Pressure	☐ Wheels
☐ Defroster	☐ Radiator	☐ Windows
☐ Drive Line	☐ Rear End	☐ Windshield Wipers
☐ Engine	☐ Reflectors	☐ Other
☐ Fifth Wheel	☐ Safety Equipment	
☐ Front Axle	☐ Fire Extinguisher	
☐ Fuel Tanks	☐ Flags-Flares-Fuses	
☐ Generator	☐ Spare Bulbs & Fuses	
☐ Heater	☐ Spare Seal Beam	

TRAILER(S) NO.(S) _____

☐ Brake Connections	☐ Hitch	☐ Tarpaulin
☐ Brakes	☐ Landing Gear	☐ Tires
☐ Coupling Chains	☐ Lights - All	☐ Wheels
☐ Coupling (King) Pin	☐ Road	☐ Other
☐ Doors	☐ Springs	

Remarks: _____

☐ CONDITION OF THE ABOVE VEHICLE IS SATISFACTORY

DRIVER'S SIGNATURE _____

☐ ABOVE DEFECTS CORRECTED

☐ ABOVE DEFECTS NEED NOT BE CORRECTED FOR SAFE OPERATION OF VEHICLE

MECHANIC'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

DRIVER'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

Types of Trailers

Self Contained



Non Self Contained



Self Contained Ground Bearing



Connection points



Locking down the pin



Landing Gear



Connection points



Landing Gear Failure



Hazard associated with each type

- Pinch Points
- Blind Spots



Pinch Point



Three Points of Contact



Maintaining Access/Egress Steps



Hand Grabs/Hand Rails

Bent handrail



Jumping from Steps

- Jumping from 3 feet can cause
- Forces as high as 1400 pounds
- Which could cause ankle or foot fractures, knee damage or other injuries.

Basketball players are paid big money to wear out their knees on the court.
Unless you also have an agent, you might want to take care of yours.
NBA All-Stars average just over 11 seasons.* How long do you want your
career to last?

***Jumping like this —
how long will his knees
last?***

***Jumping like this —
how long will your knees
last?***



Roadways

- + Haul road under 20%
- + Roads are wide enough
- + Clear of danger trees
- + Visibility
- + Rocks or debris on banks
- + Turn outs
- + CB mile markers
- + Flagging if needed



Roadways Sharp Edges



Turnouts



Loading Equipment



Operators Duties

Cleaning out the dog house



Tilting the cab



Hand grabs and Steps

Steps



User friendly



Binding down equipment



Connecting Backup

Hoses and Cords



Locking dawgs



Hauling use of Pilot Cars

- Permits
- Amount of Pilot cars vary from county to county
- CB Communication

Taking off Binders



Binder Safety

- Routinely inspect the binder for wear, do not use it if you see bending and cracks. Do not operate the lever binder with more than one person
- Do not operate the lever binder while you or someone else is standing on the load
- Never use a cheater bar longer than 36 inches (WAC 296-54-58950-19)
- When possible tighten, by hand, in a downward manner
- Be aware of the line of fire should you lose your grip

Walking off Trailer

Follow the commands



Questions

Eddy Boulch
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