

A DOSH ADVOCATE

Improving
workplace
safety &
health



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ADOSH ADVOCATE

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Darin Perkins, Director

Replacing a Legend

ADOSH recently said good-bye to Tucson Assistant Director/VPP Coordinator Mark Norton. Mark's name was synonymous with excellence, and with the ADOSH outreach training and consultation programs as he worked tirelessly to help employers improve their safety and health programs by implementing systems that fully involved both management and employees. Following Mark's departure the Division hired a familiar face within its organization as his replacement.

Hello, my name is Jessie Atencio and I am the new Assistant Director appointed to the Tucson Office. For the past five years I have worked as a Safety Compliance officer for ADOSH. During my time in the compliance section, I had the opportunity to meet many employers, help them evaluate their safety and health programs and recognize hazards through on-site inspections. I also had the opportunity to help employers with the correction of hazards during the inspection process.

In my new position, I am excited to be able to work with employers much more closely, and to know that employers who need help can communicate with either the Phoenix or Tucson offices for training, surveys, or explore the possibility of entering into one of our cooperative programs. I invite anyone who would like to talk about the services we provide within our consultation sections, to contact me or any one of our talented consultation and training employees for more information. Our

offices are dedicated to providing the same quality service that was expected and provided when Mr. Norton was in charge.

Jessie Atencio, Assistant Director

Director's note: I'm excited to have Jessie in the role of Assistant Director in Tucson. Jessie comes with a background of great experience in the field of safety, but more importantly, he comes to the position with excitement for the work and an upbeat attitude. Those of you who have met Jessie know him to be someone who has a passion for the work and someone who is easy to speak to.

If you would like to discuss any consultation related matters with Jessie, or matters that relate to ADOSH operations in southern Arizona, feel free to give him a call at 520-628-5478.

Darin Perkins, Director

Fatal Mistakes

Over the years we have written in this space about fatalities that have occurred in Arizona and the fatal mistakes that were causal factors in each of those fatalities; in doing so we hoped to prevent similar disastrous mistakes from occurring in the future. Once mistakes are discovered, and the deadly consequences revealed, they are hard to dismiss and quite frankly, some events should never be forgotten. In this edition we step outside our time and space and remember an event that changed America's workplace safety awareness.

This year marks 100 years since the infamous Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire. On March 25, 1911 a fire broke out on the 8th floor of the ten-story Asch Building in New York City where young immigrant women and a few men sewed 16 hours a day making garments. The fire quickly spread upward to the 9th and 10th floors. Most of the workers on the 8th floor were able to leave the building by exiting through stairwells, elevators and an outside fire escape. Workers on the 10th floor were alerted by telephone giving them time to escape through conventional exits, also fleeing to the roof of the building where about 150 were able to crawl over on ladders to an adjacent rooftop.

Workers on the 9th floor of the building were not immediately alerted to the fire as there was no communication system in place. There were two freight elevators, two personnel elevators, two stairwell exits and one fire escape available to the workers. By the time 9th floor employees were aware of the conflagration, one of the two exits was engulfed in flame, the two working elevators were able to make only three trips, and the deteriorated fire escape had collapsed under the weight of previous fleeing employees. The single remaining exit was locked from the outside, trapping employees, the youngest a girl only 14 years of age, inside the raging inferno. Witnesses were unable to give any assistance to the trapped workers as one witness, Louis Waldman, described the scene:

"Word had spread through the East Side, by some magic of terror, that the plant of the Triangle Waist Company was on fire and that several hundred workers were trapped. Horrified and helpless, the crowds — I among them — looked up at the burning building, saw girl after girl appear at the reddened windows, pause for a terrified moment, and then leap to the pavement below, to land as mangled, bloody pulp. This went on for what seemed a ghastly eternity. Occasionally a girl who had hesitated too long was licked by pursuing flames and, screaming with clothing and hair ablaze, plunged like a living torch to the street. Life nets held by the firemen were torn by the impact of the falling bodies.

The emotions of the crowd were indescribable. Women were hysterical, scores fainted; men wept as, in paroxysms of frenzy, they hurled themselves against the police lines."

Those who jumped from the building would total 54, all but two dead from the impact. Bodies were recovered in the elevator shafts, piled in front of the locked door, in cloak rooms and some still at their sewing machines. The death toll would reach 146, with 139 dying immediately and 7 more dying while hospitalized.

Approximately 150 employees made their escape by running up the flaming stairways to the roof where heroes from a nearby building were helping singed employees crawl over a ladder onto an adjacent roof and then down to street level through a law school.

Victims were laid out in a make-shift morgue and families filed by trying to identify loved ones. Eventually all but 6 were identified. A memorial website for the tragedy can be accessed at <http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/trianglefire/> including trial transcripts and testimonies of the victims.

Owners of the company allowed the locking of egress doors, in fear that employees would steal fabrics and materials, even though pocketbooks and clothing were searched upon leaving the building each night by a guard. In the criminal trial of the owners employee after employee spoke of the locked doorway that would have allowed for the escape of many more employees, up onto the roof or down the stairwell.

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"Fatal Mistakes" - continued from page 2

29 CFR 1910 Subpart E reflects the changes made in America's workplaces after the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire and includes the following:

1910.36(b)(1)

Two exit routes. *At least two exit routes must be available in a workplace to permit prompt evacuation of employees and other building occupants during an emergency, except as allowed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. The exit routes must be located as far away as practical from each other so that if one exit route is blocked by fire or smoke, employees can evacuate using the second exit route.*

1910.36(b)(2)

More than two exit routes. *More than two exit routes must be available in a workplace if the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all employees would not be able to evacuate safely during an emergency.*

1910.36(d)(1)

Employees must be able to open an exit route door from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge. A device such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside is permitted on exit discharge doors.

We would like to think that this practice is no longer used by employers; that employee safety would dictate that a continuous means of egress, adequate for the number of workers needing to escape during fire or disaster, would be provided by each employer.

In fact, employers continue to be cited for not providing or maintaining a safe means of egress. In one year, October 2009 thru September 2010, over 500 citations were issued nationally for businesses not complying with 1910.36. The top six industries, representing 105 citations, with their SIC codes are listed here:

- 5140/Groceries and Related Products
- 4220/Public Warehousing and Storage
- 3440/Fabricated Structural Metal Products
- 2020/Dairy Products
- 4210/Trucking and Courier Services, Except Air
- 2750/Commercial Printing

To not take heed of past tragic mistakes can lead to similar future fatal mistakes.

-Jenny Mandeville, Trainer

Occupational Fatalities Investigated by ADOSH October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010

- 1) An employee was killed when the hydraulic ram on a machine activated as he was attempting to clean a sensor.
- 2) An employee was struck by a spring while doing maintenance on a garbage truck.
- 3) An employee was struck by a concrete manhole shaft which fell as it was being lowered.



A Thousand Words

When you need a ladder, but don't have one, the bucket of a front end loader is the next best thing! NOT!

Several problems are noted in this situation, all centering around the individual exposed to the fall from the bucket.

Tools, equipment, machinery: each item has a very specific design and use. In this case, the loader manufacturer likely didn't intend for the loader to be used as a personnel hoist.

Know the equipment you are using, and use it correctly and safely.

The "Inbox"

We regularly receive questions and comments via e-mail, at adosh.comments@dol.gov. Following is a selection of some we recently received.

Q: I work for a fuel deliver company. Is there a regulation that says my employer has to pay for the work gloves (PPE) used by tanker drivers?

A: With very few exceptions, employers are required to pay for personal protective equipment that is necessary to ensure employees are protected from hazards. Tanker drivers exposed to chemical contact would be required to wear protective gloves and the employer would be required to pay for those gloves.

Q: We are a dental office and we have a hygienist who has recently requested that she be allowed to eat her lunch in her operatory. Are there regulations prohibiting this?

A: OSHA standards prohibit employees from consuming food or beverages in areas where there is exposure to hazardous chemicals, or

where there is reasonably anticipated exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Q: My work requires that I be outside all day long. My employer does not allow employees to come inside to get out of the elements and I am concerned that with the coming summer heat, employees will be exposed to serious heat-related illnesses. Are there regulations on this?

A: There are no current regulations dealing with exposure to temperature extremes. As an employee, you should take all necessary precautions to protect yourself from heat illnesses. Adequate rest, both during and outside of work; adequate fluid intake; use of sunscreen products; wearing of a hat and other protective clothing; and shaded rest periods, where possible, are all ways of helping to ensure that you do not experience heat illnesses.

Should you experience symptoms of heat illness, it is important to seek help immediately.

Cranes in Construction

The new construction industry standard on cranes became a final rule in November 2010. Arizona anticipates final adoption sometime around May 1, 2011. Since the rule contains some significant changes and updates to the old, including specific requirements for signal persons and riggers, ADOSH is working on putting together a training class to help employers become familiar with the new requirements. The training calendar in this newsletter (see pages 5-7) contains dates when this class is scheduled in various locations throughout the state.

If you have questions about the new standard, you may contact ADOSH consultants at 602-542-1769 (Phoenix) or 520-628-5478 (Tucson) for more information

CORRECTION/UPDATE

The employer forum previously announced for Kingman in April 2011 has been cancelled. No specific date, time or location had been announced. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

ADOSH Education and Training Calendar

Registration for each class begins 30 days prior to the date of the class. Most classes are **free of charge** but are subject to change or cancellation without notice. Some classes or seminars listed are not exclusively sponsored by ADOSH and may carry a nominal fee to cover the cost of course materials, space rental, etc. **NOTE: The phone number listed for each class is the number participants need to call for registration purposes and may or may not be a direct number to ADOSH or the trainer. Students must call the specific number listed to register.**

Date	Time	Class	Address	City	Instructor	Phone	Host
April 6	8 AM - 12 PM	Forklift Train-the-Trainer	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	ADOSH
April 7	8-11 AM	Heat Stress Prevention	3030 N. 3rd St.	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-631-2228	S. Higbee
	8 AM - 12 PM	OSHA 300 Recordkeeping	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
April 12	9 AM - 12 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	8401 W. Monroe St.	Peoria	Mandeville	623-773-7679	T. Booth
	1-4 PM	Heat Stress Prevention	8401 W. Monroe St.	Peoria	Mandeville	623-773-7679	T. Booth
April 13	8 AM - 12 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas & Atencio	520-628-5478	ADOSH
April 14	8 AM - 12 PM	Hand & Power Tool Safety	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	ADOSH
April 15	8:30 - 12:30	Construction Safety Management	7740 N. 16th St., Ste. 385	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-274-6545	L. Rugloski
April 19	8 AM - 12 PM	Heat Stress Pevention	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
April 20	8 AM - 12 PM	Excavation Safety Awareness	800 W. Washington St.	Phoenix	Ornelas & Atencio	602-542-1769	ADOSH
	8-11 AM	New Crane Standard - Construction	11401 N. 136th Ave.	Surprise	Mandeville	623-222-3531	T. Little
	5:30 - 8:30 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	3000 N. Dysart Rd.	Avondale	Mandeville	623-935-8888	L. Elliott
April 21	8-11 AM	Bloodborne Pathogens for Water/Sewer Workers	12001 W. Peoria Ave.	El Mirage	Mandeville	623-876-4254	B. Senita
April 22	8 AM - 12 PM	Introduction to Accident Investigation	1130 W. Warner Rd. Building B	Tempe	Mandeville	602-728-7750	J. Meza
April 26	8 AM - 12 PM	Personal Protective Equipment	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Garton	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	9 AM - 12 PM	Excavation Safety Awareness	5401 E. Commerce	Flagstaff	Mandeville	928-522-3032	M. Penado
	1-4 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	5401 E. Commerce	Flagstaff	Mandeville	928-522-3032	M. Penado
April 27	9 AM - 12 PM	Workzone Safety	5401 E. Commerce	Flagstaff	Mandeville	928-522-3032	M. Penado
	1-4 PM	Confined Spaces	5401 E. Commerce	Flagstaff	Mandeville	928-522-3032	M. Penado
	8:30 - 11:30 AM	General Industry Hazard Awareness	2951 S. 21st Drive	Yuma	Garton & Ornelas	928-373-1138	D. Robinson
	1:30 - 4:30 PM	Slips, Trips & Falls	2951 S. 21st Drive	Yuma	Garton & Ornelas	928-373-1138	D. Robinson
April 28	8 AM - 12 PM	Respiratory Protection Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	8 AM - 12 PM	Excavation Safety Awareness	NAU Campus	Flagstaff	Mandeville	928-522-3032	M. Penado
May 3	8 AM - 12 PM	Confined Spaces	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
May 4	8 AM - 12 PM	Hazardous Chemical Safety	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
May 5	8 AM - 12 PM	Forklift Train-the-Trainer	3030 N. 3rd Street	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-631-2228	S. Higbee

ADOSH Education and Training Calendar (Continued)

Date	Time	Class	Address	City	Instructor	Phone	Host
May 5	8 AM - 12 PM	Noise and Hearing Loss Prevention	800 W. Washington Street	Phoenix	Ornelas & Atencio	602-542-1769	ADOSH
May 10	8 AM - 12 PM	Walking/Working Surfaces	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	8-11 AM	Fire Extinguishers and Fire Safety	824 E. Gurley St.	Prescott	Mandeville	928-777-1256	J. McGirk
	1-4 PM	Hazard Communication	824 E. Gurley St.	Prescott	Mandeville	928-777-1256	J. McGirk
May 11	8-11 AM	Job Hazard Analysis	3727 Karicio Lane	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
	1-4 PM	Introduction to Accident Investigation	3727 Karicio Lane	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
May 12	8-11 AM	New Crane Standard - Construction	3727 Karicio Lane	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
	1-4 PM	Driver Safety and Distracted Driving	3727 Karicio Lane	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
May 13	8:30 - 11:30	Driver Safety and Distracted Driving	7740 N. 16th Street, Ste. 385	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-274-6545	L. Rugloski
May 18	8 AM - 12 PM	Construction Safety Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Garton	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	9 AM - 4 PM	Healthcare Annual Refresher	810 W. Bethany Home Road.	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-347-6914	S. Robinson
May 19	8-11 AM	Heat Stress Prevention	12001 W. Peoria Ave	El Mirage	Mandeville	623-876-4254	B. Senita
	5:30 - 8:30 PM	Heat Stress Prevention	3000 N. Dysart Rd.	Avondale	Mandeville	623-935-8888	L. Elliott
	8 AM - 12 PM	Crane Safety Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
May 24	8 AM - 12 PM	Hazard Communication (Spanish)	2951 S. 21st Drive	Yuma	Ornelas	928-373-1138	D. Robinson
May 25	8 AM - 12 PM	Lockout/Tagout	800 W. Washington Street	Phoenix	Ornelas & Atencio	602-542-1769	ADOSH
	9 AM - 12 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	1971 Jagerson Ave.	Kingman	Mandeville	928-757-0894	L. Benton
	1-4 PM	Heat Stress Prevention	1971 Jagerson Ave.	Kingman	Mandeville	928-757-0894	L. Benton
May 26	9 AM - 12 PM	Emergency Action Planning	1971 Jagerson Ave.	Kingman	Mandeville	928-757-0894	L. Benton
	1-4 PM	Noise/Hearing Loss Prevention	1971 Jagerson Ave.	Kingman	Mandeville	928-757-0894	L. Benton
June 1	8 AM - 12 PM	Hand & Power Tool Safety	800 W. Washington Street	Phoenix	Ornelas & Atencio	602-542-1769	ADOSH
June 2	8-11 AM	OSHA 300 Recordkeeping	3030 N. 3rd. Street	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-631-2228	S. Higbee
June 3	8:30 - 11:30	New Crane Standard - Construction	7740 N. 16th Street, Ste. 385	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-274-6545	L. Rugloski
June 7	9 AM - 12 PM	Forklift Train-the-Trainer	8401 W. Monroe St.	Peoria	Mandeville	623-773-7679	T. Booth
June 14	9 AM - 12 PM	Fall Protection Awareness	To Be Determined	Prescott	Mandeville	928-777-1256	J. McGirk
	1-4 PM	Heat Stress Prevention	To be Determined	Prescott	Mandeville	928-777-1256	J. McGirk
	8 AM - 12 PM	Hazard Communication (Spanish)	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	1-4 PM	Hazard Communication (English)	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	ADOSH

ADOSH Education and Training Calendar (Continued)

Date	Time	Class	Address	City	Instructor	Phone	Host
June 15	8 AM - 12 PM	Bloodborne Pathogens	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	9 AM - 4 PM	OSHA 10 Hour - General Industry, Day 1	220 Grove Ave (Prescott College)	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
June 16	9 AM - 4 PM	OSHA 10 Hour - General Industry, Day 2	220 Grove Ave (Prescott College)	Prescott	Mandeville	928-541-5001	R. Summers
June 21	8 AM - 12 PM	Scaffolding Safety Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Garton	520-628-5478	ADOSH
June 22	8 AM - 12 PM	New Crane Standard - Construction	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas & Atencio	520-628-5478	ADOSH
June 23	8 AM - 12 PM	Back Safety Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	ADOSH
	8-11 AM	Hazard Communication	12001 W. Peoria Ave.	El Mirage	Mandeville	623-876-4254	B. Senita
	5:30 - 8:30 PM	Hazard Communication	3000 N. Dysart Rd. (Estrella Comm. Coll)	Avondale	Mandeville	623-935-8888	L. Elliott
June 30	8 AM - 12 PM	Fall Protection Awareness	2675 E. Broadway Blvd.	Tucson	Caballero	520-628-5478	ADOSH

Trainer's Corner: Forklift Training and Recertification

Congratulations! So you have trained your forklift operator, had a demonstration of the operator's proficiency, and certified the operator's training. Your job is over until you have to evaluate again in three years time, right? Well...no.

A Forklift Trainer's job should continue with frequent observations and evaluations of forklift operators to determine if the training has been retained and when retraining may be required. As a matter of fact this vigilance is mandated as follows:

Refresher training and evaluation: [29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)]

Refresher training, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of that training, shall be conducted to ensure that the operator has the knowledge and skills needed to operate the powered industrial truck safely. Refresher training in relevant topics shall be provided to the operator when:

The operator has been observed to operate the vehicle in an unsafe manner.

The operator has been involved in an accident or near-miss incident.

The operator has received an evaluation that reveals that the operator is not operating the truck safely.

The operator is assigned to drive a different type of truck.

A condition in the workplace changes in a manner that could affect safe operation of the truck.

Observation of forklift drivers, while working, can reveal much about their understanding of the serious hazards inherent in everyday operations. True, on-site supervisors can make these observations, providing they are adequately trained to recognize hazards and evaluate proper operational proficiency. Calculating load weight, center of gravity, the risk of lateral or longitudinal overturns, blind corners, pedestrian traffic and compensation for the general instability of the forklift should be demonstrated daily during the course of their duties. Yet a simple step, if not employed, can carry devastating consequences.

Consider the following accidents:

7/6/10 - A forklift fell backwards off a loading dock striking the operator who was not wearing seatbelt. He died of a broken neck.

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9/17/10 - A 29 year old employee was delivering sod grass to a residence and was crushed by a forklift when it flipped backwards while traveling down a sloped driveway. The responding fire department arrived and lifted the forklift off the worker, but the injuries to his chest and torso were too severe and the operator died at the scene.

9/22/10 - The forklift was operated in the backyard area of a recycling facility, when the forklift operator drove the lift into the swing radius of an operating excavator. The impact caused the forklift to overturn, throwing the operator from the forklift. The forklift then rolled onto the worker and he received fatal head injuries.

Commonly, all three occurred in Arizona, within a three month period (June-September 2010) and all may have been prevented if the operator had been wearing a seatbelt.

National fatality data indicate that the three most common forklift-related fatalities involve forklift overturns, workers on foot being struck by forklifts, and workers falling from forklifts. The case studies indicate that the forklift, the factory environment, and actions of the operator can all contribute to fatal incidents involving forklifts. In addition, these fatalities indicate that many workers and employers are not using or may be unaware of safety procedures and the proper use of forklifts to reduce the risk of injury and death. (CDC/NIOSH)

Alerted to the recent trend of Arizona forklift accidents, ADOSH posted the following notice on our website (http://www.ica.state.az.us/ADOSH/ADOSH_main.aspx) on January 10, 2011:

The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH) recently investigated several fatalities involving misuse of forklifts. In each of the fatalities, the victim was killed as a result of a combination of factors, including: 1) a lack of proper training on the safe use of the forklift, 2) failing to utilize a seatbelt, and 3) failing to operate the lift in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer. In each fatality, the victim was not wearing a seatbelt and, upon overturning of the lift, was thrown from the seat and crushed by the operator cage. In one case, while the employer provided training to employees on lift operation, that training was in direct contradiction to the instructions provided in the manufacturer's operator manual.

ADOSH is concerned about the number of forklift fatalities that have occurred in recent months and we urge all employers whose employees operate forklifts to ensure that a training program meeting the manufacturer's requirements and the OSHA forklift standards is implemented, and that all employees follow safe use requirements, including the use of a seatbelt at all times. Questions regarding the OSHA forklift standards can be addressed to the ADOSH Consultation section at 602-542-1769 or 520-628-5478.

To prevent injury ensure that operator restraint systems are being used on sit-down type forklifts. Since 1992, forklift manufacturers have been required to equip new sit-down type forklifts with operator restraint systems. Many manufacturers of these forklifts offer restraint systems that can be retro-fitted on older forklifts. Many of the fatalities resulting from overturns of sit-down type forklifts might have been prevented if the operator had been restrained.

The overhead guard of the forklift is generally the part that crushes the operator's head or torso after he or she falls or jumps outside of the operator's compartment. The risk of being crushed by the overhead guard or another rigid part of the forklift is greatly reduced if the operator of a sit-down type forklift remains inside the operator's compartment. (CDC/NIOSH)

In our ADOSH Forklift Train-The-Trainer class, instruction emphasizes techniques for retraining and includes a CD filled with resources that are available to the trainer to deliver such topics to operators who may have forgotten training points, or were never really convinced of the hazard in the first place. Additionally, resources for training can be found at the following website: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/powerindustrialtrucks/index.html>

Remember, each operator's performance must be evaluated and certified at least once every three years but that doesn't mean your work is over. In fact...it has just begun.

Jenny Mandevill - Trainer