



**PRINTED NAME** (include company name if subcontractor)

**NOMBRE EN LETRA IMPRENTA** (si es subcontratista, incluya el nombre de la compañía)

*Signature / Firma*

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## EQUIPMENT SECURITY

### Identification

All heavy equipment should be numbered with reflective paint at a point easily visible from a side view and again from an aerial view. The same number should be stamped into a permanent part of the frame in a hidden location. Smaller pieces of equipment should be numbered on the exterior and stamped with an identifier in a hidden location.

### Storage and Parking

As much as practical, temporary equipment yards should be fenced. At least a five foot (5') space should be left around the interior perimeter to complicate unauthorized entry and to allow better visibility for security and police patrols.

One gate is more secure than multiple gates. At least one spot weld should be made at each gate hinge. Only case-hardened chains and locks with shrouded shackles should be used and the keys should be carefully supervised.

### Equipment in Transit

Trailer hitch and tongue locks should be used and equipment should be anchored and locked to the bed when feasible. Avoiding overnight stops reduces theft opportunity, but work schedule and DOT hours-of-service regulations must also be considered.

### Idle Equipment

Additional theft prevention techniques for unattended equipment that can be used individually or in combination include:

1. Parking in well-lighted, populated areas.
2. Unloading from trailer.
3. Removing the battery.
4. Lowering attachments to the ground (buckets, blades, augers, forks, etc.)
5. Raising smaller pieces of equipment out of reach and barricading with larger units.
6. Staging in a manner that makes unauthorized movement more difficult, such as:
  - a. Circling the Wagons – placing larger, less mobile units in a snugly spaced circle with smaller items in the center
  - b. Bookending – lining up equipment with larger units as the book-ends and smaller units snugly spaced in between

**HEAVY EQUIPMENT INSPECTION FORM**  
(for use when documentation is required)

Inspector's Name Printed:				Date:	
Equipment Description:				Equipment Number:	
Item Inspected	Good	Fair	Poor	N/A	Comments
Brakes & Steering					
Broken, Missing, Damaged Parts					
Chains/Digging Boom (Trenchers)					
Controls Functioning Properly					
Deflectors & Blades (Mowers)					
Engine Oil/Water/Battery					
Falling Object Prot. Structure					
Fire Extinguisher					
Gauges					
Guards/Shields					
Horn and Back Up Alarm					
Hydraulic Fluid Level/Leaks/Hoses					
Lights					
Mirrors					
Operator Presence/Seat Interlock					
Other Interlock Switches					
Roll Over Protective Structure					
Seat Belt					
Signs/Placards					
Tires					
Windshield/Glass/Wipers					

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



**GENERAL SAFETY**

Heavy equipment operation creates significant hazards for both the operators and other workers, and also passersby. Subpart O of OSHA's construction safety regulations contain general provisions for off-road motor vehicle safety. Other standards contain specific provisions for certain types of equipment and work environments. Manufacturer specifications must always be followed.

1. Only employees whose training and/or experience have been evaluated per 29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4), and who have been authorized accordingly by the company, are allowed to operate equipment.
2. Cranes, forklifts, scissor lifts, and aerial lifts/bucket trucks are regulated separately, each with additional training requirements, as outlined in the respective sections of this manual, which must be followed.
3. Unless a piece of equipment has been specifically designed to be safely occupied by a worker(s) other than the operator, no one else is allowed on the equipment while it is in operation. Vehicles used to transport employees must have seats firmly secured and adequate for the number of employees to be carried and seat belts must be worn (cf. 49 CFR Part 571).
4. Safe operation of equipment requires supervisors, operators and others on the ground to be aware of the equipment hazards and to protect against injury from rotating superstructures, open working mechanisms, crushing and "struck-by" accidents, tip-overs, overhead electrical hazards, underground utility hazards, falling loads, and surface openings created by the machinery.
5. Equipment and machines must be protected from contact with electrical distribution and transmission lines according to the regulatory standards for safe working distances (minimum of 10', and greater as the voltage increases), or by de-energizing and visibly grounding the lines at the point of work, or by appropriate insulating barriers. Regulations for electrical clearance (other than for cranes) are contained in Subpart O [29 CFR 1926.600(a)(6)].
6. Equipment must be maintained in a safe operating condition. Deficiencies or defects in equipment such as horns, back-up alarms, fire extinguishers, brakes, steering mechanisms, seat belts, operating controls and other critical safety devices must be corrected before the vehicle is used.
7. All equipment left unattended at night, adjacent to a highway in normal use, or adjacent to construction areas where work is in progress must have appropriate lights or reflectors, or must have barricades equipped with appropriate lights or reflectors.
8. Whenever the equipment is parked, the parking brake must be set. Additionally, when the equipment is parked on an incline, the wheels must be chocked.
9. A safety tire rack, cage, or equivalent protection must be used when inflating, mounting, or dismounting tires installed on split rims, or rims equipped with locking rings or similar devices.
10. Operators must wear approved eye protection when operating the equipment without the protection of an enclosed cab.
11. Operators may not load the equipment beyond the load limit specified by the manufacturer for both the equipment and its accessories, and may not move loads which cannot be balanced and secured because of unsafe length, width, or height.
12. Gas, diesel, propane and other fuel powered equipment must be shut off before re-fueling. No smoking or open flames are permitted during fueling, and the nozzle should remain in contact with the neck of the tank to maintain an electrical bond. Climbing on the vehicle during fueling is prohibited unless specifically required by design.

## SEGURIDAD DE EQUIPO PESADO

La operación de equipo pesado crea peligros significativos para el operador y para otros trabajadores y transeúntes. La subparte O de las regulaciones de seguridad en construcciones de OSHA contiene provisiones generales de seguridad vial fuera de la carretera. Otros estándares contienen provisiones específicas para ciertos tipos de equipos y ambientes laborales. Siempre se deben seguir las especificaciones del fabricante. La asistencia para la conformidad está disponible a través de la oficina de la compañía. Las reglas generales de seguridad incluyen:

1. Solo se permitirá operar equipos a los empleados cuya capacitación y/o experiencia hayan sido evaluadas con la norma 29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4), y que hayan sido autorizados por la compañía.
2. Las grúas y los montacargas y elevadores aéreos y elevadores de tijera requisitos de capacitación adicional en las secciones respectivas de este manual, las cuales se deben seguir.
3. A menos que una parte del equipo haya sido específicamente diseñada para ser ocupada de manera segura por un trabajador o trabajadores además del operador, no se le permite a ninguna otra persona estar en el equipo mientras esté en operación. Los vehículos utilizados para transporte de empleados deben tener los asientos firmemente asegurados y adecuados para el número de empleados a transportar. Cinturones de seguridad deben ser usados (49 CFR Part 571).
4. La operación segura del equipo requiere supervisores, operadores y otras personas que permanecen en el piso conozcan los riesgos de los equipos y que se protejan para evitar lesiones causadas por superestructuras giratorias, mecanismos de explotación a cielo abierto, accidentes por aplastamientos y golpes, desprendimientos, riesgos eléctricos aéreos, riesgos en servicios públicos subterráneos, caída de cargas, y aberturas en las superficie creadas por las maquinarias.
5. El equipo y las máquinas deben estar protegidos del contacto con la distribución eléctrica y las líneas de transmisión conforme a los estándares reglamentarios para las distancias de trabajo seguras (distancia mínima de 10 pies y cada vez mayor según aumente el voltaje) o se debe desenergizar y poner a tierra las líneas en el punto de trabajo o se debe colocar barreras aislantes apropiadas. Las regulaciones sobre distancia de aislamiento eléctrico se encuentran en la Subparte O [29 CFR 1926.600(a)(6)].
6. Se debe mantener el equipo en condiciones de operación segura. Se deben corregir las deficiencias o defectos en equipos como, bocinas, alarmas de retroceso, extintores de incendios, frenos, mecanismos de dirección, cinturones de seguridad, controles de operación y otros dispositivos de seguridad importantes antes de utilizar el vehículo.
7. Todo equipo que quede sin supervisión durante la noche, en una carretera de uso regular o cerca de áreas de construcción donde se esté trabajando, debe contar con luces o reflectores adecuados o debe contar con barricadas equipadas con luces o reflectores.
8. Siempre que estacione el equipo, debe aplicar el freno de estacionamiento. Adicionalmente, si estaciona el equipo en una pendiente, debe colocar una cuña en las ruedas.
9. Se deberá proporcionar y utilizar un soporte de seguridad para neumáticos, una jaula de seguridad, o una protección equivalente para inflar, montar o desmontar neumáticos instalados en aros multipiezas o aros equipados con anillos de retención o dispositivos similares.
10. Los operadores deben usar protección para los ojos aprobada cuando opere el equipo sin la protección de una cabina cerrada.
11. Los operadores no pueden cargar el equipo más allá del límite de carga especificado por el fabricante para el equipo y sus accesorios, y no pueden mover cargas que no se pueden equilibrar y asegurar debido a la longitud, el ancho o la altura inseguros.
12. El gas, el diesel, el propano y otros equipos impulsados por combustible deben apagarse antes de volver a cargar combustible. No se permite fumar ni abrir llamas durante el abastecimiento de combustible, y la boquilla debe permanecer en contacto con el cuello del tanque para mantener una conexión eléctrica. Se prohíbe subirse al vehículo durante el abastecimiento de combustible a menos que lo requiera específicamente el diseño.

13. Heavy machinery, equipment, or parts thereof, which are suspended or held aloft by use of slings, hoists, or jacks must be substantially blocked or cribbed to prevent falling or shifting before employees are permitted to work under or between them.
14. Bulldozer and scraper blades, end-loader buckets, dump bodies, and similar equipment, must be either fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or when not in use. All controls must be in a neutral position, with the motors stopped and brakes set, unless work being performed requires otherwise.
15. Trucks with dump bodies must be equipped with positive means of support, permanently attached, and capable of being locked in position to prevent accidental lowering of the body while maintenance or inspection work is being done.
16. Operating levers controlling hoisting or dumping devices on haulage bodies must be equipped with a latch or other device which will prevent accidental starting or tripping of the mechanism.
17. Trip handles for tailgates of dump trucks must be so arranged that, in dumping, the operator will be in the clear.
18. All vehicles in use must be checked at the beginning of each shift to assure that the following parts, equipment, and accessories are in safe operating condition and free of apparent damage that could cause failure while in use:
  - a. service brakes, including trailer brake connections
  - b. parking system (hand brake)
  - c. emergency stopping system (brakes)
  - d. tires
  - e. horn
  - f. steering mechanism
  - g. coupling devices
  - h. seat belts
  - i. operating controls
  - j. safety devices

All defects must be corrected before the vehicle is placed in service. These requirements also apply to equipment such as lights, reflectors, windshield wipers, defrosters, fire extinguishers, etc., where such equipment is necessary. An inspection form is included on page 2 for use on job sites where documentation is required.

13. La maquinaria pesada, equipo o partes de ella, que estén suspendidos o mantenidos en el aire por medio de eslingas, elevadores o gatos, deben estar sustancialmente bloqueados a fin de evitar que caigan o se muevan antes que los empleados puedan trabajar bajo o entre ellos.
14. Las cuchillas de explanadora, las láminas de rascar, los cazos de palas cargadoras, las cajas basculantes, los gatos hidráulicos y equipos similares deben estar abajo por completo o estar bloqueados cuando se los está reparando o no se están usando. Los controles deben estar en posición neutral, con el motor detenido y los frenos aplicados, a menos que el trabajo que se realice exija lo contrario.
15. Los camiones con cajas basculantes deben estar equipados con medios positivos de soporte, sujetos permanentemente, y seguros puestos para evitar el descenso accidental del cuerpo mientras se estén ejecutando trabajos de mantenimiento o inspección.
16. La operación de palancas que controlen los dispositivos de elevación o descarga de mecanismos de transporte deben estar equipados con un pestillo u otro dispositivo que evite el encendido accidental o desenganche del mecanismo
17. Los mangos de las puertas de descarga de los camiones con cajas basculantes deben estar colocados de tal manera que, en el proceso de descarga, el operador esté libre de riesgos.
18. Todos los vehículos en uso deben ser revisados al comienzo de cada turno a fin de asegurar que las siguientes partes, equipos y accesorios estén en condiciones seguras de operación y sin daños aparentes que puedan causar fallos mecánicos al usarse:
  - a. frenos de servicio, incluyendo las conexiones del freno del remolque
  - b. sistema de estacionamiento (freno de mano)
  - c. sistema de parada de emergencia (frenos)
  - d. neumáticos
  - e. bocina
  - f. mecanismo de dirección
  - g. dispositivos de acoplamiento
  - h. cinturones de seguridad
  - i. controles de operación
  - j. dispositivos de seguridad

Se deben corregir todos los defectos antes de que el vehículo sea puesto en servicio. Estos requisitos también se aplican al equipamiento, como luces, reflectores, limpiaparabrisas, calentador de parabrisas, extinguidores, etc., cuando dichos equipos sean necesarios. Una forma de inspección se incluye en la página 2 para uso en sitios de trabajo donde se requiere la documentación.

**BACK OVER PREVENTION**

A back-over incident occurs when a backing vehicle strikes a worker who is standing, walking, or kneeling behind the vehicle. Back-over accidents can happen for a variety of reasons. Drivers may not be able to see a worker in their blind spot. Workers may not hear backup alarms because of other worksite noises or because the alarms are not functioning. A spotter assisting one truck may not see another truck behind him. Workers riding on vehicles may fall into the pathway of a backing vehicle. Drivers may assume that the area is clear and fail to look in the direction of travel.

# Know the Blind Spots

**What the driver can't see can kill you. Each year hundreds of workers are injured or killed in construction vehicle accidents. Together we can change that.**

Diagrams are provided by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Know the Blind Spots is adapted with permission from NIOSH. More detailed information can be found at [www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/highwayworkzones](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/highwayworkzones). NIOSH is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

The diagrams represented in this poster show the blind spots for objects at 1500 millimeters from the ground – or the approximate height of a construction worker as observed by the equipment operator. Shorter objects (such as traffic control devices or bent workers) will result in larger blind areas.

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the Authority and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Federal Highway Administration, The National Work Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The National Work Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
 AMERICAN ROAD & TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION  
 TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

**SEE AND BE SEEN!!  
¡VEA Y SEA VISTO!**





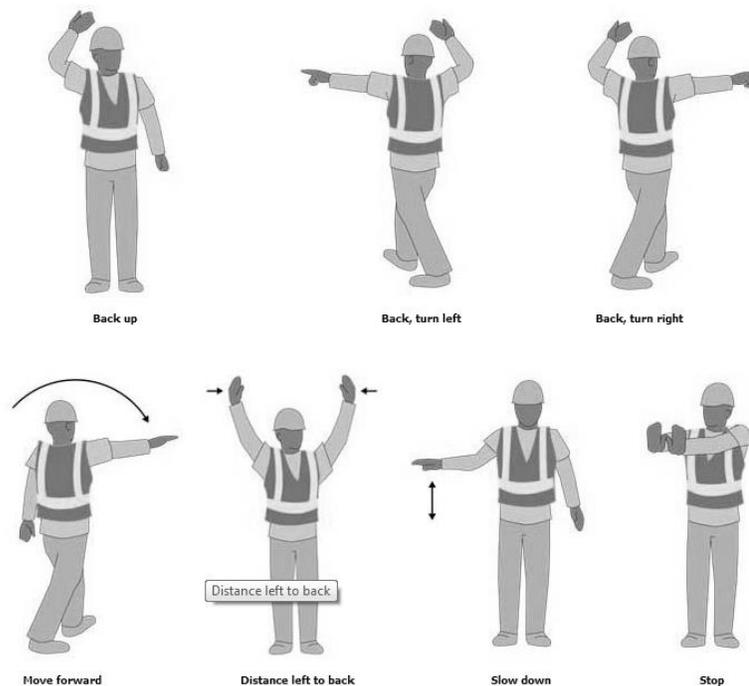
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**Spotters**

Spotters are a proven method of protecting employees on foot behind vehicles with an obstructed view, but spotters themselves can be at risk for injury or even death. Supervisors should:

- Ensure that spotters and drivers agree on hand signals before backing up.
- Instruct spotters to always maintain visual contact with the driver while the vehicle is backing.
- Instruct drivers to stop backing immediately if they lose sight of the spotter.
- Not give spotters additional duties while they are acting as spotters.
- Instruct spotters not to use personal mobile phones, personal headphones, or other items which could pose a distraction during spotting activities.
- Provide spotters with high-visibility clothing, especially during night operations.

**Suggested Spotting Signals**



*Note: The following list of solutions is not required by any OSHA standard. It is provided for informational purposes only.*

**Internal Traffic Control Plans**

On larger job sites, an internal traffic control plan (ITCP) can be used to coordinate the flow of moving equipment, workers, and vehicles at a worksite and to minimize or eliminate vehicles and employees from crossing paths. The ITCP should be designed to:

1. Reduce the need for vehicles to back up
2. Limit the access points to the job site or work zone
3. Establish work zone layouts according to the type of equipment involved
4. Provide signs within the work zone to guide workers, equipment and trucks
5. Design buffer spaces to protect pedestrian workers from errant vehicles or equipment

**Evitando accidentes al momento conducir en reversa:**

Utilice observadores externos que le hagan señas, pero asegúrese de que estos observadores no se pongan a sí mismos en peligro de sufrir daños.

- Los observadores y los conductores deben ponerse de acuerdo en las señas de manos que usarán antes de moverse en reversa.
- Los observadores deben mantener siempre contacto visual con el conductor mientras que el vehículo se desplace en reversa.
- Los conductores deben detener su marcha en reversa inmediatamente si pierden de vista al observador.
- Los observadores no deben tener tareas adicionales mientras actúan como observadores.
- Los observadores no deberán usar teléfonos celulares, dispositivos electrónicos, auriculares personales u otros artículos que representen una distracción durante las actividades de observar y señalar.
- Los observadores siempre deben portar ropa de alta visibilidad.

**Señales sugeridas para el observador**



**Avanzar en reversa**



**Reversa, virar a la izquierda**



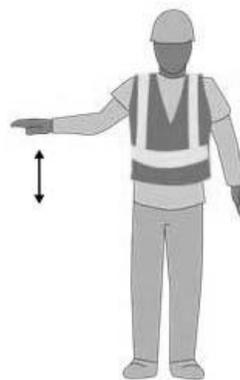
**Reversa, virar a la derecha**



**Moverse hacia delante**



**Distancia restante para avanzar en reversa**



**Bajar la velocidad**



**Detener**

<p><b>OBJECTS AT GROUND LEVEL</b> <b>OBJETOS EN EL NIVEL DEL SUELO</b></p>			
<p><b>OBJECTS ABOUT 3' TALL</b> <b>OBJETOS ALREDEDOR DE 3 PIES DE ALTURA</b></p>			
<p><b>OBJECTS ABOUT 5' TALL</b> <b>OBJETOS ALREDEDOR DE 5 PIES DE ALTURA</b></p>			
<p>Blind Area Sin Visibilidad Mirror Visibility Visibilidad En Los Espejos</p>			

**TRAINING PLAN**

- A. Communicate the contents of this program and any applicable regulations, and where and how to access both.
- B. Administer the following quiz and make sure all participants know and understand the correct answers.  
*This can be a group exercise, or the blank quiz at the end can be used by individual participants.*

<p>1 Only employees whose training and/or experience have been evaluated and who have been authorized accordingly by the company, are allowed to operate equipment.</p> <p>✓ A True B False</p>	<p>1 Solo se permitirá operar equipos a los empleados cuya capacitación y/o experiencia hayan sido evaluadas con la norma 29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4), y que hayan sido autorizados por la compañía.</p> <p>✓ a Verdadero b Falso</p>
<p>2 Keep all parts of the equipment and attachments at least _____ feet away from overhead wires.</p> <p>A 5 ✓ B 10 C 75 D 2</p>	<p>2 Mantenga todas las partes de los equipos y accesorios por lo menos _____ pies de distancia de cables.</p> <p>a 5 ✓ b 10 c 75 d 2</p>
<p>3 When equipment is parked on an incline, the wheels must be chocked.</p> <p>✓ A True B False</p>	<p>3 Si estaciona el equipo en una pendiente, debe colocar una cuña en las ruedas.</p> <p>✓ a Verdadero b Falso</p>
<p>4 Which has the largest field of obstructed vision?</p> <p>✓ A Dump Truck B Excavator C Back Hoe D Bull Dozer</p>	<p>4 ¿Que la máquina tiene el mayor campo de visión obstruida?</p> <p>✓ a Carro de Descarga b La Excavadora c Azada Trasera d Bulldozer movimiento de tierra</p>
<p>5 Complete this statement: “SEE AND BE _____!”</p> <p>a Smart b Quiet ✓ c SEEN</p>	<p>5 Completar esta declaración: ¡VEA Y SEA VISTO!</p> <p>a Inteligente b Silencioso ✓ c VISTO</p>

- C. Discuss mobile equipment currently in use, along with specific equipment and workplace hazards.
- D. Identify authorized operators and verify that documented operator training, if required, is current.
- E. Complete the training report.  
*Identify additional topic(s) and training resources (if any), check the training steps to verify completion, and include the date and location of the training and the supervisor/facilitator name and signature.*



**BLANK quiz for individual participant completion**

<i><b>PARTICIPANTS NAME – PRINTED</b></i>	<i><b>DATE</b></i>
<p><b>1</b> Only employees whose training and/or experience have been evaluated and who have been authorized accordingly by the company, are allowed to operate equipment.</p> <p><b>a</b> True</p> <p><b>b</b> False</p>	<p><b>1</b> Solo se permitirá operar equipos a los empleados cuya capacitación y/o experiencia hayan sido evaluadas con la norma 29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4), y que hayan sido autorizados por la compañía.</p> <p><b>a</b> Verdadero</p> <p><b>b</b> Falso</p>
<p><b>2</b> Keep all parts of the equipment and attachments at least _____ feet away from overhead wires.</p> <p><b>a</b> 5</p> <p><b>b</b> 10</p> <p><b>c</b> 75</p> <p><b>d</b> 2</p>	<p><b>2</b> Mantenga todas las partes de los equipos y accesorios por lo menos _____ pies de distancia de cables.</p> <p><b>a</b> 5</p> <p><b>b</b> 10</p> <p><b>c</b> 75</p> <p><b>d</b> 2</p>
<p><b>3</b> When equipment is parked on an incline, the wheels must be chocked.</p> <p><b>a</b> True</p> <p><b>b</b> False</p>	<p><b>3</b> Si estaciona el equipo en una pendiente, debe colocar una cuña en las ruedas.</p> <p><b>a</b> Verdadero</p> <p><b>b</b> Falso</p>
<p><b>4</b> Which has the largest field of obstructed vision?</p> <p><b>a</b> Dump Truck</p> <p><b>b</b> Excavator</p> <p><b>c</b> Back Hoe</p> <p><b>d</b> Bull Dozer</p>	<p><b>4</b> ¿Que la máquina tiene el mayor campo de visión obstruida?</p> <p><b>a</b> Carro de Descarga</p> <p><b>b</b> La Excavadora</p> <p><b>c</b> Azada Trasera</p> <p><b>d</b> Bulldozer movimiento de tierra</p>
<p><b>5</b> Complete this statement: “SEE AND BE _____!”</p> <p><b>a</b> Smart</p> <p><b>b</b> Quiet</p> <p><b>c</b> SEEN</p>	<p><b>5</b> Completar esta declaración: ¡VEA Y SEA VISTO!</p> <p><b>a</b> Inteligente</p> <p><b>b</b> Silencioso</p> <p><b>c</b> VISTO</p>

*Signature*

