



Company Name:

Name of Person Completing Survey:

Email:

Survey Completion Date:

Phone:

Berkley Industrial Comp

WHEELS-OFF ROAD EQUIPMENT

Question 1:

Do equipment operators receive documented training before being authorized to operate equipment?

Description:

RAMP Best Practice: Equipment operator training should consist of: common hazards, ways to avoid these hazards, how to safely operate the equipment, how to conduct equipment inspections, brief review of the operator's manual, written exam to ensure the employee demonstrates understanding of what they were instructed. A hands on practical will be needed to evaluate the operator to observe them operating the equipment safely. This training should be DOCUMENTED and archived with the employee's training records

YES

NO

Comments:

Question 2:

Do employees working on or around heavy machinery receive documented hazard awareness training?

Description:

This training should emphasize: equipment blind spots, swing radius of equipment, safely backing up equipment, traffic control plans, pedestrian worksite walkways, common hazards associated with heavy equipment, and ways to avoid heavy equipment hazards. This training should be DOCUMENTED and archived in the employee's training records.

YES

NO

Comments:

Question 3:

Are employees working on or around heavy machinery required to wear high visibility clothing?

Description:

Reference: ANSI 107 High Visibility Clothing Standard

Reference URL: <https://www.grainger.com/know-how/safety/ppe-in-the-workplace/body-protection/kh-high-visibility-clothing-safety-gear-standards>

YES

NO

Comments:

Question 4:

Are traffic flow or control plans developed for each worksite and briefed to all employees before work begins?

Description:

Worksites that require the use of heavy equipment and groundworkers need to have established traffic flow plans to separate pedestrian traffic from heavy equipment work areas. Established pedestrian walkways will increase hazard awareness and ensure operators are at high alert when approaching known foot traffic areas.

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 5:

Are ground guides or other controls required to be used when operating equipment in close proximity to ground workers?

Description:

The following hazard controls can be utilized when heavy machinery is required to operate near ground workers: ground guides to assist the equipment operator, equipment cameras to increase operator visibility, sensory equipment worn by ground workers that will notify operators when a ground worker is near the equipment.

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 6:

When working on or near public roadways does the employer have protocols to ensure the worksite is compliant with Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)?

Description:

Government jurisdictions that oversee or manage the projects near public roadways typically require a submission of a traffic control plan which will require compliance with the MUTCD and other workzone safety requirements. If your organization routinely performs this type of work, it is recommended that a in-house expert be established to learn these requirements and how to properly prepare and submit a traffic control plan to the applicable governing authorities.

Reference URL: <https://www.workzonesafety.org/publication/traffic-safety-manual/>

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

Comments:

Question 7:

Are equipment operators required to conduct a pre and post use inspections of their assigned equipment?

Description:

An important element to a maintenance program is routine inspections to ensure the equipment is in working order and safe to operate. A documented inspection checklist will ensure the operators are following a established sequence of inspection and addressing important items that the manufacturer recommends be checked daily. Inspections checklists can generally be found in the operator's manual that are specific to the equipment. Inspections should be turned in before operating and reviewed by supervisors to coordinate maintenance for items that need to be fixed.

Reference URL: https://www.cat.com/en_US/support/safety/services/resources/checklists/safety-inspection.html

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 8:

Are operator daily equipment inspections reviewed by supervisors and defects corrected quickly as possible?

Description:

Inspecting equipment before each use is a very valuable preventive maintenance measure, however, if management and field supervisors fail to get identified defects corrected quickly the daily inspection process will not be successful. Implement a process that requires supervisors to review all equipment inspections daily and coordinate needed maintenance. Failure to maintain your equipment will lead to incidents and employee injuries.

Reference URL: https://www.cat.com/en_US/support/safety/services/resources/checklists/safety-inspection.html

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 9:

Is equipment serviced and maintained in accordance with a documented maintenance plan?

Description:

An important element to a maintenance program is service plans that will result in the equipment being serviced by mechanics at regular intervals. Document maintenance activities and inspections; this will demonstrate the company's dedication to ensuring the equipment is safe for employees to operate.

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 10:

Are workers restricted from accessing NO GO ZONES surrounding equipment such as: equipment swing radius and lift zones?

Description:

Clearly identify NO GO ZONES for equipment and educate ground workers to never enter these areas under any circumstances. On congested worksites clearly mark these NO GO ZONES with highly visible means such as: cones, barricades, signs, flagging etc.. Affording equipment operator's adequate space to operate the equipment will prevent incidents.

Reference URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/highwayworkzones/bad/imagelookup.html>

- YES
 NO

Comments:

Question 11:

Does the employer have a strict CALL BEFORE YOU DIG policy and protocols to ensure utilities are marked before work begins?

Description:

In the United States, 8-1-1 provides a uniform national phone number to access local utility location services. It is recommended that photos be taken of the utility markings before digging begins; this can be used to provide documentation that the crew followed all markings that was provided by the utility marking service.



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

Reference URL: <https://call811.com/>

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

Comments:

Question 12:

Are crane operators properly certified?

Description:

Reference 29CFR 1926.1400

Employers must ensure that equipment operators are competent through training and experience to operate the equipment safely (see 29 CFR 1926.1427(k)(2)). If an employee assigned to operate a crane does not have the required knowledge or ability to operate the equipment safely, the employer must train that employee before allowing him or her to operate the equipment and must evaluate the operator to confirm that he/she understands the information provided in the training (see 29 CFR 1926.1427(f) training requirements).

An operator can meet OSHA's certification requirements by obtaining certification from an accredited, third-party crane certification organization as described in paragraph (d) of the final rule. An employer can also comply with OSHA's standard by developing an employer audited program as described in paragraph (e) of the final rule and use this program to certify operators it employs. Finally, per paragraph (c) of the final rule, operators can meet OSHA's certification requirements by obtaining a state or local crane operator license that meets OSHA's requirements.

Reference URL: <https://www.osha.gov/cranes-derricks>

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

Comments:

Question 13:

Are riggers properly qualified when performing: hoisting activities, working within the fall zone, hooking or unhooking, or doing the initial connection of a load??

Description:

When is a qualified rigger required?

Employers must use qualified riggers during hoisting activities for assembly and disassembly work (1926.1404(r)(1)).

Additionally, qualified riggers are required whenever workers are within the fall zone and hooking, unhooking, or guiding a load, or doing the initial connection of a load to a component or structure (1926.1425(c)).

Who can be a qualified rigger?

A qualified rigger is a rigger who meets the criteria for a qualified person. Employers must determine whether a person is qualified to perform specific rigging tasks. Each qualified rigger may have different credentials or experience.

A qualified rigger is a person that:

- *possesses a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or*
- *has extensive knowledge, training, and experience, and*
- *can successfully demonstrate the ability to solve problems related to rigging loads.*

The person designated as the qualified rigger must have the ability to properly rig the load for a particular job. It does not mean that a rigger must be qualified to do every type of rigging job.

Each load that requires rigging has unique properties that can range from the simple to the complex. For example, a rigger may have extensive experience in rigging structural components and other equipment to support specific construction activities. Such experience may have been gained over many years. However, this experience does not automatically qualify the rigger to rig unstable, unusually heavy, or eccentric loads that may require a tandem lift, multiple-lifts, or use of custom rigging equipment. In essence, employers must make sure the person can do the rigging work needed for the exact types of loads and lifts for a particular job with the equipment and rigging that will be used for that job.

Reference URL: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/cranes-qualified-rigger-factsheet.html>

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

Comments:

Question 14:

Are protocols in place to prevent hydraulic quick coupling devices from detaching from equipment while in use?

Description:**Safety Measures to Prevent Accidents**

Employers using hydraulic excavators with quick coupling devices can protect employees from the unintended release of attachments by:

- *Inspecting all quick couplers to determine if they are subject to unexpected release hazards. Determine whether a manually installed locking pin and installation procedures (or other retrofitting methods) have been provided by the manufacturer.*
- *If appropriate, obtaining and installing retrofits recommended by the manufacturer, including positive locking pins and other devices that need to be manually installed.*
- *Using an independent secondary system to retain the bucket/work tool from falling, in the event of a failure of the primary system. The secondary system can be manual or automatic with a verification procedure for the user to check for proper attachment.*
- *Considering the use of newer models of quick couplers that have been specifically designed to prevent the unintended release of attachments.*
- *Following the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance and inspection of the quick coupler to prevent a malfunction of the quick coupler that could cause an unintended release of the attachments.*
- *Following the manufacturer's installation procedures and recommendations for using and testing quick coupler devices and 4 attachment connections whenever an attachment is made.*
- *Training employees in: the proper use of quick couplers; making visual inspections; procedures for engaging attachments; and methods for testing connections.*
- *Requiring employees to use the proper procedures for engaging excavation attachments and incorporating the procedures into the company's safety and health program.*

Reference URL: <https://www.osha.gov/dts/shib/shib072205a.html>

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

Comments:

Question 15:

Are overhead powerlines identified on all worksites and distancing guidelines followed at all times?

Description:

Reference: 29CFR 1926.1408(h)

Voltage (nominal, kV, alternating current)	Minimum Clearance Distance (feet)
up to 50	10
over 50 to 200	15
over 200 to 350	20
over 350 to 500	25
over 500 to 700	35
over 750 to 1000	45
over 1000	(as established by the utility owner/ operator or registered professional engineer who is a qualified person with respect to electrical power transmission and distribution)

Note: The value that follows "to" is up to and includes that value.
For example, over 50 to 200 means up to and including 200kV

Reference URL: <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1408>

- YES
- NO

Comments:

In order to receive additional consultation support and assistance in correcting the items that were identified as "NO" answers in this survey; please return a copy of the completed survey to your assigned R.A.M.P. consultant or email a completed copy to ramp@berkindcomp.com.

Thank you for taking this survey and being pro-active with your safety program. The R.A.M.P. Team is available to assist you with your risk management needs. Please feel free to contact your assigned consultant for additional support.

