

22 MOBILE ELEVATING WORK PLATFORMS

Basic Types

There are two basic types of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs):

1. Scissor
2. Boom.

Both types share three major components:

1. Base
2. Lifting mechanism
3. Platform assembly.

Both types come in:

- **On-slab models** for use on smooth hard surfaces such as concrete or pavement
 - Not designed for uneven or sloping ground
 - Normally have solid rubber tires
 - Generally powered by rechargeable DC battery
 - Some powered by internal combustion engine, either gasoline or propane
 - Most have "pothole protection"—a metal plate lowered close to the ground to afford some protection against inadvertent movement into depressions or debris.
- **Rough-terrain models** for use on firm level surfaces such as graded and compacted soil or gravel.
 - Similar in design to on-slab machines
 - Built to handle rigorous off-slab challenges
 - Normally have wider wheel bases, larger wheels, and pneumatic tires
 - Some fitted with outriggers for extra stability
 - Usually powered by internal combustion engines, gasoline, diesel, or propane
 - DC units also available but not common
 - Lifting mechanism is hydraulic.

Scissor-Type Machines

These are raised and lowered by hydraulic pistons and an expanding scissor mechanism. Platforms are available in various configurations with different capabilities for extension and movement. Some have extendable platforms or platforms that can rotate. Extendable platforms should be retracted before raising or lowering the device. Typical machines are illustrated in Figure 22-1.

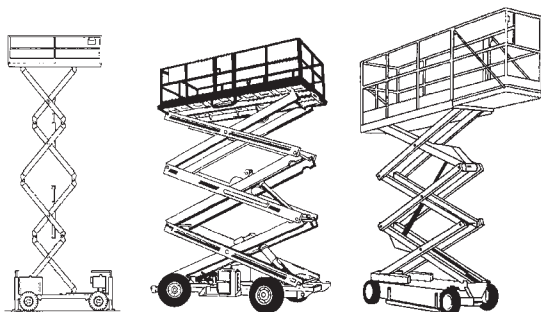


Figure 22-1: Scissor-Type Powered Platforms

Scissor-type machines range in capacity from 500 to several thousand pounds. They are available with platform heights often reaching 15 metres (50 feet) and beyond.

Scissor-type machines must be set up on stable level ground, even with outriggers deployed. A slight imbalance or instability is amplified when the machine is raised.

Figure 22-2 shows one example of controls. Although fixed to the platform, the controls are moveable from one side of the platform to the other. This enables the operator to see the path of travel.

The controls must be oriented correctly so that the operator does not inadvertently move the machine in the wrong direction. Many machines have colour-coded directional arrows on the chassis to aid the operator in moving the machine.

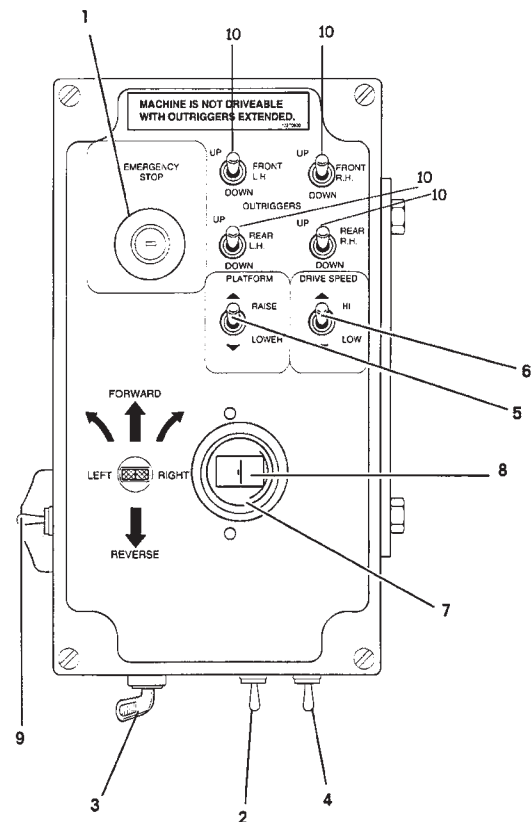


Figure 22-2: Types of Controls on Scissor-Type Platforms

Controls

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Emergency stop button | 6. Drive high range/low range switch |
| 2. Choke | 7. Forward/reverse joystick |
| 3. Stop/start switch | 8. Left/right steer switch |
| 4. Run/idle switch | 9. Traversing deck out/in switch |
| 5. Lift up/down switch | 10. Outriggers up/down switch |

Self-Propelled Boom-Supported Platforms

Typical machines are illustrated in Figure 22-3.

- Normally fitted with rough-terrain undercarriages
- Some smaller on-slab units
- Platforms have lifting capacity of about 227 kg (500 pounds) or two workers
- Lack capacity of scissor-type machines
- Usually powered by an internal combustion engine, gasoline, diesel, or propane.

Booms

- Telescopic, articulating, or combination of both
- Raised and extended by hydraulic cylinders
- Can extend well beyond the wheelbase.



Figure 22-3: Boom-Type Powered Platforms

Figure 22-4 shows one example of controls for a boom machine. Although controls are fixed in position, the operator may become disoriented by machine rotation and must remain aware of the direction of movement. Many machines have colour-coded directional arrows to help the operator move the machine in the right direction.

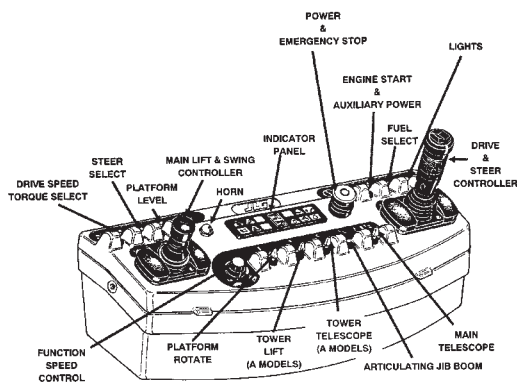
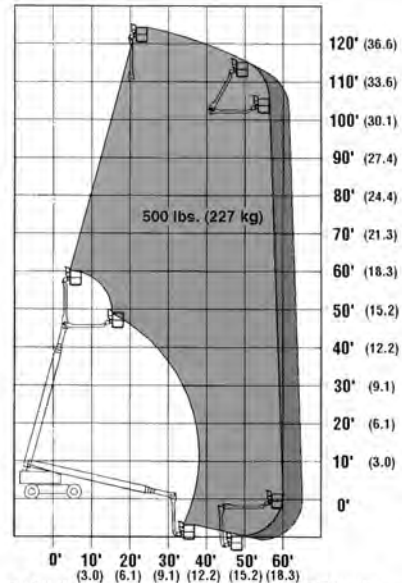


Figure 22-4: Types of Controls on Boom Machines

As with mobile cranes, stability decreases with length of boom and boom angle as the centre of gravity moves in relation to the platform position. The machine will overturn if the centre of gravity moves outside the machine's base.

Machines come with load charts that show safe operating configurations. Machines with booms long enough to cause overturning at low boom angles are required to have radius-limiting interlocks to prevent operation in unstable configurations.

The reach chart shown in Figure 22-5 indicates the safe operating configurations for a machine with 36 m (120 ft) of reach operating on a level surface.



REACH IN FEET (METRES) FROM AXIS OF ROTATION

Figure 22-5: Reach Chart for 36-m (120-ft) Machine

The reach diagram in Figure 22-6 shows the safe operating envelope for a 10-metre boom machine. Notice that the machine does not achieve its maximum height directly overhead. Nor does it achieve its maximum reach at ground level.

Users must be familiar with the operating range of the individual make and model they are using. This knowledge is essential in order to position the machine correctly and reach the work location safely.

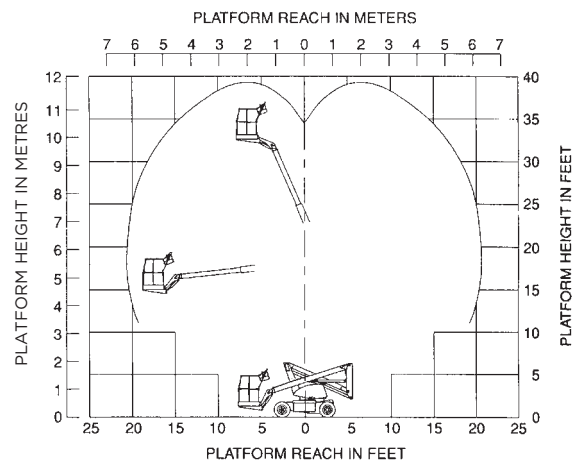


Figure 22-6: Reach Chart for 10-m (33-ft) Articulating Boom Platform

Non-Self-Propelled or Push-Arounds

As the name indicates, push-around powered platforms are not self-propelled and must be transported from one location to another with an independent power source or manually in the case of the smaller devices (Figure 22-7).

The machines are intended primarily for use on smooth, level, hard surfaces or on-slab conditions. Some trailer-mounted units are available.

Many of these devices can fold up to pass through a standard door and can be transported by pick-up truck. As a result, they are suitable for maintenance or renovation work.

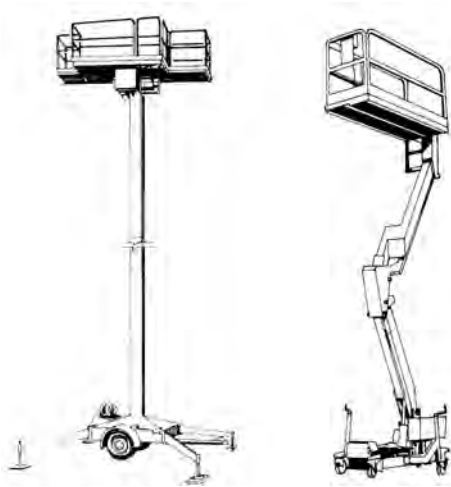


Figure 22-7: Push-around Powered Platforms

Push-Arounds

- Raising mechanism normally powered by gasoline or propane engine or by electric motors, either AC or DC
- Normally raised and lowered by hydraulic cylinders
- Platform capacities vary from 300 to 1000 pounds or more but are generally less than 500 pounds
- As platform is raised, risk of overturning increases
- Extra care required when operating at maximum height.

Selection

Mobile elevating work platforms are designed for different uses. It is essential to select the right machine for the job.

Typical Mistakes

- Using an on-slab machine on rough terrain
- Using a unit undersized with respect to height, reach, and lifting capacity
- Extending the platform with planks, ladders, or other devices because the machine can't reach the required height
- Failing to assess the job needs before starting and using the wrong machine or not ordering the right machine to do the job.

Factors to Consider

Capacity – Does the machine have the lifting capacity, the reach, and the height to complete the task?

Surface conditions – Are the surface conditions hard or soft, sloped or level? Will the ground have an effect on the type of machine selected?

Platform size and configuration – Do you need a regular or extendable platform? Is rotation required? Are there space restrictions to consider?

Mobility – Is a boom type better suited than a scissor lift to the task at hand?

Material to be lifted – Will the machine be able to lift the size and weight of material required for the job?

Access – Will the machine be able to travel around the workplace safely? Are there obstructions or depressions that will restrict the use of certain machines?

Operator skill or training – Are the people on site competent to operate the machine? Has the operator received propane training?

Work environment – If the work is to be done indoors or in a poorly ventilated area, will an electrically powered machine be required?

Basic Hazards

The following are some basic hazards.

Machine tipping or overturning

Many factors cause instability—sudden stops, depressions, drop-offs, overreaching, overloading, etc. Overturning and tipping result in many fatalities and injuries.

Overriding safety features

Do not disarm safety features such as the tilt or level warning and the deadman switch. They let operators know when they are in a dangerous situation. Overriding the deadman switch has resulted in a fatality; so has malfunction of the tilt warning.

Overhead powerlines

Working near overhead wires can result in electrocution. This can happen when using any type of machine.

Makeshift extensions

When the machine can't reach the working height desired, don't compensate by using scaffold planks, ladders, blocks of wood, or other makeshift arrangements. Such practices lead to falls and machine instability.

Overloading the platform

MEWPs that are overloaded or loaded unevenly can become unstable and fail. Boom-type machines are especially sensitive to overloading. Always stay within the operating range specified by the manufacturer.

Failure to cordon off

- MEWPs have been struck by other construction equipment or oncoming traffic when the work area is not properly marked or cordoned off.
- Workers can be injured if they inadvertently enter an unmarked area and are struck by falling material, tools, or debris.
- In unmarked areas, workers can be injured by swinging booms and pinched by scissor mechanisms.

Accidental contact

Moving the machine or platform may cause contact with workers or with obstacles. Use a designated signaller on the ground to guide the operator when the path of travel isn't clear or access is tight.

Improper maintenance or modifications

MEWPs should be maintained by competent workers in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. No modifications should be made to the machine without the manufacturer's approval.

Improper blocking during maintenance

Failing to block, or improperly blocking the machine, boom, or platform can cause serious crushing injuries and property damage.

Improper access

Don't access the platform by climbing the scissors or the boom. Don't use extension ladders to gain access. Ladders exert lateral loads on the platform that can cause overturning. For the safest access, lower the machine completely.

Moving with platform raised

Lower the platform before moving the machine. Slight dips and drops are amplified when the platform is raised and can cause the machine to overturn. Only move the machine with the platform raised if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The machine is designed to move with platform raised.
2. The supporting surface is smooth and level.
3. Workers are protected by using and wearing an adequate means of fall protection.

Improper refuelling

Workers are not permitted to exchange propane cylinders or handle liquid fuels or batteries unless they have a certificate or Record of Training (ROT) in propane handling (O. Reg. 211/01, s. 6). Precautions should be taken to prevent spills and sparks.

Pinch points

Clothing, fingers, and hands can get caught in scissor mechanisms. As platforms are raised, machines may sway. Workers can be pinched between guardrails and the structure. Position the platform so that work takes place above guardrail height.

Regulations

The Construction Projects regulation (O. Reg. 213/91) includes the following requirements:

- Elevating work platforms must be engineered and tested to meet the requirements of the applicable National Standards of Canada standard (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 144) as listed below.
 - CAN3-B354.1: Elevating Rolling Work Platforms
 - CAN3-B354.2 and B354.3: Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms
 - CAN3-B354.4: Boom-Type Elevating Work Platforms
 - CAN/CSA C225-10: Vehicle-Mounted Aerial Devices
- The devices must be inspected each day before use by a trained worker (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 144(3)(b)).
- The owner or supplier must keep a log of all inspections, tests, repairs, modifications, and maintenance (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 145(2)).
- The log must be kept up-to-date and include names and signatures of persons who performed inspections and other work (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 145(3)).
- A maintenance and inspection tag must be attached near the operator's station and include the date of the last maintenance and inspection and the name and signature of the person who performed the work (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 146).
- Workers must be trained to operate that class of EWP and be given oral and written instruction before using the platform for the first time. Instruction must include the manufacturer's instruction, load limitations, limitations on the type of surfaces, and a hands-on demonstration of the proper use of all controls (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 147).
- If a MEWP is being moved, all workers on it must be attached by a method of fall protection to an adequate anchorage point on the platform (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 148(1)(d)).
- While it is being used, all workers on a self-propelled or vehicle-mounted boom-type EWP or a vehicle-mounted aerial device must be attached by a method of fall protection to an adequate anchorage point on the platform (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 148(1)(e)).

Responsibilities

The health and safety responsibilities of all parties on a construction site are outlined in the "green book"—the *Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects*.

Because mobile elevating work platforms are often rented from an equipment supplier, there is confusion as to the responsibilities of the parties involved. Generally, the responsibilities can be summarized in the following way.

Owner or Supplier Responsibilities

Ensure that the machine meets the following requirements:

- It is in good condition.
- It complies with regulations.
- It is maintained in good condition.
- It conforms to the appropriate CSA Standard.
- It includes the correct load rating charts if required.

Employer and Supervisor Responsibilities

- Ensure that the operator is competent
- Ensure that the machine has the correct load rating capacity for the job
- Maintain the equipment and all its protective devices
- Maintain a log book for each platform
- Ensure that workers use appropriate personal protective equipment
- Keep the manufacturer's operating manual on site
- Train workers on each class of equipment being used.

Worker or Operator Responsibilities

- Receive adequate training to be fully competent.
- Only operate the machine when competent.
- Operate the machine in a safe manner and as prescribed by the manufacturer and the company's health and safety policy.
- Inspect the equipment daily before use.
- Perform function tests before use.
- Report any defects to the supervisor.
- Read, understand, and obey the manufacturer's safety rules, including the operating manual and warning decals.

When a defect is reported to the supervisor, the equipment **must** be taken out of service until the repairs are completed and the equipment is inspected and approved for use.

Stability and Tipping

In general, MEWPs are well manufactured and are safe to use within their specific limitations. As with any equipment or tool, there are do's and don'ts to follow.

One of the most dangerous hazards in operating MEWPs is tipping over. It is important that users understand what makes a platform stable and what causes it to tip over. To do this, they must understand the concept of centre of gravity, tipping axis (or tipping point), and forces that shift the centre of gravity.

A tip-over can be caused by one or several of the following factors:

- Sudden movement of the unit or parts of the unit when elevated
- Adequate anchorage on the used or moved (O. Reg. 213/91, s. 148(e))
- Sudden stopping when elevated
- Overloading or uneven loading of the platform
- Travelling or operating on a slope or uneven terrain
- Changing the weight distribution of the machine by adding attachments not approved by the manufacturer
- Holes or drop-offs in the floor surface causing one wheel to drop suddenly
- Operating the equipment in windy conditions.

Stability is resistance against tipping over. It depends on the location of the centre of gravity in relation to the tipping axis.

Centre of Gravity

Every object has a centre of gravity. It is the point where the object's weight would be evenly distributed or balanced. If a support is placed under that point, the object would be perfectly balanced.

The centre of gravity is usually located where the mass is mostly concentrated. However, the location doesn't always remain the same. Any action that changes the machine's configuration—such as raising the platform, extending the boom, or travelling on a slope—can change the location of the centre of gravity.

Figure 22-8 shows how raising a scissor-type platform affects the centre of gravity.



Figure 22-8 Centre of Gravity on Scissor-Type Lifts

Tipping Axis and Area of Stability

When a MEWP turns over, it tips around an axis or point. This is called the tipping axis or tipping point. MEWPs typically have four tipping axes—front, back, left, and right.

Each MEWP has its own area of stability. This varies from platform to platform and from model to model. In most cases, the area of stability is bound by the four tipping axes (or the four tires or outriggers). The platform is stable as long as the centre of gravity remains inside the area of stability. This is the key to safe operation.

Figure 22-9 shows how lowering the boom angle affects the centre of gravity. In this example, the centre of gravity moves towards the platform but remains inside the area of stability.

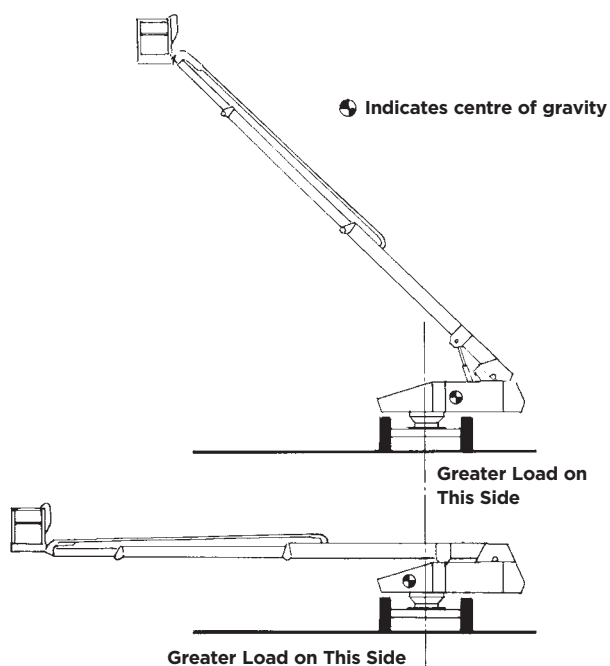


Figure 22-9: Centre of Gravity for a Boom-Supported Machine

When the centre of gravity shifts beyond the area of stability, the machine will tip over. Some factors that can cause a shift beyond the stability area are overloading, moving over highly sloped ground, a sudden drop of one wheel, and shock loading.

Raising the platform also raises the MEWP's centre of gravity. When a scissor lift is situated on a slope and the platform is raised, the platform's centre of gravity will move toward the tipping axis. If the centre of gravity moves beyond the tipping axis, the platform will overturn.

Boom-supported MEWPs work in the same way. When the boom is extended outward, the centre of gravity moves outwards towards the tipping axis. The MEWP will overturn if the boom is extended such that the centre of gravity moves beyond the axis. Boom-type machines have an interlocking system that prevents the machine from moving into an unstable configuration.

Factors Affecting Stability

Dynamic forces

Dynamic forces are forces generated by movement or change of movement. For example, applying the brakes suddenly or travelling too fast around corners can cause instability—as in a car or van. Sudden stops while raising or lowering the platform can also cause instability.

Travelling

Travelling the platform over rough or uneven ground can also cause instability. Figure 22-10 shows how a tire dropping 100 mm can cause the boom to sway 600 mm. It is important to lower the platform fully or to retract telescoping sections while travelling, particularly on uneven surfaces.

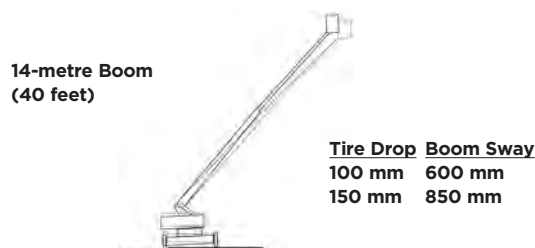


Figure 22-10: Effect of Uneven Ground on Boom Sway

Manuals, Signs, and Decals

Section 144(8) of the Construction Projects regulation (O. Reg. 213/91) specifies the signs that are required on a MEWP.

Signs clearly visible to the operator at the controls must indicate the following:

- The rated working load
- All limiting operating conditions, including the use of outriggers, stabilizers, and extendable axles
- The specific firm level surface conditions required for use in the elevated position
- Such warnings as may be specified by the manufacturer
- Other than for a boom-type MEWP, the direction of machine movement for each operating control
- The name and number of the national standards of Canada standard to which the platform was designed
- The name and address of the owner.

In addition, CSA standards require the following:

- The make, model, serial number, and manufacturer's name and address
- The maximum platform height
- The maximum travel height, if not equal to the maximum platform height
- The nominal voltage rating of the batteries, if battery-powered
- A warning to study the operating manual before using the equipment
- A notice outlining the required inspections
- Diagrams or description of the various configurations in which the platform can be used
- The capacity in each configuration
- A statement as to whether or not the platform is insulated
- Warnings against replacing, without the manufacturer's consent, components critical to the machine's stability—for example, batteries or ballasted tires with lighter weight components (the minimum weights of such components must be specified).

Many of these signs are vital to the operation of the machine and the protection of workers. All signs and decals must be kept clear of dust and grease so they can be easily read. Torn or damaged signs must be replaced. A typical warning sign is shown in Figure 22-11.



Figure 22-11: Typical Warning Sign

CSA standards also require that the manufacturer provide a manual containing the following information:

- Description, specifications, and capacities of the platform
- The operating pressure of the hydraulic or pneumatic system that is part of the work platform
- Instructions regarding operation and maintenance, including recommended daily, weekly, and monthly inspection checklists
- Information on replacement parts.

The manual must be stored on the platform in a weather-proof storage container.

Safe Practices

For the specific MEWP they will use, operators must be familiar with

- The manufacturer's operating manual
- The manufacturer's warning and caution signs on the machine
- The location of all emergency controls and emergency procedures
- The daily maintenance checks to perform.

General Guidelines

- Always check for overhead powerlines before moving the machine or operating the platform. You must observe the minimum permitted distances from overhead powerlines (see Table 22-1).

Table 22-1: Minimum Distance from Powerlines

Voltage Rating of Powerline	Minimum Distance
750 to 150,000 volts	3 metres (10 feet)
150,001 to 250,000 volts	4.5 metres (15 feet)
over 250,000 volts	6 metres (20 feet)

- When equipment operates within reach of (and could therefore encroach on) the minimum distance from a powerline, make arrangements with the owner of the utility to have the powerline de-energized. Otherwise, the constructor is required to have written procedures in place to prevent equipment from encroaching on the minimum distance. Copies of the procedures must be available for every employer on the project. (See O. Reg. 213/91, s. 188 for further requirements.)
- Allow for movement or sway of the lines as well as the platform. Be aware of overhanging tools or equipment.
- Wear a full-body harness and tie off to a designated tie-off point while the machine is moving. If using a boom-type or vehicle-mounted MEWP, always be tied off.
- Do not leave the machine unattended without locking it or otherwise preventing unauthorized use.
- Don't load the platform above its rated working load (RWL).
- Make sure that all controls are clearly labeled with action and direction.
- Keep guardrails in good condition and ensure that the gate is securely closed before moving the platform.
- Shut off power and insert the required blocking before maintenance or servicing.
- Deploy stabilizers or outriggers according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Don't remove guardrails while the platform is raised.
- Position the boom in the direction of travel unless the manufacturer specifies differently.
- Keep ground personnel away from the machine and out from under the platform.

- Don't access the platform by walking on the boom.
- Don't try to push or move the machine by telescoping the boom.
- Do not use the machine as a ground for welding.
- Don't use a boom-supported platform as a crane.
- Don't operate the equipment in windy conditions. For safe wind speeds refer to the operator's manual for the specific make and model you are using.
- Do not place the boom or platform against any structure to steady either the platform or the structure.
- Secure loads and tools on the platform so that machine movement won't dislodge them.
- Make sure that extension cords are long enough for the full platform height and won't get pinched or severed by the scissor mechanism.
- Use three-point contact and proper climbing techniques when mounting or dismounting from the machine (Figure 22-12).

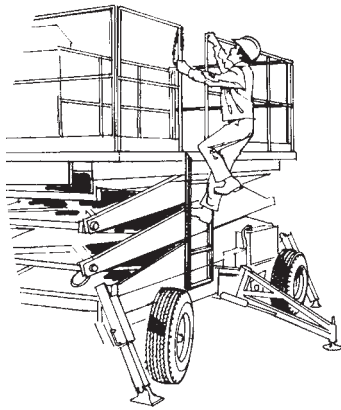


Figure 22-12: Three-Point Contact

Never operate equipment if you have not been trained or if you are not comfortable operating it. Even if you are qualified to operate it, take time to familiarize yourself with the operating characteristics of the equipment you are currently using, especially if it is different from the type of equipment you have previously used. The safety of you and others on site depends on the competent, knowledgeable operation of equipment.

Equipment Inspection

All components that bear directly on the safe operation of the MEWP and can change from day to day must be inspected daily. Inspection is mostly visual—done in a quick but thorough manner.

Users must check the operator's manual for a complete list of pre-operational checks.

Minimum Requirements

Before climbing into the platform, check the following:

- ✓ Tires for proper pressure and wheels for loose or missing lug nuts
- ✓ Steer cylinder, linkage, and tie rods for loose or missing parts, damage, and leaks
- ✓ Hydraulic hoses, lift cylinder(s), and connections for leaks or loose connections (e.g., a small pool of hydraulic fluid)
- ✓ Fuel supply – adequate fuel, filler cap in place, no damage, leaks, or spills
- ✓ Hydraulic oil for leaks and fluid level, battery for fluid level and state of charge
- ✓ Proper connection of all quick-disconnect hoses
- ✓ Structural components for damage, broken parts, cracks in welds, including scissor arms, outrigger arms, and pads
- ✓ Ladder or steps for damage and debris (ladder must be firmly secured to the platform and relatively free of grease, mud and dirt)
- ✓ Beacon and warning lights for missing and defective lenses or caps
- ✓ Ground controls (manual and powered)—including emergency stop switch and platform lower/lift switch—for proper function and damaged and missing control sticks/switches
- ✓ Decals and warning signs to make sure they're clean, legible, and conspicuous.

On the platform, check the following:

- ✓ Platform assembly for loose and missing parts, and missing or loose lock pins and bolts
- ✓ Platform floor for structural damage, holes, or cracked welds and any dirt, grease, or oil that can create a hazard
- ✓ Operator's manual to make sure it's in place
- ✓ Extendable platform deck for ease of extension/retraction and proper function of locking position of platform
- ✓ Guardrails to make sure they're in place
- ✓ Access gate for ease of movement, missing parts, latch, and locking capabilities
- ✓ All fall protection anchorage points
- ✓ All control mechanisms for broken or missing parts
- ✓ All emergency controls for proper function—stopping, descending, master OFF switch
- ✓ All safety devices such as tilt and motion alarms for malfunction
- ✓ Swivels for freedom of rotation
- ✓ Scissors for smooth movement up and down
- ✓ Brakes for stopping capabilities
- ✓ Horn for proper function.

Work Area Inspection**Before operating the MEWP, check the work area for the following:**

- ✓ Drop-offs or holes in the ground
- ✓ Slopes
- ✓ Bumps or floor obstructions
- ✓ Debris
- ✓ Overhead obstructions
- ✓ Overhead wires, powerlines, or other electrical conductors
- ✓ Hazardous atmospheres
- ✓ Adequate operating surface—ground or floor
- ✓ Sufficient ground or floor support to withstand all forces imposed by the platform in every operating configuration
- ✓ Wind and weather conditions.