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Ref. UKT3 06/12-001

Guidance on MEWP selection where the risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or overhead entrapment is identified



1.0 Introduction

The use of mobile elevating work platforms (often referred to as MEWPs) can save time, make work at height more efficient, effective and safer than using traditional methods of access. Current data clearly shows that, when used safely, MEWPs significantly reduce the risk of injuries attributed to work at height. Unfortunately, accidents involving the use of MEWPs have occurred, including tragically some fatalities. Of these incidents, some have involved persons being crushed while driving, accessing their work area, or while working at height near obstructions. These incidents could have been prevented by correct use, thorough planning, preparation, and selection of the appropriate equipment.

2.0 Means of prevention

Currently there is no single solution to prevent overhead entrapment. Reducing the number of serious incidents requires the combined efforts of operators, site management, rental companies and manufacturers working to:

- Improve operator competency (training, influence behaviour)
- Improve management of MEWPs on site including site and ground conditions
- Clarify supplier roles and responsibilities
- Continue MEWP design initiatives and improvements

3.0 Existing Guidance

IPAF has worked closely with the UK Strategic Forum for Construction, Plant Safety Group (SFCPSG) to produce guidance on "Avoiding trapping/crushing injuries to people in the platform", which provides straightforward, comprehensive and easy to adopt information for management (Part 1), and supervisors / MEWP operators (Part 2). Published in July 2010, copies are available free at the Publications/Technical Guidance section of www.ipaf.org. It is recommended that the SFCPSG guidance is read in conjunction with this document.

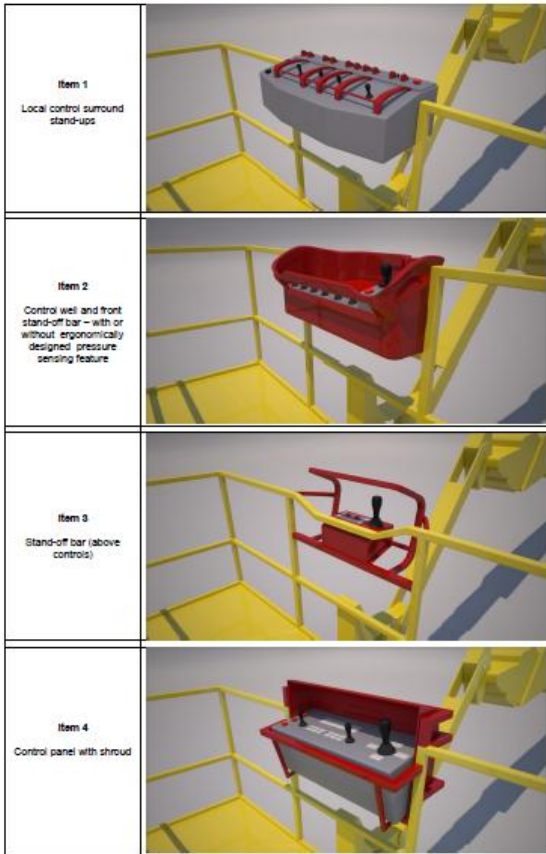
4.0 Available equipment or features

This document is intended to assist managers, planners and others to differentiate between the possible options available, when considering the selection of an appropriate MEWP and additional equipment where the increased risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or potential overhead entrapment has been identified. Such equipment is not intended to replace the operator's responsibility to be aware of his or her surroundings and avoid hazards. Correct selection of MEWPs and possible use of additional devices is the responsibility of those planning the work at height. Device selection should be the result of a comprehensive risk assessment encompassing:-

- Travelling to and from the work area
- Accessing the work area
- Working at height
- Emergency rescue procedures

The pictorial examples in this document illustrate platform devices and additional equipment currently available for a variety of boom type MEWPs (1b and 3b). However, some of the designs and additional equipment may be capable of application to scissor lifts (3a).

Please note: Inclusion or exclusion of devices or equipment in this document does not indicate any preference but simply reflects those designs currently known to IPAF. The designs and devices depicted are randomly positioned and are in no particular order or preference.















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<p style="text-align: right;">Ref. UKT3 06/12-001</p> <p>Guidance on MEWP selection where the risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or overhead entrapment is identified</p> <p style="text-align: right;">IPAF</p> <p>1.0 Introduction</p> <p>The use of mobile elevating work platforms (often referred to as MEWPs) can save time, make work at height more efficient, effective and safer than using traditional methods of access. Current data clearly shows that, when used safely, MEWPs significantly reduce the risk of injuries attributed to work at height. Unfortunately, accidents involving the use of MEWPs have occurred, including tragically some fatalities. Of these incidents, some have involved persons being crushed while driving, accessing their work area, or while working at height near obstructions. These incidents could have been prevented by correct use, thorough planning, preparation, and selection of the appropriate equipment.</p> <p>2.0 Means of prevention</p> <p>Currently there is no single solution to prevent overhead entrapment. Reducing the number of serious incidents requires the combined efforts of operators, site management, rental companies and manufacturers working to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve operator competency (training, influence behaviour) • Improve management of MEWPs on site including site and ground conditions • Clarify supplier roles and responsibilities • Continue MEWP design initiatives and improvements <p>3.0 Existing Guidance</p> <p>IPAF has worked closely with the UK Strategic Forum for Construction, Plant Safety Group (SFCPSG) to produce guidance on "Avoiding trapping/crushing injuries to people in the platform", which provides straightforward, comprehensive and easy to adopt information for management (Part 1), and supervisors / MEWP operators (Part 2). Published in July 2010, copies are available free at the Publications/Technical Guidance section of www.ipaf.org. It is recommended that the SFCPSG guidance is read in conjunction with this document.</p> <p>4.0 Available equipment or features</p> <p>This document is intended to assist managers, planners and others to differentiate between the possible options available, when considering the selection of an appropriate MEWP and additional equipment where the increased risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or potential overhead entrapment has been identified. Such equipment is not intended to replace the operator's responsibility to be aware of his or her surroundings and avoid hazards. Correct selection of MEWPs and possible use of additional devices is the responsibility of those planning the work at height. Device selection should be the result of a comprehensive risk assessment encompassing:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling to and from the work area • Accessing the work area • Working at height • Emergency rescue procedures <p>The pictorial examples in this document illustrate platform devices and additional equipment currently available for a variety of boom type MEWPs (1b and 3b). However, some of the designs and additional equipment may be capable of application to scissor lifts (3a).</p> <p>Please note: Inclusion or exclusion of devices or equipment in this document does not indicate any preference but simply reflects those designs currently known to IPAF. The designs and devices depicted are randomly positioned and are in no particular order or preference.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Guidance on MEWP selection where the risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or overhead entrapment is identified Page 1 of 4</small></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Item 1 Local control surround stand-ups</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Item 2 Control well and front stand-off bar – with or without ergonomically designed pressure sensing feature</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Item 3 Stand-off bar (above controls)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Item 4 Control panel with shroud</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Guidance on MEWP selection where the risk of sustained involuntary operation of controls and/or overhead entrapment is identified Page 2 of 4</small></p>	Item 1 Local control surround stand-ups		Item 2 Control well and front stand-off bar – with or without ergonomically designed pressure sensing feature		Item 3 Stand-off bar (above controls)		Item 4 Control panel with shroud	
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