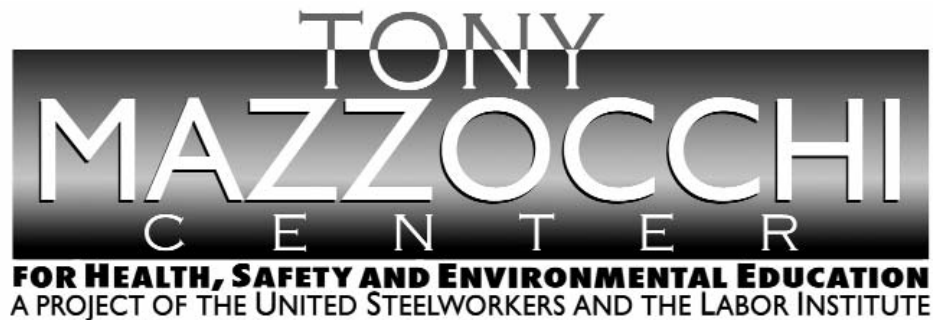


Lighting Unit Dropped by Rough-terrain Forklift

Purpose

To share “lessons learned” gained from incident investigations through a small group discussion method format.

To understand “lessons learned” through a Systems of Safety viewpoint.



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Lessons Learned

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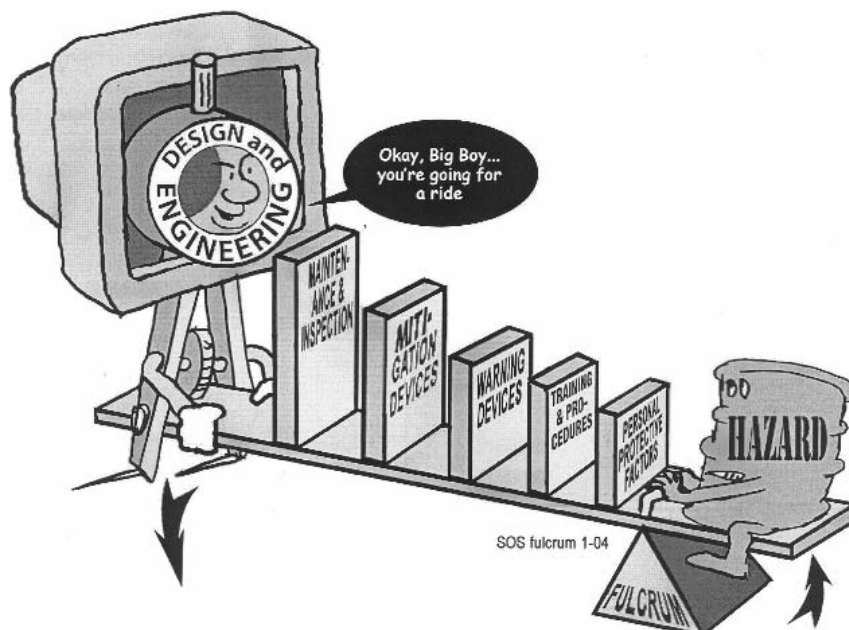
Background Information

Before beginning this Lessons Learned, please review this and the next page which contain information that will introduce the concepts of Lessons Learned and Systems of Safety.

Creating a safe and healthy workplace requires a never ending search for hazards that sometimes are not obvious to us. These hazards exist in every workplace and can be found by using various methods. Lessons Learned are just as the name suggests: learning from incidents to prevent the same or similar incidents from happening again.

Systems Are Not Created Equal: Not equal in protection and not equal in prevention.

Using our Systems Focus to uncover system flaws or root causes is only one part of controlling hazards. We also need to look at the systems involved to decide on the best way to deal with the problem. The most effective way to control a hazard is close to its source. The least effective is usually at the level of the person being exposed. The system of safety in which the flaw is identified is not necessarily the system in which you would attempt to correct the flaw.



Major Safety System	Design & Engineering	Maintenance & Inspection	Mitigation Devices	Warning Devices	Training & Procedures	Personal Protective Factors
Level of Prevention	Highest—the first line of defense	Middle—the second line of defense				Lowest—the last line of defense
Effectiveness	Most Effective	←————→				Least Effective
Goal	To eliminate hazards	To further minimize and control hazards				To protect when higher level systems fail
EXAMPLES OF SAFETY SUB-SYSTEMS**	Technical	Inspection and Testing	Enclosures, Barriers Dikes and Containment	Monitors	Operating Manuals and Procedures	Personal Decision-making and Actions HF
	Design and Engineering of Equipment, Processes and Software	Maintenance	Relief and Check Valves	Process Alarms	Process Safety Information	Personal Protective Equipment and Devices HF
	Management of Change (MOC)**	Quality Control	Shutdown and Isolation Devices	Facility Alarms	Process, Job and Other Types of Hazard Assessment and Analysis	Stop Work Authority
	Chemical Selection and Substitution	Turnarounds and Overhauls	Fire and Chemical Suppression Devices	Community Alarms	Permit Programs	
	Safe Siting	Mechanical Integrity	Machine Guarding	Emergency Notification Systems	Emergency Preparedness and Response Training	
	Work Environment HF				Refresher Training	
	Organizational (must address a root cause)				Information Resources	
	Staffing HF				Communications	
	Skills and Qualifications HF				Investigations and Lessons Learned	
	Management of Personnel Change (MOPC)				Maintenance Procedures	
	Work Organization and Scheduling HF				Pre-Startup Safety Review	
	Work Load					
	Allocation of Resources					
	Buddy System					
	Codes, Standards, and Policies**					

HF - Indicates that this subsystem is often included in a category called Human Factors.

* There may be additional subsystems that are not included in this chart. Also, in the workplace many subsystems are interrelated. It may not always be clear that an issue belongs to one subsystem rather than another.

** The Codes, Standards and Policies and Management of Change subsystems listed here are related to Design and Engineering. These subsystems may also be relevant to other systems; for example, Mitigation Devices. When these subsystems relate to systems other than Design and Engineering, they should be considered as part of those other systems, not Design and Engineering.

Revised October 2006



Title: Lighting Unit Dropped by Rough-terrain Forklift

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Lessons Learned Statement:

Differing types and compatibilities of various pieces of equipment require more than a basic knowledge of the machine and the controls. In this case, the additional functions of extension to twenty five feet, house tilt, carriage extension and crab steering makes this forklift a far more complex piece of equipment than the average warehouse forklift. The operators of this type of equipment require additional “seat time” operating the forklift under varying types of conditions to become fully proficient in its operation.

Systems of Safety are utilized to provide prevention from this type of incident. A strong **Training and Procedures System of Safety** will ensure that equipment operators have both the training and the experience needed to operate complex equipment.

Discussion:

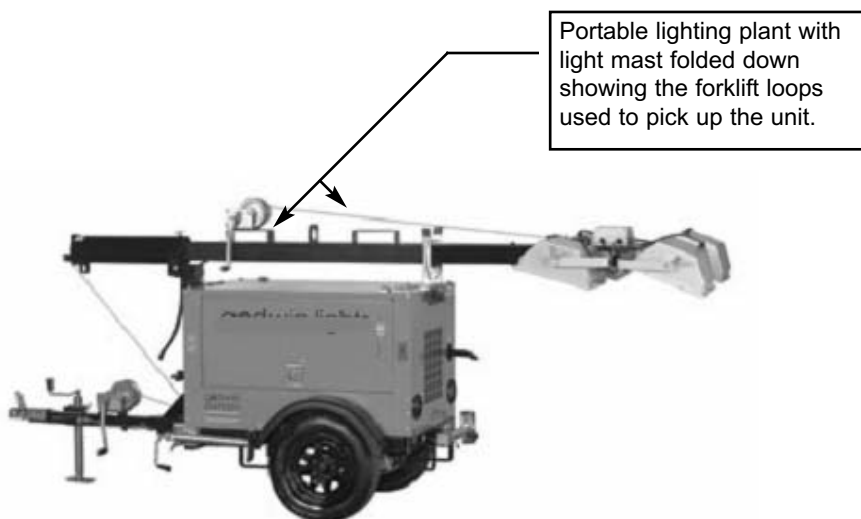
An extended-reach (25 feet), rough-terrain forklift was normally engaged to move 300-gallon totes filled with water. The rough terrain forklift was used to retrieve totes and place totes in areas of the site where heavy rain had made the use of conventional forklifts impossible. Operators qualified on the conventional forklifts were checked out on the operation of the extended-reach forklift and had studied the Operations Manual for the machine. A qualified person instructed and observed each operator's knowledge of the controls, capacities and service checks.

One of the newly-trained operators was asked to lift a mobile lighting plant out of an area where obstructions were in close proximity. As the unit was lifted, an improper control movement caused it to slide off the forks; dropping it from a height of about four feet to the ground; and damaging the lighting plant.

- The load was not clamped or strapped to the forks.
- The forks were not tipped back during lift and movement.
- The driver was startled by a shout as he was starting to move back with the load and allowed the forklift to "jerk" back.

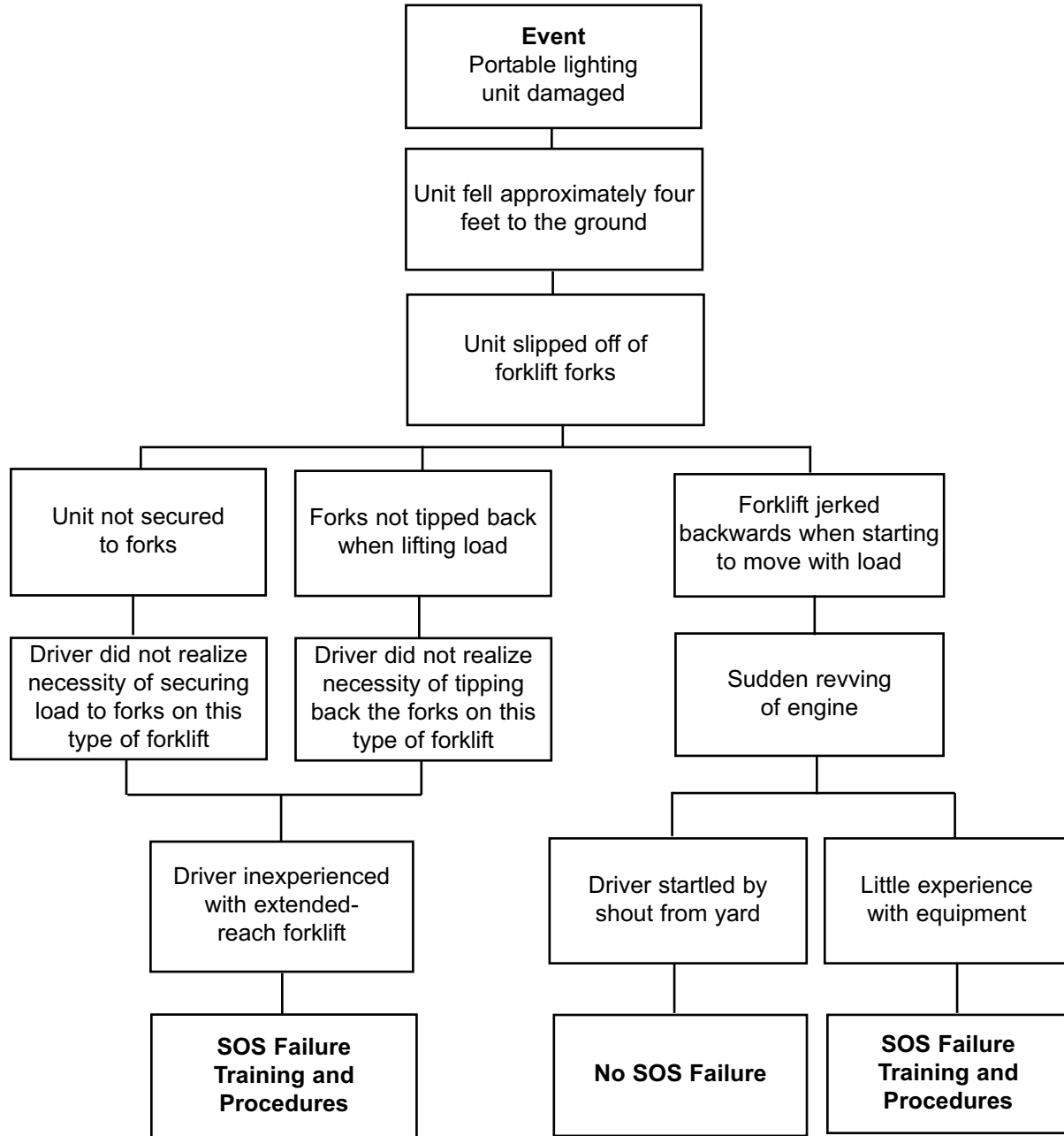


Extended-reach
Rough-terrain Forklift



Analysis

The Logic Tree is a pictorial representation of a logical process that maps an incident from its occurrence, “the event,” to facts of the incident and the incident’s root causes.



Recommended Actions

1. All qualified operators will be required to know the basic safety and Operating Manual recommendations and then demonstrate their proficiency to both a peer, qualified operator and a training supervisor (performing a checklist of required tasks) before they are considered qualified to operate the extended-reach, rough-terrain-type forklift.

Education Exercise

Working in your groups and using the Lessons Learned Statement, Discussion, Analysis and Recommended Actions, answer the two questions below. Your facilitator will give each group an opportunity to share answers with the large group.

1. Give examples of ways to apply the Lessons Learned Statement at your workplace.

2. Of the examples you generated from Question 1, which will you pursue in your workplace? (**Note:** When we say something you may pursue, we mean a joint labor-management activity or a union activity rather than an activity carried out by you as an individual.)

Trainer’s Lessons Learned Success Inventory

Following a Lessons Learned (LL) session, **the trainer who led the LL** should complete this form. This information will: 1) Help you reflect on the successes and challenges of the session; 2) Help USW with new curriculum development; and 3) Help USW as a whole better understand how the LL Program is supporting their workers.

By reviewing LL from different sites or from other areas of their workplaces, workers are able to analyze the information and apply these lessons to their own workplaces in order to make their workplaces healthier and safer.

1. Site name (if there are participants from more than one site, please list all).

2. Date of LL training _____

3. LL number used in today’s Training _____

4. Your name _____

5. **Summary of Education Question 1:** Please summarize participants’ examples of ways to apply this LL Statement to their workplace.

Please continue on reverse side.

- 6. Summary of Education Question 2:** Please summarize actions or recommendations participants discussed pursuing at their workplace(s).

Thank you for completing this form.

EVALUATION

Lessons Learned: Lighting Unit Dropped by Rough-terrain Forklift

Please answer the two questions below:

1. How important is this lessons learned to you and your workplace? (Circle one.) Rate on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the most important.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

2. What suggestions would you make to improve this Lessons Learned?

End of Training Trainer's Instructions

Please complete the information below.

Trainer's Name _____
(Please Print)

Date of training: _____

No. of Participants: Total _____ Hourly _____ Management _____

Location of Training: _____

USW Local # _____

Send:

1. This page;
2. The Education Exercise (page 8);
3. The Trainer's LL Success Inventory form (pages 9 and 10);
4. The evaluation for each participant (page 11); and
5. The Sign-in sheet (page 13) to:

If you are a TOP Site (excluding DOE TOP Sites)	Send to: Steve Cable 2915 Gradient Drive St. Louis, MO 63125
All other sites (including DOE TOP Sites)	Send to: Doug Stephens United Steelworkers 3340 Perimeter Hill Drive Nashville, TN 37211

Thank you for facilitating the sharing of this
Lesson Learned with your coworkers.

Sign-in Sheet



Name of Class _____ Date of Class _____

Instructors: _____

Please Check One*		Print Name	Signature
H	M		

*H = Hourly Worker
 M = Management or Salaried Worker

