Aerial lifts have replaced ladders, scaffolding, and other equipment due to their mobility and flexibility. However, there are hazards associated with aerial lifts that need to be recognized to prevent injury or even death. Falls (people and objects), tip overs, collapses, electrocution, entanglement, and contact with ceilings or overhead objects are some examples of aerial lift hazards.

Pre-Operations Checklist:

- Check all vehicle components (fluid levels, wheels, tires, battery, horn, brakes, steering, etc.) to ensure they are all functioning and there are no observable defects.
- Check all lift components (Operator controls, seatbelts, cable and wiring harnesses, outriggers, stabilizers, guardrail systems, etc.) to ensure they are all functioning and there are no observable defects.
- Inspect the work zone for overhead hazards (branches, power lines) as well as any unstable or hazardous ground conditions (holes, drop-offs, debris). Take the weather conditions into account as well.

Working Near Power Lines:

A minimum clearance of 10 ft. must be maintained from the nearest line. This includes any conductive objects or materials. Conductive objects could be wires, transformers, ducts, pipes, or other equipment.



Always act as though power lines are energized, even if they are down or insulated.

Only qualified power line/communications workers and line-clearance tree trimmers may work closer than 10 ft. to a power line.

Fall Protection

Workers should not belt off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment. Body harnesses or positioning devices must be attached to the boom or basket with a lanyard. This will prevent the worker from being ejected or pulled from the basket.



Aerial Lifts SAFETY Date: ___/__/___ "Aerial Lifts Safety" Sign In Sheet: Signature: Name:

