

SafeSupervisor



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A Life Cut Short

20-year-old Declan Sullivan was a sophomore at Notre Dame, a college whose football traditions are as deeply rooted as the game of college football itself. Declan had a dream job—student manager of the football team.

On a Wednesday afternoon, October 27, 2010, Declan ascended a hydraulic scissor lift 20-feet off the ground to film football practice from the bird’s eye vantage. The wind was whipping. The tower began to sway. Declan was swept with terror. The notes he posted on social media, which have just come to light, are chilling:

“Holy **** holy ***** this is terrifying.”

“Gusts of winds up to 60 mph, well today will be fun at work. I guess I’ve lived long enough.”

Inevitably, the tower came crashing down, hurtling onto a road near the practice field. Attempts were made to dig him out but Declan was gone.

There are two important facts that stand out in the investigation report:

FACT: The scissor lift that Declan was on isn’t supposed to be used in winds over 25 mph/40 km/hour.

FACT: At the time of the accident, the winds in South Bend, Indiana, where the Notre Dame campus is located, exceeded 50 mph/80 km/hour.



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SHOP TALK

8 Common Scissor Lift Safety Pitfalls to Avoid

Common mistakes resulting in scissor lift fatalities include:

- Using scissor lifts in windy conditions—the mistake that cost Declan Sullivan his life
- Using the scissor lift as a hoist
- Exceeding the maximum lift capacity listed in the operator's manual
- Using the frame to climb onto or down from the raised platform
- Standing on the handrail or midrail
- Using a ladder on the platform
- Parking the scissor lift on a slope
- Not using fall protection when working on the scissor lift at unsafe heights

Go to SafeSupervisor.com for more direction on avoiding these traps.

Have you visited the NEW **SafeSupervisor.com** yet?

Online you can access your 2017 safety training plan, 48 additional safety talks, fatality files, and more resources to keep safety top-of-mind in your workplace.

If you don't have your username and password yet, call an Account Team representative at **1.800.667.9300** today.

Reduce Injury Risks Associated With Materials Handling

If you are responsible for supervising crews who handle, lift, carry, or move material, there are risks you need to be aware of to help your employees understand these risks and how to handle materials safely.

Here are five ways you can help reduce their risk of these types of injuries and keep them healthy on and off the job.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

Manual materials handling can cause strains, sprains, and other injuries, including musculoskeletal injuries. These injuries cause employees pain, limit their ability to lift, reduce mobility, and can keep them out of work for weeks or months.

5 STEPS TO TAKE

Your company will rely on you to do 5 things to support the materials handling program.

Step 1: Have a Plan for What's Being Moved and Where It's Being Moved

Staging materials far from where they'll be used and close to the ground increases injury risks. A better approach is to teach workers to:

- Plan lifts and moves to save time and effort.
- Decide or know in advance where the materials are to be placed when they're delivered.
- Keep materials off the ground to reduce stressful bending and lifting. This may require the company installing platforms, conveyor systems, or other equipment to raise the height of materials.

TOOL

Use the Materials Handling Checklist on page 9 to conduct a general review of your company's compliance with regulations.

Step 2: Teach Employees the Correct Way to Move and Carry Materials

Bending and twisting when lifting heavy materials increases the risk of injuries. Train, encourage, and remind employees:

- Don't lift and carry more than 50 lbs. alone.
 - Individual strength and shape of the materials may make the weight less than 50 lbs.
 - Get help from co-workers or use a lift-aid.
- Bend your knees and push up with your legs.
- Hold materials close to your body.

- Use tools and equipment to transport heavy materials when possible.

Raising and lowering heavy materials to different levels increases the risk of MSIs. Again, train, encourage, and remind employees:

- Lift, hold, and carry materials close to your body.
- NEVER carry materials in your hands while climbing a ladder.
- NEVER lift or position heavy materials while standing on a ladder.

DID YOU KNOW?

- About 80% of adults are estimated to experience a back injury in their lifetime... with roughly 10% suffering a re-injury.
- More than one million back injuries are sustained in the workplace every year.
- Back injuries account for one in every five injuries and illnesses in the workplace.
- 80% of these injuries are associated with manual materials handling tasks.
- Six occupations accounted for more than 25% of ergonomic injuries, with Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Trucker Drivers suffering the most.
- Back injuries are the most common reason for nonattendance in the general workforce, after the common cold.
- Up to 1/3 of back injuries could be prevented through a better designed job workspace.
- Low back pain is the single leading cause of disability worldwide.
- Back injuries made up 41% of ergonomic injury cases.
- In the US, back disorders account for over 24% of all occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- US workers who suffered ergonomic injuries required an average of 12 days to recuperate before returning to work.
- Low back pain is 7.7% more common in high-income areas of North America.
- In North America, more than \$60 billion is spent each year trying to treat back pain.
- Workers in the Healthcare industry sustain 4.5 times more overexertion injuries than any other type of worker.

- Use mechanical equipment to raise and lower heavier materials.
- Use fall protection as required when working at heights and raising or lowering materials.

Step 3: Identify Jobs Requiring Overhead Work

Holding unsupported materials above the shoulders fatigues the shoulders and neck and can result in serious injury. Help reduce the chance of injury:

- Install platforms for raising materials to different work heights.
- Provide tools and equipment to support materials in these types of situations.
- Remind workers - NEVER support heavy materials on your head.
- Require workers take short breaks to give muscles and joints time to recover from the strain.

Step 4: Identify Jobs Requiring Frequent Lifting and Positioning of Heavy Materials

Repeatedly lifting and positioning heavy materials increases the physical stress on the same muscles and soft tissues. Help lessen the strain:

- Install self-raising platforms to keep materials around knee height.

- Remind workers - NEVER twist the body when lifting or placing materials.
- Use platforms for raising materials to different work heights.

Step 5: Provide General Safety Training

You need to provide general materials handling training to any members of your crew involved in materials handling.

At a minimum, workers need to walk away with an understanding of:

- The hazards of materials handling.
- How materials handling injuries occur.
- How to safely stack materials to avoid creating hazardous conditions, such as unstable stacks and objects that protrude into aisles or walkways.
- The PPE they must wear.
- What lifting aids/devices are available and how to safely use them.
- Other steps they must take to protect themselves.

SHOP TALK

How Do You Stack Up

Proper stacking in the workplace ensures materials are accessible when needed. Proper stacking keeps stacked materials in good condition. And, most importantly, proper stacking prevents injuries and in some cases, something much worse.

Here are 12 tips to share with workers for stacking such seemingly un-stackable items:

1. To prevent stacked materials from falling, collapsing, rolling or sliding, you must plan the stack. Consider the object's weight, size and shape, and accessibility.
2. Keep articles of the same size and weight together.
3. Keep heavy and/or unstable items nearer to the floor.
4. To increase stability, secure bags and bundles by stacking them in an interlocking pattern or in alternating directions.
5. Ensure bags are properly closed, to prevent items from spilling or shifting.
6. Place barrels, balls, rolled material and metal bars in racks to prevent them from rolling. If you don't use racks, stack round items on solid, level surfaces.
7. Block and chock bottom tiers of drums, barrels and kegs to prevent rolling or shifting in either direction.
8. Band together large cylindrical objects that are stacked vertically.
9. If you're using racks to stack long items, don't let parts protrude past the end.
10. Place planks, sheets of plywood or pallets between tiers to provide a firm and flat surface.
11. If materials can't be stacked due to size, shape or fragility, store them on shelves or in bins.
12. Stack only to safe heights.

Improperly stacked materials can result in serious injuries, so take a moment to plan the stack. Remember, you won't always be around to ensure the stacked load is stable. It must be able to stand on its own.

Loading Dock Safety for Truck Drivers, Equipment Operators, and Dockworkers

What's at Stake?

Loading docks are busy places where machine operators and truck drivers must deal with many hazards and distractions. These include workers on foot, poor lighting and visibility, slippery, cramped, and congested areas crowded with debris, riddled with blind spots and crisscrossed with ramps, stairways and uneven surfaces.

What's the Danger?

Loading dock risks include:

- Crushed by unstable loads that shift and fall, pinned by a load, struck-by a falling gate, dock or trailer door.
- Slip, trip, and fall hazards and material handling work - causing injuries ranging from minor to disabling.
- Driving a forklift over the edge of the dock. Two main causes:
 - Trailer creep - slight movement of a truck trailer away from the dock.
 - Premature departure - the driver leaves the dock too soon, possibly because of wrong or misunderstood directions.
- Crashing through the floor of a truck because of rotting floorboards or loads exceeding weight capacity.
- Hitting workers on foot with a vehicle, equipment, or falling load.

How to Protect Yourself

4 Safety Tips for Truck Drivers

1. Follow yard speed limits, traffic signals, and dock signals telling you when to back in or go forward - whether they originate from

dockworkers or from automatic lights.

2. Follow and use vehicle restraint procedures in force at the dock to prevent trailer creep.
3. Stick to pedestrian lanes when you leave your truck and stay in the driver waiting area.
4. Be alert and stay out of the way of moving equipment.

4 Tips for Equipment Operators

1. Don't use equipment unless you are trained and authorized
 - Material handling equipment includes, forklifts, conveyors, powered lifting devices, electric pallet trucks and hand carts.
 - Each device has unique hazards and requires special techniques to operate safely.
2. Forklift operators must wear a seatbelt
 - Too many forklift drivers have been crushed to death when the forklift started to fall and they tried to jump free.
3. Inspect equipment, loads, and trailers
 - Inspect equipment before use.
 - Visually inspect trailers for rotting floorboards before entering them.
 - Check loads are stable, secure and otherwise safe before moving them.
4. Don't take for granted that pedestrians see or hear you and will stop for you.

4 Safety Tips for Dockworkers

1. Put on your PPE.

2. Know proper trailer restraint.
3. Use materials handling equipment to prevent back injuries only if you are trained to do so.
4. Prevent slips, trips, and falls by maintaining good lighting and keeping surfaces free of grease, mud, snow or ice; always use the steps and handrail to exit the dock - never jump to the ground from a dock or trailer.

Final Word

Loading dock safety involves everyone. Truck drivers, equipment operators, and dock workers each have an important part to play in preventing accidents!

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. You should stick to established pedestrian routes, stairs and ladders when working around a loading dock.
 True False
2. Vehicle restraints are one method used to prevent "trailer creep."
 True False
3. Equipment with improperly chocked wheels can roll forward or backward causing injury or death.
 True False
4. Conveyors used to move materials on a loading dock can be a source of injuries involving:
 - a. Pinch points
 - b. Entanglement in moving parts
 - c. Both a and b are correct

QUIZ ANSWERS: 1.True 2.True 3.True 4.c

How to Stack and Store Materials Safely

What's at Stake?

There's hardly a workplace that doesn't handle or store materials. Whether your company has a large warehouse or a small storage room, whether you have loading docks and forklifts or just garages and pallet jacks, there's material that needs to be moved around. And you need to make sure you approach this common task with safety in mind.

What's the Danger?

Manually handling objects—that is, carrying, unpacking, stacking or storing materials by hand—has its risks. Lifting objects can cause injuries from strains and sprains. Improper storing and handling of material and equipment can result in materials striking or crushing workers.

Here's an example:

A 26-year-old Yale student who was working on his master's degree in technical design and production, had his dreams and his life cut short while unloading materials from a truck in advance of a theater production.

The 32 sheets of particleboard should have been placed on the floor of the truck. But instead they were loaded upright and strapped to one side. When the straps were loosened, the load toppled and the student was fatally crushed. He'd been wearing a hardhat, but it was knocked off when he was struck by the wood, which weighed at least 1,000 pounds (454 kilograms).

How to Protect Yourself

Personal Protective Equipment

Protecting yourself starts with the basics. Wear the right PPE. Find out what you're moving, what the hazards are and what PPE is required. This may range from head, foot and hand protection to special PPE if hazardous

chemicals are involved.

Use Correct Lifting and Carrying Methods

Follow these four steps:

1. Study the shape and size of the load.
 - Get help if it's too much to handle yourself.
 - For large or awkward loads, use a team lift or mechanical device
2. Plan your route and rest stops ahead of time.
 - Before you pick it up, know where you'll put it down and if there are workers, materials, or surface hazards along your path.
 - Make sure you can see over the top of the item.
 - To change direction, turn your feet. Do not twist your body.
3. Stand with your feet about shoulder width apart to lift the object. Bend your knees, keep your back straight, grasp the item and raise it slowly.
4. Set the load down by keeping your back straight and the load close to your body. Bend your knees and move slowly and smoothly.

Stack Materials Safely

There are three simple steps for stacking materials safely:

1. Start with a level, solid base for a stack.
2. Observe the maximum load limits for floors, shelving, elevators and other surfaces.
3. Materials should be stacked with weight, size and shape taken into consideration so they do not fall over. For example,
 - Heavy materials should never be stacked too high.

- While bags or boxes may be stacked in layers, cylindrical objects must be racked on solid supports to prevent them from shifting and rolling.

Store Materials Correctly

1. Pay attention to what materials and other substances are stored together. Some examples:
 - A fire might occur if flammable materials and fuels or solvents are placed close to each other.
 - Incompatible chemicals might explode.
 - Do not store liquid chemicals above dry ones.
 - Know how to properly store chemicals and other potentially hazardous materials. Read the safety data sheet (SDS).
2. Make sure there is adequate space in storage areas for an emergency escape route, emergency equipment and personnel.

Final Word

To stack and store materials safely you must use your body, engage your mind, and use equipment the right way.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. It's important to check out the route you'll be taking before committing yourself to a lift, because other workers or objects could be in the way.
 True False
2. You should place the heaviest items on the highest shelves.
 True False

Meeting materials to go:

Safety meeting materials such as presentation tips, PowerPoint presentations, quiz answers and more are downloadable at www.SafeSupervisor.com

Aerial Lifts – Safety Up in the Air

What's at Stake?

Aerial lifts are used when ordinary ladders or access stairs can't safely get you close enough to your work. Lifts are powered, mobile equipment, and combine many hazards of vehicles with the dangers of ladders. They are used on construction sites, in warehouses, for landscaping, and in many other types of work. When used incorrectly, these lifts take a toll in deaths and injuries.

What's the Danger?

The hazards of aerial lifts include, falls and falling objects, tip-overs, being ejected from the lift, collapse of the lift, electric shock, and overhead hazards, such as ceilings and beams.

How to Protect Yourself

6 Tips for Aerial Lift Safety

1. The Basics
 - Only use a lift if you are trained and authorized to do so and only when conditions are safe – i.e. not in high winds, not when lightning is present.
 - Do a pre-start inspection of the lift and its components and test lift controls before each shift.
2. Protect Against Falls
 - Close access gates or openings and always stand on the floor of the bucket or platform.
 - Don't climb on or lean over guardrails or handrails and never use buckets, bricks, ladders, or anything else to gain extra height.
 - Wear the correct fall arrest system with an approved lanyard. Attach the lanyard to the correct anchor point on the boom or bucket and never attach the lanyard to another point such as a nearby pole or
3. Heed the Warnings
 - Don't exceed the manufacturer's safe load limit for the bucket or outriggers.
 - Take the combined weight of the worker(s), tools and materials into account when calculating the load.
 - Remember to set the brakes and position outrigger pads on a firm surface.
4. Lower the Boom
 - Don't drive the lift with the boom/platform raised (unless manufacturer instructions allow).
 - Traveling with the boom elevated can make it unstable and workers can be thrown from the lift if traveling over rough or uneven surfaces.
5. Watch Out
 - Treat all overhead power lines and communication cables as energized, and stay at least 10 feet (3 meters) away. Contact the utility company to de-energize the power lines prior to work.
 - Look out for overhead hazards you could hit your head on or could pin you between the object and the lift.
 - Check your path before traveling in a lift. Obstructions, uneven surfaces, and other hazards, could make travel dangerous.
6. Other Tips
 - Except in emergencies, do not operate lower level controls

unless permission is obtained from the worker(s) in the lift.

- Follow all recommended procedures for blocking vehicle and pedestrian traffic.
- Wear all required personal protective equipment.

Final Word

Safety must come first when planning any job involving an aerial lift. By following these simple safety steps, you can avoid injury or death when you work with aerial lifts.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. How often should you inspect an aerial lift and its components
 - a. Before each shift
 - b. At the end of each month
 - c. At the start of each week
2. You should drive an aerial lift with the boom raised for better visibility.

True False
3. You must take people, materials, and tools into account when calculating the total load weight.

True False
4. Aerial lifts should never be used closer than __ feet/__ meters from a power line:
 - a. 6 feet/2 metres
 - b. 10 feet/3 meters
 - c. 15 feet/5 metres

Meeting materials to go:

Safety meeting materials such as presentation tips, PowerPoint presentations, quiz answers and more are downloadable at www.SafeSupervisor.com

QUIZ ANSWERS: 1. A 2. False 3. True 4. B

Materials Handling Checklist

You need to perform evaluations of your materials handling procedures, equipment and operations annually or sooner after major changes occur in the workplace. This tool will help you keep up-to-date. Use this Checklist to conduct a general review of materials handling compliance, and ensure you're free from incidents and citations. Any "no" answers should be investigated and corrected.

GENERAL	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Has all material handling equipment been inspected and the inspection documented?				
Is there sufficient room for pedestrians to walk around the equipment? Typically, 24-36 in/60-91 cm or more, depending on building codes and regulations.				
Are pedestrian walkways permanently marked and kept clear of materials and equipment?				
In areas of limited height, are clearance level signs posted?				
STORAGE	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Is the housekeeping in the area generally neat?				
Are floors, aisles and work areas free of slip/trip hazards or other obstructions?				
Are piles limited in height to maintain their stability and secured against sliding?				
Have all hazardous or toxic materials been handled, stored and transported in safe manner?				
Are all flammable materials stored in approved flammables warehouse or flammable cabinets?				
Have all compressed gas cylinders been transported and stored in upright position; properly secured; racked or chained?				
Are all tools, equipment and materials properly stored when not in use?				
Are waste containers provided and are they being used?				
GUARDING	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are materials stored above ground level secured on the pallet by wrapping or strapping?				
Are all flammable materials stored in approved flammables warehouse or flammable cabinets?				
Are there de-railers or bumper blocks on railroad spur tracks to prevent moving stock from hitting fixed cars or other structures?				

FATALITY REPORT

Aerial Lift Fatality Carries Important Lessons

Workers operating aerial lift trucks need to pay attention to unusual noises, uncharacteristic vibrations, or abnormal operation when controls are activated. That's one of the recommendations from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) following an investigation into an aerial lift fatality.

The 45-year-old part owner of an electrical contracting company died in a fall after the articulating boom of the aerial lift truck he was operating collapsed.

The victim was working at a height of about 35 feet (around 10 meters) and changing light bulbs on a state highway when the incident occurred.

A chain connecting the upper and lower boom sections broke, causing the upper section to fall, striking the truck bed and ejecting the man from the bucket. He died from severe head trauma.

Sadly, the victim's son witnessed the incident and tried without success to resuscitate him.

A crew member told safety inspectors that the victim had talked earlier in the day about the boom making "a

funny noise."

No records documenting an ongoing maintenance program for the articulating boom could be found.

But, the manufacturer recommended that roller chains be lubricated every 30 days, and that failure to do so could result in chain failure.

Along with recommending workers do not operate aerial lifts that are making unusual noises, vibrating or otherwise not operating properly, NIOSH recommended the following:

- Manufacturers' recommendations for maintenance and lubrication of aerial lift operating mechanisms must be followed.
- Qualified repair personnel must conduct regular maintenance and inspections of aerial lifts.
- Accurate boom maintenance and repair records must be kept.
- Fall protection must be used when in an aerial lift.

BY THE NUMBERS

Key Statistics for Warehouses

There are over 10,000 warehouses in the United States and Canada, employing over 200,000 workers, and countless ways to be injured or killed.

- The FIVE most accident-prone areas and activities in a warehouse are:
 1. Loading docks
 2. Forklift operations
 3. Conveyors
 4. Materials handling
 5. Manual lifting and handling
- Top THREE warehouse injuries?
 1. Slips and falls
 2. Injuries from lifting, pushing, pulling, and reaching
 3. Material handling / forklift accidents
- As many as 20,000 workers are injured in forklift accidents alone each year and 25% of those accidents happen when a forklift overturns.
- When it comes to pallet jack failure, the seven top causes are: damage from the forklift, racks overloaded, racks with altered configurations, a change in operation (such as rearrangement), not using the equipment correctly, buying a smaller rack capacity to save money, and faulty equipment.
- \$38,000 direct cost and \$150,000 indirect costs - according to the National Safety Council - that's how much a worker injury can cost a company.

ON THE RISE

OSHA statistics indicate that there are roughly **85 forklift fatalities and 34,900 serious injuries each year**, with 42 percent of the forklift fatalities from the operator's being crushed by a tipping vehicle. The safest place for the driver to be is strapped into the seat with a seat belt.

How Does Your Memory Capacity Affect Safety Training?

Have you ever given much thought to how much of the information workers understand and retain after a training session? How many times have you conducted training, or assigned online training, and automatically concluded that your employees understood exactly what you said or understood the information covered in an online course?

I would venture to say most of us focus on the compliance piece of training and don't give a lot of thought to the comprehension and retention of the training. But here are two reasons why you should.

Information Overload

The technical term is Cognitive Load, but we can think about it as information overload.

As we take in information from our surroundings, media, co-workers, and during training, our brains go through several steps before this information is committed to memory. Because of this, there are multiple opportunities for memory formation to fail.

More precisely, we gather new information into our "working memory" which then filters it and decides what to commit to our "long-term memory." Our "working memory" isn't interested in wasting its resources and it's very picky!

This makes it crucial to give learners information in chunks they can easily process. Remember, every time your training includes unnecessary information (no matter how small),

you're taking up more space in your employees' "working memory." And that unnecessary information could be what ends up getting through, instead of the important technical steps you've explained.

The Forgetting Curve

Let's assume the training info makes it past the learner's working memory, the question then becomes, will they be able to retain what they learn long enough to use it to safely do their job? Not according to the forgetting curve.

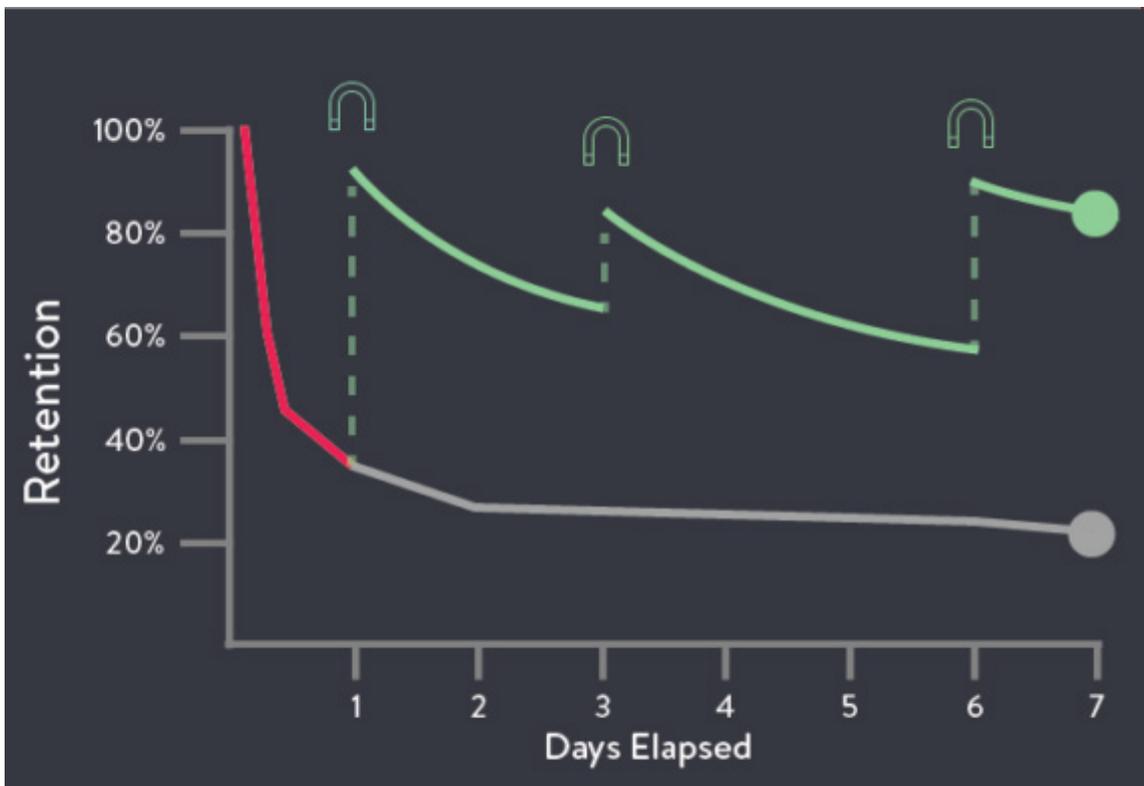
The forgetting curve describes how the brain's ability to hold on to information decreases over time. Hermann Ebbinghaus and his research in memory and forgetting, is credited with the creation of the curve in 1885.

He discovered that from the point when you learn a piece of information (100% retention), retention begins to drop exponentially. What that means is, without follow-up, about 70% of what we learn is forgotten within 24 hours of learning it. On top of that, some studies show that total retention a month later is only around 10-20 %.

Employees are likely forgetting up to 70% or more of what they learn in a training session!

Retention Factors

There are various factors that can affect the rate of forgetting and the level of retention, some good, some not



If the goal is behavioral change, then what happens after training is more important than what happens during training. Will workers retain information long enough to actually use it?

With SafetyNow, workers will retain learning by recalling the information with a bite-sized refresher lesson and strategically timed follow-up quizzes. Over time, safety sticks.

Find out how to beat the "forgetting curve" with SafetyNow and get a FREE 7 day eLearning pilot. Visit www.SafetyNow.com.

so good. Here are four of them to keep in mind when it comes to training employees.

1. **Meaningfulness** - the more meaningful the content, the easier it is to remember. If the content doesn't make sense or isn't relevant enough, it's going to be harder for workers to learn the material.
2. **Practice** - active practice or rehearsal enhances retention - that's why actors study their lines, and why you practice before giving a presentation. But there is one type of practice that yields better learning results. It's known as the spacing effect or spaced repetition, and refers to regularly spaced practice exercises. Studies have shown the effect of spaced repetition is significant and is especially beneficial when learning unfamiliar material and during fast presentation rates.
3. **Interference** - an interference during learning is always

negative. It happens when a learner tries to remember old material while learning new material. Old material can slow the learner's speed of learning and memory performance. It can also cause the learner to have problems with distinguishing similar concepts and can cause students to forget items they remembered clearly for years.

4. **Transfer** - knowledge transfer takes place when prior learning or old material makes new learning easier. When old and new tasks or material have more in common, a transfer effect is likely to happen.

Anything you can do to lessen the negative effects of interference and bump up the positive factors of meaningfulness, transfer and practice, the more successful your training will be. In our next shop talk we will look at ways to do that!

SPOT THE SAFETY VIOLATION WHEN INGENUITY GOES TOO FAR...AND TOO HIGH

One of the safety violations in this image is almost screaming at you, it's so obvious. Never, and I mean never, use a forklift to lift a person, especially if that person is sitting inside another forklift, and that forklift is lifting yet another piece of heavy equipment! It's a trifecta of a disaster waiting to happen.

Some forklifts are designed to lift personnel but this is clearly not one of them. Other hazards in this image include:

1. Overhead power lines, which we don't know for sure, but it's a safe bet to say they haven't been de-energized.
2. No traffic control - unless you count all the bystanders and gawkers.
3. It doesn't appear there are wheel chocks, or anything else, holding the bottom forklift in place to keep it from rolling away.
4. The weight of the second forklift, the man in the forklift, and the equipment being lifted is likely well over the rated capacity of the lift.

Operating a forklift comes with its own set of safety challenges, there's no need to add more!



Did you know that 70% of safety training is forgotten in 7 days? Find out how to beat the "forgetting curve" with SafetyNow and get a FREE 7 day eLearning pilot. Visit www.SafetyNow.com.

