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adequately trained in the safe use of the equipment they operate.

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Finally Qualified

26 years after he first operated an aerial lift, Publisher, Leigh Sparrow has finally received proper training in their safe use and qualified for a PAL card, here he reports on the process.



It was late 1979 when I first operated an aerial work platform, an MZ66 built by Selma Manlift of California. I became an immediate convert to powered access, bowled over by the ability to step into a platform with all the equipment you need and at the push of a lever, go directly to the perfect height for the job. Not to mention the ability to relocate without returning to the ground.

Since then I have operated hundreds of lifts and dozens of different makes and types. Yet in all my years in the industry, including a spell as IPAF president, I have never received any formal training. IPAF was not around in those days, so a few minutes instruction from Manlift's Greg Hoskins and a read though a copy of the Manlift safety booklet (later) was as good as it got back then.

Taking time out to gain a PAL card never occurred to me, not even during my stint at IPAF and no one ever suggested it, so why now? If I am honest it is all down to Jane Lawrence at Facelift, who hearing that I had never been trained persistently badgered me, until I gave in and let her book me onto a course at Facelift's Hickstead facility.

This is like a scissor lift" practical instruction on a TM12



I arrived bright and

early on the day of the course, having scrabbled around for a hard hat and safety boots. I was on the course with five other trainees, all with a good level of experience, Facelift try to ensure each course has attendees with similar levels of experience so that "old hands" are not held back by absolute beginners and to ensure that beginners do not feel rushed by experienced operators.

We had two experienced trainers, Eddie Reast and Steve Hide, both of whom were professional operators before getting into training. The fact that we were covering both booms and scissors with one of our group doing vehicle mounts required two trainers. Rather than one.

We were told that the first half of the day would be taken up with theoretical safety training, including two written tests, one at the beginning and one at the end of the morning session. We were all jolted into reality when told that if we did not achieve 80 percent on the second written test, we would fail and not receive a PAL card. The first thought into my head was "how did I let myself get talked into this"!

I needn't have worried, it turned out that I knew more than I realised, but more importantly, the instruction was first class with the key points pushed home repeatedly and from several angles. By the end of the morning all of us had passed the written exam, and we were ready for the afternoon's practical training and tests.

Cta operator training

lifts. The Skyjack performed perfectly,

IPAF

twice around the tight course

We all managed to keep the

number of errors to a

minimum and passed

the practical stages.

Then it was back to

wrap up and receive

including instruction

on how to keep an official record.

our pocket manual

and log book,

the classroom to

without incident or emergency.

Concentrating on the written test, Facelifts classrooms are set up for six to eight trainees.

We were given detailed hands-on instruction in daily inspections, and checks, as well as what to do in the event of a machine failure and how to use emergency descents safely.

Finally we had to operate the equipment and go through a practical exam. We had a Haulotte HA16PX for the boom lift test and used Facelifts awkward U shaped training block façade as the course. Facelifts yard is highly congested, with constant traffic

Practical instruction on boom lifts, everyone had all the PPE kit.



and activity, the test area is right in the thick of it, and you really need to watch out, just like a real site or large plant.

Then it was on to scissors, we had an Upright TM12 and a Skyjack SJIII 3019 for our instruction and practical test. I hoped to get the TM12, knowing how compact it is. I thought "I'll fly through the obstacle course with that". It was not to be, we all had to use the larger scissor of operating hours, in order to maintain the IPAF qualification. It felt a bit like a pilots licence!

In spite of years of practical experience and an in depth knowledge of aerial lift regulations, I found the course to be very beneficial and learnt a great deal. The Facelift team was a credit to IPAF and to crown it all I now have a PAL card, so if Publishing fails me I have a practical qualification!



All training centres above offer IPAF approved and audited courses for Operators of Mobile aerial work platforms, European directives require that all staff are fully and adequately trained in the safe use of the equipment they operate.