

Scissor lifts are an excellent alternative to ladders and manually propelled scaffolds. They provide a safe and stable work platform when used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

- **Only trained and authorized operators can use scissor lifts!** Employees must receive training in the safe operation of the lifts so they will understand and avoid unsafe conditions that could lead to injuries.
- Common hazards found with scissor lifts include:
  - Electrocution from accidental contact with energized wires
  - Tip-over hazards from driving on steep or unstable surfaces
  - Collisions or struck-against hazards
  - Fall hazards from improper use of the lifts
- **Always look for over head power lines and electricity lines** feeding adjacent buildings and structures. Danger signs should be posted warning scissor lift operators of potential hazards.
- **Avoid tip-over hazards!**
  - **Never alter or disable warning devices** or limit switches – they are there to help avoid tip-over hazards.
  - **Survey the area** where the lift will be used before moving or driving the lift to identify and avoid potential hazards such as curbs, pot-holes, excavations, or floor-holes.
  - Never use a scissor lift on uneven surfaces.
- Never sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices on an scissor lift.
- Ensure guard rails, safety chains, and gates are closed and locked for proper fall protection when operating a lift.
- Many scissor lifts are equipped with controls that can be used from the ground so you can maneuver the lift through tight areas safely.

**OSHA Standard 1926.452(w)(5)** *Scaffolds shall be stabilized to prevent tipping during movement.* **OSHA Standard 1926.452(w)(6)** *Employees shall not be allowed to ride on scaffolds unless... the surface on which the scaffold is being moved is within 3 degrees of level, and free of pits, holes, and obstructions.*