



Aba Daba Rents

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LADDER SAFETY RULES

WARNING! Customer must tie down unit for safe transport! | |

APPLICATION: The ladders usually stocked in a Rental Center are step ladders and extension ladders. They are made of one of three materials: Wood, Aluminum, or Fiberglass.

- **WOOD** ladders - when made of proper wood, maintained, and stored properly - they provide a light, safe and electrically non-conductive ladder.
- **ALUMINUM** ladders in the Heavy Duty Type I Class normally carried in rental centers, have the advantage of good design, uniform strength, damage which is visible and lightweight. Their disadvantage is that they are electrically conductive.
- **FIBERGLASS** ladders have all the advantages of aluminum ladders plus they are electrically the safest of all. They are highly recommended when the job is involved with electricity.
- **STEP** ladders vary from 6' to 16' in height.
- **EXTENSION** ladders from 20' to 40' maximum length.

SAFETY RULES:

1. Ladders must sit securely on level ground.
2. Never stand on either of the top two rungs or step.
3. Never move ladder when it is extended.
4. Never extend the ladder beyond its designed height.
5. Caution must be used when you are using a metal ladder around electrical equipment.
6. Required overlap in extension ladders: up to 36' must have a 3' overlap when used. Over 36' to 48' must have a 4' overlap.
7. Ladders of the Type I Aluminum have a maximum total weight capacity of 250 lbs.
8. The law requires on extension ladders that the angle from the horizontal be 75 1/2 degrees when ladder is leaning up against a building etc.
9. A simple rule is the base of the ladder should be 1/4 of the length of the ladder away from the wall.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

When extending ladder, be sure it is locked in position before using. Ladder is adjustable at one foot intervals.

Beware of Overhead Power Lines

Stay at least 10 feet away from overhead power lines.

Survey your job site every day to find overhead power lines, poles, and guy wires.

- **Point out power** lines at your work briefings.
- Assume all **overhead** lines are **energized** and potentially dangerous, including the service drops that run from utility poles to buildings.

Clearly mark boundaries to keep workers, vehicles, and equipment at least 10 feet away from overhead lines. Higher voltage requires greater clearance.

If Your Equipment Contacts a Power Line

Stay on the equipment and warn **others away**.

- **Move** the equipment away from the line, if you can do so safely.
- **Stay** on the equipment until utility workers say it's safe to get off.
- **Warn others** away. Anyone on the ground who touches the equipment may be injured or killed.
- **Have someone call 911 and SMUD immediately at 1-888-742-7683.**

If fire forces you off, jump clear, keeping both feet together and without touching the equipment and the ground at the same time. Shuffle away with small steps, keeping your feet together and on the ground. Or, hop away on two feet, keeping your feet together.

Don't Risk It! Use a Spotter

A spotter helps you stay clear of overhead lines.

No one working alone can safely judge the distance from the equipment to overhead power lines.

Work with a spotter whose only responsibility is to keep you and your equipment a safe distance from overhead lines and other hazards.