

Subject: OSHA contemplates revising the forklift standard. ANSI revises aerial work platform regulations

Forklift Training Systems April 2019 Updates

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Forklift Training Systems - Safety Updates

OSHA considers revision of 1998 forklift standard, seeks input from industry experts

OSHA is seeking comment and information about possible deregulatory action involving general industry, construction, and maritime standards for forklifts and other powered industrial trucks.

The US safety body is seeking to address differences between its regulations and updates to the two industry consensus standards which were the basis of its original standard. The agency also wants to know whether it can maintain or improve worker safety while addressing elements of the regulations that may be inefficient, outdated, unnecessary, or overly burdensome.

The original general industry standard dates back to June 1971 and OSHA last revised its standards on 1 December 1998. The agency based its initial regulations on the 1969 editions of two industry consensus standards: American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks, B56.1, and the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) standard for Type Designation, Areas of Use, Maintenance and Operation of Powered Industrial Trucks, NFPA 505. Both industry standards have been revised several times, most recently in 2018.

The 1998 OSHA revision added operator training and evaluation requirements.

Source: Forklift Action News

[Click to view regulations document](#)

OSHA hammers company for modifying forklift safety devices, failure to use seatbelts, improper inspections and failure to ensure training.

Cal/OSHA has issued citations to a marine cargo handler company for willful and serious safety violations following the investigation of a fatal forklift accident at the Port of San Diego.

A longshoreman was driving a forklift into a transit shed when he collided with a concrete support column and suffered fatal injuries after being thrown from the forklift. Cal/OSHA's investigation found that the employee was not wearing a seatbelt and that the forklift had multiple safety devices disabled, including a seatbelt warning buzzer and mast interlock system designed to disconnect power from the hydraulic lift when the operator is unseated.

"Forklift safety and training of operators must be taken seriously," said Cal/OSHA Chief Juliann Sum. "Employers must ensure that seat belts are used and that safety devices such as warning systems to ensure seat belt use are not altered."

Cal/OSHA issued six citations totaling \$205,235 in proposed penalties.

The citations issued included four serious violations for the employer's failure to ensure that forklift operators use seatbelts, properly maintain and inspect forklifts, ensure operators were effectively trained and for improperly altering forklift safety features.

The company was also issued a citation for a willful-serious violation as the employer failed to ensure workers perform a forklift safety check at the beginning of each shift and report unsafe conditions, a violation the company was cited for in 2016 following an accident inspection at the Port of Long Beach.

The incident in 2016 occurred when two workers improperly attempted to lift a 15-ton forklift from the hatch of a ship with a crane. One worker was hospitalized overnight for injuries to his ribs and lungs when he was pinned by the mast of the running forklift.

A citation is classified as willful when evidence indicates that the employer committed an intentional and knowing violation, or was aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate it. A citation is

classified as serious when there is a realistic possibility that death or serious harm could result from the actual hazard created by the violation.

SOURCE California Department of Industrial Relations, Cal/OSHA

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Scissor and boom lift rules get updated - ANSI A92 & CSA B354 Standard Changes

Contact us at info@forklifftrainingsystem.com to get your Mobile Elevating Work Platform operator and trainer training programs updated

ANSI A92 & CSA B354 Standard Changes.

Click To View Machine Design Standard **ANSI A92.20 & CSA B354.6**

This standard focuses on the design, calculations, safety requirements and testing methods for mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs). It serves as a guide for manufacturers and engineers so they can build compliant machines.

What's changed?

Load Sensing: Machines are required to actively monitor loads and interrupt normal operations if they become overloaded.

Wind Force Requirements: To be rated for outdoor use, machines may require reduced platform capacities and/or increased weight for more stability. Machines must be clearly marked if they are rated for indoor use only.

Tires: Most rough terrain equipment will only be available with solid and/or foam-filled tires based on new stability testing guidelines.

Tilt Sensing Requirements: Machines are required to have a tilt sensor alarm and may have a mechanism that disables certain boom functions if the incline surpasses the slope limit.

Folding Rails: The railing height requirement has been raised for small indoor scissor lifts. Taller folding rails will replace fixed, non-folding rails on select models so they can fit through standard doorways.

Machine Markings & Documentation: Machines must be clearly marked with the date of the last annual inspection and should have an updated manual on board that includes all new definitions and required information.

Who does it impact?

Manufacturers are impacted the most by these machine design changes. They have one year from the standards' release date to bring their machines into compliance. Rental companies and dealers also need to be aware for [training](#) and servicing purposes.

For end users, changes like load sensing will require advanced planning because jobs that were previously done with overloaded machines will be impossible to complete with compliant equipment. They will need to carefully consider the application when choosing a MEWP for the job.

[Click To View Safe Use Standard](#) **ANSI A92.22 & CSA B354.7**

This standard governs the safe use of MEWPs by specifying proper application, inspection, training, maintenance, repair and safe operation. One of the main requirements is developing a safe use program to guide MEWP use as it relates to job site safety.

What's changed?

Step 1:

To develop an effective safe use program that complies with new requirements, it's important to perform a site risk assessment before starting a job. This

It's important to perform a site risk assessment before starting a job. This assessment should:

- ∑ Define the task, location and timing of the work
- ∑ Inform MEWP selection
- ∑ Evaluate MEWP-related, job-specific and additional risks
- ∑ Identify controls like proper training and rescue planning

Step 2:

Once a safety plan has been developed, it should be shared with everyone who will be on site during the work. The updated standards outline new requirements for many roles as they relate to a safe use program.

- ∑ Operator: Is trained and authorized to operate the MEWP
- ∑ Occupant: Has knowledge of MEWP use and safety, including fall protection systems
- ∑ Supervisor: Monitors use of MEWP to ensure safety plan is followed
- ∑ Technician: Performs MEWP maintenance in line with manufacturer's requirements

Who does it impact?

This standard has the most impact on safety managers, supervisors and MEWP operators. Clear communication of the safety plan among all these parties is key to successfully meeting new safe use requirements. For rental companies, inspection and service records will be important to ensure a [machine is compliant](#) and safe to rent.

[Click To View Training Standard](#) ANSI A92.24 & CSA B354.8

This standard focuses on training requirements. It provides guidance on preparing MEWP training materials, defines how theoretical and practical training should be delivered and identifies required elements for proper training and familiarization.

What's changed?

According to the new standards, all training must be delivered by a qualified person who is experienced with the particular classification of MEWP on which training is being given. This qualified person must be knowledgeable about the laws, regulations, [safe use practices](#), manufacturer's requirements,

recognition and avoidance of hazards as they relate to MEWPs.

While MEWP operator training is still mandatory, this requirement now extends beyond operators to include others who will come in contact with a MEWP on the job site, including:

- ∑ Supervisors: People who directly supervise MEWP operators (ANSI only)
- ∑ Occupants: People in the MEWP platform who are not considered operators (ANSI & CSA)
- ∑ Maintenance & Repair Personnel: People servicing MEWPs (CSA only)

Who does it impact?

This standard impacts both end users and dealers. Time should be allocated on the job site to account for additional training needs as they relate to supervisors and occupants.

Dealers are now required to offer training and familiarization to anyone who rents, leases or buys equipment. If requested, they must provide training or advise the renter on where to get training. They must also ensure that their maintenance technicians are properly trained on new features and marking standards.

Want more details? Our Essential Guide to Understanding ANSI & CSA Standard Changes outlines the new standards so you can work more and worry less.

Source: www.jlg.com

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