

Garage OSHA: PPE, Lockout/Tagout, and Powered Industrial Trucks

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PRESENTER



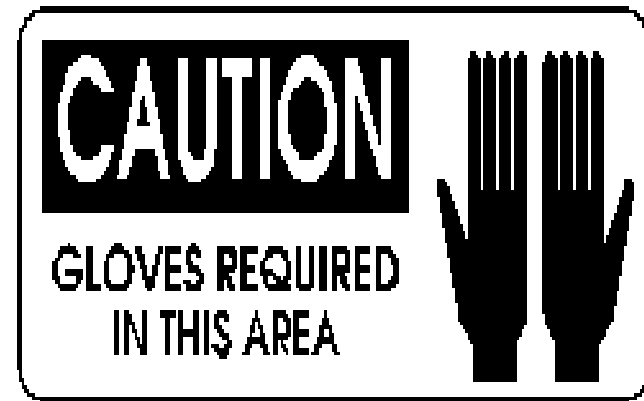
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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Suit of armor
- Barrier between your body and the hazard



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The basic elements of a PPE policy include a hazard assessment and employee training session

Hazard Assessment

- A walk-through of your facility to identify sources of hazards to workers.
- Document
 - Location
 - Date
 - Person conducting assessment

Employee Training

- When PPE is necessary
- What PPE is necessary
- How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE
- The limitations of the PPE
- The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

➤ Eye and face

➤ Hands

➤ Foot

➤ Head



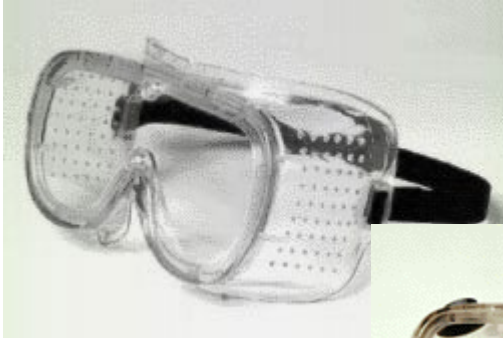
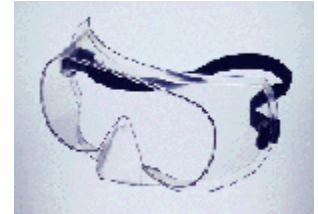
Eye and Face Protection

- Joint effort between worker and company
- Safety glasses
 - Polycarbonate lenses
 - Tinted lenses
 - Safety frames
 - Side shields



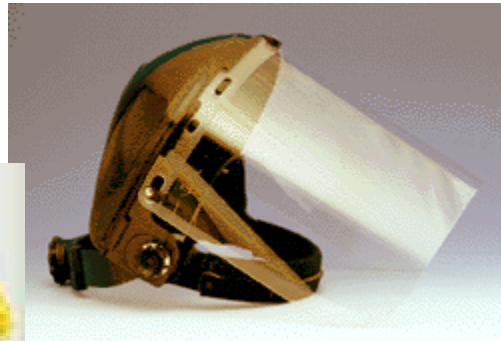
Eye and Face Protection

- Goggles
 - Fit closer to the eyes
 - Some models fit over prescription glasses



Eye and Face Protection

- Face shields
 - Provides full-face protection
 - Always wear eye protection under a face shield



Welding Shields

Protect eyes from burns caused by infrared or intense radiant light, and protect face and eyes from flying sparks, metal spatter, and slag chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering, and cutting.



Care, Maintenance, Use, and Disposal

- Perform regular inspection and maintenance
- Keep lenses clean
- Replace pitted, scratched, broken lenses



Eyewash Stations



- Know the location and operation of eyewash facilities
 - Eyewash fountains
 - Drench showers
 - Hand-held drench hoses

When Foot Protection Is Necessary

- Protects the foot against:
 - Falling objects
 - Fractures
 - Crushing type injuries



Why Lockout/Tagout Is Necessary

- Prevents injury due to unexpected startup of equipment or released energy
- Maintenance/servicing operations often require employee to place part or all of his/her body into machine's point of operation



Hazardous Energy Sources

- Electrical
- Pneumatic – compressed air
- Hydraulic – hoist
- Gravity
 - Elevated lift table
- Potential
 - Tension Spring on garage door



Exceptions

- Cord and plug
 - Exclusive control



Energy Control Program



- Authorized employees
- Affected employees
- Other employees

LOTO Program Elements

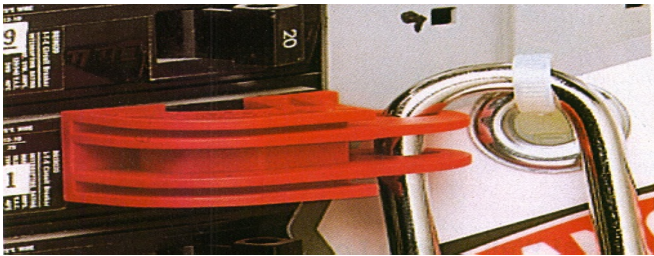
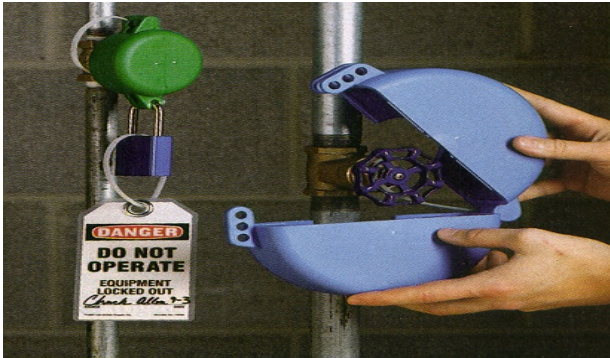
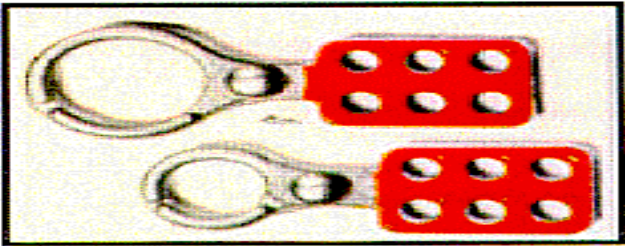
- Purchase Hardware
- Machine Specific Procedures
- Training
- Annual Inspections
- Contractors

Step 1 Purchase Equipment



- Types used
- Standardized for easy recognition

Lockout/Tagout Devices



Step 2 – Machine Specific Procedures

- Form
 - De-energize Equipment
- Re-energize Equipment

Step 3 – Employee Training

- Authorized:
 - Type/magnitude of energy sources present in the workplace (Classroom)
 - Methods to isolate and control those energy sources (Hands-on)
- Affected/Other:
 - Recognize when procedure is being used
 - Understand purpose of the procedure/prohibitions to starting equipment

Employee Training

- Initial
- Retraining when there is a change in:
 - Job assignments
 - Machines that present a new hazard
 - Energy control procedures
 - Knowledge of deviations in procedure
- Certification must list date and employee name

Step 4 – Periodic Inspections

- Objective – to correct any deviations or inadequacies of the program
- Required annually for all authorized employees -- recommended monthly
- Certification -- machine, date, employees inspected, inspector
 - Tagout system must include limitations
- Auditing techniques

Vehicle LOTO issues

- Is it required?
- What should we do to protect a mechanic?





Powered Industrial Truck - Definition

- Commonly known as forklifts, pallet trucks, rider trucks, fork trucks, or lift trucks
- Can be powered through electric or combustion engines
- Excluded are vehicles used for earth moving and over-the-road hauling



Training Program Implementation

- Trainees may operate a powered industrial truck only:
 - Under direct supervision of a person who has the knowledge, training, and experience to train operators and evaluate their competence, and
 - Where such operation does not endanger the trainee or other employees

Training Program Implementation

- Training and evaluation shall be conducted by a person with the knowledge, training and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence



Training Program Content

➤ Truck-related topics

- Operating instructions, warnings and precautions
- Differences from automobile
- Controls and instrumentation
- Engine or motor operation
- Steering and maneuvering
- Visibility
- Fork and attachment adaptation, operation, use
- Vehicle capacity and stability
- Vehicle inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform
- Refueling/charging/ recharging batteries
- Operating limitations
- Other instructions, etc.

Refresher Training and Evaluation

- Refresher training required when:
 - Unsafe operation
 - Accident or near-miss
 - Evaluation indicates need
 - Different type of equipment introduced
 - Workplace condition changes

Refresher Training and Evaluation

- An evaluation of each powered industrial truck operator's performance must be conducted:
 - After initial training,
 - At least once every three years

Certification

- The employer shall certify that each operator has been trained and evaluated as required by the standard.
- Certification shall include:
 - Name of operator
 - Date of training
 - Date of evaluation
 - Identity of person(s) performing the training or evaluation

Forklift Inspections

- How often are they required?
- Do they have to be documented?

QUESTIONS?



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