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Safety and Compliance Knowledge

03/31/2012 - 11:00pm

Mandated safety functions on today's industrial machines can be implemented through advanced drive packages.

There are many regulations for the operators of powered lift trucks. Most of the current operator training requirements in effect today came to life as part of OSHA's December 1999 rule overhaul, which dramatically expanded and strengthened OSHA's requirements for operator training and assessment.

Over the past 11 years, the expanded rules have significantly cut down the number of forklift and telehandler fatalities. But tougher rules have also brought millions of dollars in preventable fines and litigation costs for companies that fail to train operators to the extent intended.

Think about this: OSHA issues four times as many citations for improper training as it does for not conducting any training at all. It is vital that employers understand the key areas of training and assessment compliance that the regulations require. They should also understand that improper training is dangerous because it gives operators the false feeling that they are operating safely and correctly, when they may not be. Doing just-enough-to-get-by training can be both dangerous and costly.

Attachments and their effect on capacity

Equipment compliance also presents challenges. One common area is the requirement that the forklift user—not the distributor or manufacturer—make sure the capacity rating data tag is in place and legible.

One of the most challenging and confusing equipment portions of the regulation says: "Modifications and additions which affect capacity and safe operation shall not be performed by the customer or user without manufacturer prior written approval. Capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or decals shall be changed accordingly." And continues: "If the [lift] truck is equipped with front-end attachments other than factory-installed attachments, the user shall request that the truck be marked to identify the attachments and show the approximate weight of the truck and attachment combination at maximum elevation with load laterally centered."

The confusion—and fines—are often the result of the compliance officer failing to distinguish the difference between a lift truck attachment and a load-handling device, which are treated differently under the regulation. Many attachments are available for all classes of forklifts, including Class 7 rough-terrain forklifts and telehandlers.

The most common attachments range from simple side-shifters to complex multi-function rotators, drum clamps, fork positioners, carton clamps, paper-roll clamps, push-pulls, and other special-application devices. All of these attachments require the forklift's capacity tag to be changed to show net capacity. Although attachments make forklift operation more efficient, their added weight can reduce the machine's net lifting capacity by a few hundred pounds to several thousand pounds.

The use of either a load-handling device that mounts temporarily to the truck or use of permanent attachments like those listed above requires that operators be trained in their use.

The most important aspect of making any forklift operation as safe as possible is the operator's ability to control the equipment under a wide range of load and machinery configurations.

Understanding load center

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Lifting Equipment





The capacity of every lift truck is based on weight, height, and horizontal distance. A straight-mast forklift may have a maximum rated capacity of 5,000 pounds at a 24-inch load center, and be able to lift 5,000 pounds to a height of 150 inches, laterally centered. But a properly trained operator should also know how much less the forklift's capacity and permissible lift height are if the load center is at 30 inches. He or she should also know how much a telehandler's lift capacity goes down as the boom extends.

As an extension of that knowledge, a properly trained forklift operator must know the load center of an empty load-handling device and the combined load center and capacity when holding cargo. He or she should also be aware of how load stability and ground conditions affect lift capacity.

These points and many more must be addressed in order to demonstrate to OSHA that an operator has been trained properly. In addition, operator testing must be as technical as the operator's expected exposure on the job.

Many operators have never been educated in the most important areas of lift truck operation: how to keep the wheels on the ground. Many just lift until the rear wheels start to come up, and then try to react.

The OSHA regulation holds employers responsible for complying with the most misunderstood part of the regulation 1910.178 (l)(2)(iii), which requires that all operator training and evaluation be conducted by persons who have the knowledge, training, and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence.

To help ensure the safety of your workers and to avoid unexpected OSHA citations and fines, make sure your forklift and telehandler training teaches operators the levels of understanding and skill they will need to work safely in the real-world work situations they will face on your jobsite each day.

Tags:

[operator training](#) [OSHA](#) [powered lift trucks](#) [equipment compliance](#) [capacity rating data](#)

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Guy Snowdy is a certified master trainer. For the past 20 years, he has owned and operated Material Handling Safety Inc., an equipment training company headquartered in Overland Park, Kan. Snowdy's credentials include more than 25 years of experience in training and extensive knowledge of the material handling and construction-equipment industries. He is a member of the Association of Crane & Rigging Professionals, American Society of Safety Engineers, and ABC Heartland.

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