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FORKLIFT / POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCK, AERIAL LIFT, AND MOBILE EQUIPMENT		

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SUBPART A - PURPOSE

Material handling is a significant safety concern across the industry as well as here at Berry Bros. During the movement of products and materials there are numerous opportunities for personal injury and property damage if proper procedures and caution are not used.

This policy applies to all aerial lifts, powered industrial trucks (Mobile Equipment), and hoists. The information in this program shall be used to train prospective industrial truck, mobile equipment, and aerial lift operators and provide the basis for refresher and annual retraining.

SUBPART B – SPOTTERS

Spotters are individuals designated to observe and direct mobile equipment operators in order to maintain a safe working area; a spotter can have no other job duties while working as a spotter. All Spotters/Observers must be trained, and should revisit the training if supervisors deem it necessary. Spotters are used to direct drivers/equipment operators who do not have a full view of the working area. BBGCI requires the use of observers/spotters for tracking vehicles/mobile equipment when the operator's path is obstructed or not fully visible. Spotters should also be used to monitor an excavation for possible underground obstructions. Using spotters can help prevent workers from being struck by or caught in between equipment and other objects, two of the leading causes of deaths and injuries on construction sites. All spotters are to wear High-Visibility vests while directing operators.

Use a Spotter When:

- Entering into or moving a vehicle or machinery within a congested area.
- Visibility is poor.
- Moving equipment or materials in close proximity to an excavation.
- Excavating when underground obstructions are present and if there is the possibility of unknown obstructions. (OSHA requires that the estimated location of underground utilities or other underground installations be determined before excavation begins. If the exact location of underground utilities cannot be established, excavation can proceed provided that acceptable methods to locate underground utilities are used.)
- Pedestrians, coworkers, vehicle traffic, or other contractors are on or in the work area or roadways.



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- Overhead power lines, overhead obstructions and other obstructions present a hazard.

Spotter responsibilities:

Spotters and equipment operators must work together.

- Per OSHA requirements the spotter should be positioned to have a clear view of the areas the operator/driver cannot see AND to not be in harm's way. Usually behind the equipment or vehicle in view of the driver/operator by mirror, unless foreseeable hazards are in the right of way.
- Allow for sufficient stopping distance and clearance.
- Use hand signals or other appropriate communication (air horns, whistles, and radios). Because of noise a voice signal may be unheard or misunderstood.
- Always use the same signals for the same moves to avoid misunderstandings. All signals must be planned and reviewed before operation.
- Monitor excavation activities to avoid underground obstructions that are known or unknown.
- Always be visible to operator. **(If you can't see operator, the operator can't see you.)**
- If you need to pass through on the operator's blind spot, make sure the operator understands your actions.
- Always stay focused, avoid distractions, and refrain from the use of cell phones, texting, and two way radios unless radios are used to communicate with operator, while spotting.
- Always make eye contact with the operator before communicating signals.

Equipment operator responsibilities:

- Never move your equipment or vehicle when you have limited visibility or unsure clearances without having a spotter direct your movement.
- Discuss the positioning, backing, movement, and means of communication plan with the spotter before proceeding.
- Stop the equipment immediately upon losing sight of the spotter.
- Discuss signals with spotter before any equipment movement. Be consistent
- Stop the vehicle/equipment immediately if the spotter's signals are unclear. Never guess what the spotter is signaling. Observe a stop signal from anyone in the vicinity.
- Always make eye contact with spotter before proceeding with an action.



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SUBPART C – AERIAL LIFTS

An aerial lift is any vehicle-mounted device used to elevate personnel, including:

- Extendable boom platforms
- Aerial ladders
- Articulating (jointed) boom platforms
- Vertical towers
- Any combination of the above

All aerial lifts shall be designed and constructed in conformance with applicable requirements of the American National Standards for “Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms,” ANSI A92.2-1969, including appendix.

Articulating boom and extensible boom platforms, primarily designed as personnel carriers, shall have both platform (upper) and lower controls. Lower level controls shall not be operated unless permission has been obtained from the employee in the lift, except in case of emergency.

Personnel operating Aerial Lifts must wear an approved body harness with no greater than a 6 foot lanyard. All fall protection equipment must be visually inspected prior to use for defects. Secure only one lanyard per designated lanyard attach points on platform and keep the gate closed at all times while in operation.

SUBPART D – HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH AERIAL LIFTS

Transfers between a structure and the aerial platform expose operators to fall hazards. This practice is discouraged by BBGCI wherever possible. Where transfer must be accomplished to perform the job two lanyards with an approved fall protection device will be used. One lanyard should be attached to the aerial platform, the other to the structure. The lanyard that is attached to the aerial platform should not be disconnected until such time as the transfer to the structure is complete. Otherwise do not step outside of the platform.

All employees working in an elevated aerial lift **MUST** have tool lanyards for all tools that are being used for the duration of working at heights. An established drop zone must be barricaded off around the area of operation to avoid employees walking under personnel performing work at heights and the potential for a dropped tool or object.



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Some other hazards associated with operating an aerial lift include:

- Falling from an elevated level
- Objects falling from lifts
- Tip-overs
- Ejections from the lift platform
- Structural failures (collapses)
- Electrical shock
- Entanglement hazards
- Contact with objects
- Contact with ceilings and other overhead objects

SUBPART E – OPERATER REQUIREMENTS

All potential operators must meet the following basic requirements prior to starting initial or annual training:

- Must have no adverse vision problems that cannot be corrected by glasses or contacts.
- No adverse hearing loss that cannot be corrected with hearing aids.
- No physical impairments that would impair safe operation of an aerial lift (personnel lift)
- No neurological disorders that affect balance or consciousness.
- Not taking any medication that affects perception, vision, or physical abilities.

SUBPART F - TRAINING

Training for all Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklifts), Aerial Lifts, and Mobile equipment—shall be conducted by an experienced operator that is trained and designated by Management. In addition, BBGCI may also use third-party training companies or in house for some certifications. All operational training shall be conducted under close supervision.

Only trained and authorized personnel are allowed to operate an aerial lift.

Training consists of:

- Explanations of electrical, fall, and falling objects
- Recognizing and avoiding unsafe conditions



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- Instructions for correct operation of the lift (including maximum intended load and load capacity)
- Demonstrations of the skills and knowledge needed to operate an aerial lift before operating it on a job site
- When and how to perform inspections
- Manufacturer's requirements

Retraining shall occur if an accident or incident occurs during the use of mobile equipment, workplace hazards involving mobile equipment are discovered or if the operator is to start using a different piece of equipment. In addition recertification will occur every three years.

SUBPART G – PRE-STARTUP INSPECTION

Prior to each work shift, a documented pre-startup inspection will be conducted to verify that the equipment and all components are in safe operating condition. In the event that Operators change throughout the day, the new operator is to fill out his/her own pre-shift inspection form. The inspection should follow the manufacturer's recommendations and include the following:

Vehicle Components

- Proper fluid levels (oil, hydraulic, fuel, and coolant)
- Leaks of fluids
- Wheels and tires
- Battery and charger if present
- Lower level controls functional
- Horn, back-up alarm, lights, and gauges

Lift Components

- Operating (Lift Controls) and emergency controls
- Personal protective devices
- Hydraulic, air, pneumatic, fuel and electrical systems
- Mechanical fasteners and locking pins
- Cable and wiring harness
- Outriggers, stabilizers and other structures
- Guardrails system (baskets)
- Missing or unleadable placards or operating / instructional control markings



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Do not operate any aerial lift if any of these components are defective. The aerial lift should be tagged out of service and removed from jobsite until repairs have been made by a qualified individual.

SUBPART H – WORK ZONE INSPECTIONS

Prior to operating equipment, the work zone should be inspected for hazards and corrective actions taken to eliminate such hazards before and during operation of an aerial lift.

Hazards to look for include but are not limited to:

- Drop-offs, holes, or unstable surfaces such as loose dirt or gravel
- Inadequate ceiling heights
- Slopes, ditches, or bumps
- Debris and floor obstructions
- Overhead electrical and or communication lines
- High wind and or severe weather conditions such as lightening
- The presence of other personnel in close proximity to work


SUBPART I – GENERAL AERIAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Only authorized, trained, and certified personnel will operate an Aerial Lifts. And shall carry their operator certification cards.
2. All aerial lifts will be equipped with a fire extinguisher, back-up alarm, and fall protection attachment points, and lights if provided by manufacturer.
3. When working near energized overhead power lines, **equipment should never be permitted within 10 feet of power lines.**
4. **Treat all power and communication lines as if they are energized.**
5. The operator will perform daily pre- and post-trip inspections.
6. Any safety defects (such as hydraulic fluid leaks; defective brakes, steering, lights, or horn; and/or missing fire extinguisher, lights, or back-up alarm) will be reported for immediate repair or Aerial Lift taken "Out of Service".
7. Operators will follow the proper recharging or refueling safety procedures.
8. Operator will sound horn and use extreme caution when meeting pedestrians, making turns and cornering.
9. Operators are instructed to report all accidents, regardless of fault and severity, to Management. Management will conduct an accident investigation.



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10. Personnel will not stand on the guardrails while using an aerial lift. All personnel will stand on the floor of the bucket or lift.
11. Doors will be closed or chains secured before operation.
12. Personnel will use an approved fall protection / restraint system while operating any articulating piece of equipment.
13. The fall restraint system shall be attached to the boom or basket when working from the aerial lift.
14. Do not drive with the lift platform elevated unless the manufacturer says that's OK.
15. Avoid too much pushing or pulling while using an elevated scissor lift because this could cause the unit to tumble over.
16. Do not use the aerial lift as a crane.
17. Do not carry objects larger than work platform.
18. Do not operate the lower level controls unless permission is given by the worker in the lift.
19. Do not operate an aerial lift in high winds above those recommended by the manufacturer.
20. Do not override hydraulic, electrical or mechanical safety devices.
21. No modifications are allowed unless approved by the manufacturer in writing.
22. Do not drive with platform raised unless the manufacturer's instructions allow this.
23. Set outriggers on pads or on level, solid surface.
24. Set brakes when outriggers are in use.
25. Use wheel chocks on sloped surfaces when it is safe to do so.
26. Set up work zone warnings, such as cones and signs when working to prevent other workers from entering in the space below the aerial lift.
27. Boom and basket load limits specified by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded.
28. If the aerial lift does not have a working back-up horn, a spotter must be used.
29. Before moving an aerial lift for travel, the boom(s) shall be inspected to see that it is properly cradled and outriggers are in stowed position.
30. Before the truck is moved for highway travel, aerial ladders shall be secured in the lower traveling position by the locking device above the truck cab, and the manually operated device at the base of the ladder, or by other equally effective means.

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SUBPART J – FORK LIFT / POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

Fork lifts / powered industrial trucks are used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack or tier material. Powered industrial trucks can be ridden or controlled by a walking operator.

All new powered industrial trucks acquired or used shall meet the design and construction requirements for powered industrial trucks established in Part II, ANSI B56.1-1969. Approved trucks will bear a label or some other identifying mark indicating approval by the testing laboratory.

Modifications and additions which affect capacity and safe operation shall not be performed without prior written permission from the manufacturer. If permission is granted; capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, etc. shall be changed accordingly.

There are eleven different designations of industrial trucks or tractors. Refer to appendix A: Table N-1 Summary Table on Use of Industrial Trucks in Various Locations in the OSHA Regulation.

Each piece of equipment needs to have the proper owner's manual along with the proper third party certification documents inside the cab of the equipment.

Definitions

- *Authorized Operator:* An employee who has satisfactorily completed both classroom and operation training on material-handling equipment at the company's facilities.
- *Load Center:* The horizontal distance from the edge of the load (or the vertical face of the forks or other attachment) to the load's center of gravity.
- *Rated Capacity:* The maximum weight that the powered industrial truck is designed to lift, as determined by the manufacturer.

SUBPART K - HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH FORK LIFT / PIT / MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Some the hazards associated with operating a fork lift / powered industrial truck / mobile equipment

1. Falling from an elevated level



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2. Objects falling from the forks
3. Tip-overs
4. Ejections from the equipment
5. Structural failures (collapses)
6. Electrical shock
7. Entanglement hazards
8. Contact with objects
9. Contact with ceilings and other overhead objects

SUBPART L - FORK LIFT/PIT/MOBILE EQUIPMENT OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS

All potential operators must meet the following basic requirements prior to starting initial or annual training:

1. Must have no adverse vision problems that cannot be corrected by glasses or contacts.
2. No adverse hearing loss that cannot be corrected with hearing aids.
3. No physical impairments that would impair safe operation of a FORKLIFT / Powered Industrial Truck, and or Mobile equipment, hoist, etc.
4. No neurological disorders that affect balance or consciousness.
5. Not taking any medication that affects perception, vision, or physical abilities.
6. Each Operator should have his/her current operator certification card on their person while operating.

SUBPART M – FORKLIFT / PIT / MOBILE EQUIPMENT TRAINING

All personnel who operate forklifts, scissor lifts, boom lifts, powered industrial hand trucks / trucks, and tractors are required to have the following training.

All operator training and evaluation shall be conducted by persons who have the knowledge, training, and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence.

Training shall consist of a combination of formal instruction (e.g., lecture, interactive computer learning, discussion, video tape, written material), practical training (demonstrations performed by the trainer and practical exercises performed by the trainee), and evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace.



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All operator training shall be conducted by someone who has the knowledge, training, and experience to train forklift / powered industrial truck / mobile operators and evaluate their competence.

Training Program Topics

Training shall include providing information on the following topics:

1. Operating instructions, warnings, and precautions for the types of truck the operator will be authorized to operate;
2. Differences between the truck and the automobile;
3. Truck controls and instrumentation: where they are located, what they do, and how they work;
4. Engine or motor operation;
5. Steering and maneuvering;
6. Visibility (including restrictions due to loading);
7. Fork and attachment adaptation, operation, and use limitations;
8. Vehicle capacity and stability;
9. Any vehicle inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform;
10. Refueling and/or charging and recharging of batteries;
11. Operating limitations;
12. Any other operating instructions, warnings, or precautions listed in the operator's manual for the types of vehicle that the employee is being trained to operate.

Workplace-related topics:

1. Surface conditions where the vehicle will be operated;
2. Composition of loads to be carried and load stability;
3. Load manipulation, stacking, and unstacking;
4. Pedestrian traffic in areas where the vehicle will be operated;
5. Narrow aisles and other restricted places where the vehicle will be operated;
6. Hazardous (classified) locations where the vehicle will be operated;
7. Ramps and other sloped surfaces that could affect the vehicle's stability;
8. Closed environments and other areas where insufficient ventilation or poor vehicle maintenance could cause a buildup of carbon monoxide or diesel exhaust; and
9. Other unique or potentially hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace that could affect safe operation.



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Trainees may operate equipment only:

- Under the direct supervision of persons, selected by management, who have the knowledge, training, and experience to train operators and evaluate their competence.
- Where such operation does not endanger the trainee or other employees.

Refresher Training Requirements

Refresher training, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of that training, shall be conducted to ensure that the operator has the knowledge and skills needed to operate the powered industrial truck safely.

Refresher training will be conducted when:

1. The operator has been observed to operate the vehicle in an unsafe manner;
2. The operator has been involved in an accident or near-miss incident;
3. The operator has received an evaluation that reveals that the operator is not operating the truck safely;
4. The operator is assigned to drive a different type of truck; or
5. A condition in the workplace changes in a manner that could affect safe operation of the truck.

An evaluation / recertification shall be conducted at least once every three years.

Upon successful completion of the training program / refresher training, the operator will be issued an operator's license or card that includes the operators name, training date, evaluation date, and the trainer/evaluator's name.

SUBPART N – GENERAL FORKLIFT / PIT / MOBILE EQUIPMENT SAFETY

1. Only authorized, trained, and certified personnel will operate Forklifts, Powered Industrial Trucks, and Mobile Equipment.
2. All Forklifts will be equipped with a headache rack, fire extinguisher, rotating beacon, back-up alarm, and seat belts. Seat belts will be worn at all times by the Operator.



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3. When working near energized overhead power lines, **equipment should never be permitted within 10 feet of power lines.**
4. The operator will perform daily pre- and post-trip inspections.
5. Any safety defects (such as hydraulic fluid leaks; defective brakes, steering, lights, or horn; and/or missing fire extinguisher, lights, seat belt, or back-up alarm) will be reported for immediate repair or have the FORKLIFT, mobile equipment, taken "Out of Service" and repaired by an authorized individual.
6. Operators will follow the proper recharging or refueling safety procedures.
7. Loads will be tilted back and carried no more than 6 inches from the ground. Loads that restrict the operator's vision will be transported backwards.
8. Forklifts will travel no faster than 5 mph or faster than a normal walk.
9. Hard hats will be worn by FORKLIFT Operators in high lift areas.
10. Operator will sound horn and use extreme caution when meeting pedestrians, making turns and cornering.
11. Passengers may not ride on any portion of a FORKLIFT or mobile equipment.
12. Only the operator will ride Forklifts. "NO PASSENGERS" decals will be affixed on all Forklifts.
13. If Forklifts are used as a man lift, an appropriate man lift platform (cage with standard rails and toe-boards) will be used.
14. Aisles will be maintained free from obstructions, marked and wide enough (six foot minimum) for vehicle operation.
15. Lift capacity will be marked on all Forklifts. Operator will assure load does not exceed rated weight limits.
16. When unattended, Forklifts will be turned off, forks lowered to the ground and parking brake applied.
17. All Forklifts (with exception of pallet jacks) will be equipped with a multipurpose dry chemical fire extinguisher. (Minimum rating; 2A:10B: C)
18. Operators are instructed to report all accidents, regardless of fault and severity, to Management. Management will conduct an accident investigation.
19. When loading rail cars and trailers, dock plates will be used. Operators will assure dock plates are in good condition and will store on edge when not in use.
20. Changing and Charging Storage Batteries.
21. Battery charging installations shall be located in areas designated for that purpose.
22. Facilities shall be provided for flushing and neutralizing spilled electrolyte, for fire protection, for protecting charging apparatus from damage by trucks, and for adequate ventilation for dispersal of fumes from gassing batteries.
23. A conveyor, overhead hoist, or equivalent material handling equipment shall be provided for handling batteries.



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24. Reinstalled batteries shall be properly positioned and secured in the truck.
25. A carboy tilter or siphon shall be provided for handling electrolyte.
26. When charging batteries, acid shall be poured into water; water shall not be poured into acid.
27. Trucks shall be properly positioned and brake applied before attempting to change or charge batteries.
28. Care shall be taken to assure that vent caps are functioning. The battery (or compartment) cover(s) shall be open to dissipate heat.
29. Smoking is prohibited in the charging area.
30. Precautions shall be taken to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging areas.
31. Tools and other metallic objects shall be kept away from the top of uncovered batteries.
32. Doors will be closed or chains secured before operation.
33. Avoid too much pushing or pulling while using an elevated scissor lift because this could cause the unit to tumble over.
34. Trucks / mobile equipment shall not be driven up to anyone standing in front of a bench or other fixed object.
35. No person shall be allowed to stand or pass under the elevated portion of any truck, whether loaded or empty.
36. Unauthorized personnel shall not be permitted to ride on powered industrial trucks.
37. Arms or Legs shall not be placed between the uprights of the mast or outside the running lines of the truck.
38. When a powered industrial truck is left unattended, load engaging means shall be fully lowered, controls shall be neutralized, power shall be shut off, and brakes set. Wheels shall be blocked if the truck is parked on an incline.
39. A safe distance shall be maintained from the edge of ramps or platforms while on any elevated dock, or platform or freight car. Trucks shall not be used for opening or closing freight doors.
40. There shall be sufficient headroom under overhead installations, lights, pipes, sprinkler system, etc.
41. An overhead guard shall be used as protection against falling objects. It should be noted that an overhead guard is intended to offer protection from the impact of small packages, boxes, bagged material, etc., representative of the job application, but not to withstand the impact of a falling capacity load.
42. A load backrest extension shall be used whenever necessary to minimize the possibility of the load or part of it from falling rearward.
43. Trucks shall not be parked so as to block fire aisles, access to stairways, or fire equipment.



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44. Operators will wear eye protection if the equipment does not have an enclosed cab.
45. Operators will not use, or attempt to use any equipment in any manner or for any purpose other than for which it is designed for.

SUBPART O - LOADING

1. Only stable or safely arranged loads shall be handled. Caution shall be exercised when handling off-center loads that cannot be centered.
2. Only loads within the rated capacity of the truck shall be handled.
3. The long or high (including multiple-tiered) loads that may affect capacity shall be adjusted.
4. Trucks equipped with attachments shall be operated as partially loaded trucks when not handling a load.
5. A load engaging means shall be placed under the load as far as possible; the mast shall be carefully tilted backward to stabilize the load.
6. Extreme care shall be used when tilting the load forward or backward, particularly when high tiring. Tilting forward with load engaging means elevated shall be prohibited except to pick up a load. An elevated load shall not be tilted forward except when the load is in a deposit position over a rack or stack. When stacking or tiring, only enough backward tilt to stabilize the load shall be used.
7. Trailers will be inspected before loading to ensure chocks, supports, and dock plates are properly secured and in place.

SUBPART P - FUELING SAFETY

1. Fuel tanks shall not be filled while the engine is running. Spillage shall be avoided.
2. Spillage of oil or fuel shall be carefully washed away or completely evaporated and the fuel tank cap replaced before restarting engine.
3. No truck shall be operated with a leak in the fuel system until the leak has been corrected.
4. Open flames shall not be used for checking electrolyte level in storage batteries or gasoline level in fuel tanks.
5. No one shall be on the equipment during fueling operations and there shall be no smoking or open flames in the immediate area during fueling operations.
6. Ensure a fire extinguisher is present while the fueling process is underway.

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SUBPART Q - MAINTENANCE OF POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS AND AERIAL LIFTS

1. Any power-operated industrial truck / mobile equipment not in safe operating condition shall be removed from service. All repairs shall be made by authorized personnel.
2. Those repairs to the fuel and ignition systems of industrial trucks, mobile equipment, or aerial lifts that involve fire hazards shall be conducted only in locations designated for such repairs.
3. Equipment in need of repairs to the electrical system shall have the battery disconnected prior to such repairs.
4. All parts shall be replaced only by parts equivalent as to safety with those used in the original design.
5. Industrial trucks, mobile equipment, and Aerial Lifts shall not be altered so that the relative positions of the various parts are different from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer, nor shall they be altered either by the addition of extra parts not provided by the manufacturer or by the elimination of any parts. Additional counter-weighting of fork trucks shall not be done unless approved by the truck manufacturer.

Note: Any modifications to industrial trucks, mobile equipment shall not be made without written prior approval from the manufacturer.

6. Industrial trucks, mobile equipment, and Aerial Lifts shall be examined/inspected before being placed in service, and shall not be placed in service if the examination shows any condition adversely affecting the safety of the equipment. Such examination shall be made daily and include the lift controls as well as the equipment itself. Where equipment is used on a round-the-clock basis, they shall be examined prior to use each shift. Defects when found shall be immediately reported and corrected as soon as possible.
7. When the temperature of any part of any equipment is found to be in excess of its normal operating temperature, thus creating a hazardous condition, the equipment shall be removed from service and not returned to service until the cause for such overheating has been eliminated.
8. Equipment shall be kept in a clean condition, free of lint, excess oil, and grease. Noncombustible agents should be used for the equipment. Low flash point (below 100 deg. F.) solvents shall not be used. High flash point (at or above 100 deg. F.) solvents may be used.



Berry Bros. General Contractors, Inc.
Corporate Policy Procedure

Section # 29

Issue Date: 10-17-2009

(HSE) Health, Safety & Environmental
Policies and Procedures Manual

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Revision: 3

Approver: Joe Berry

**FORKLIFT / POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCK,
AERIAL LIFT, AND MOBILE EQUIPMENT**

NOTE: *Federal Law Prohibits dispensing an improper fuel type into any Vehicle or into a non-approved fuel container.*

**SUBPART R - POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCK/ MOBILE
EQUIPMENT PRE-USE CHECKLIST**

A check of the following items (as applicable) is to be conducted by the operator prior to use each shift and documented.

1. Lights
2. Horn
3. Brakes
4. Leaks
5. Warning Beacon
6. Backup Warning Alarm
7. Fire Extinguisher
8. Personnel Compartment
9. Outriggers

If any deficiencies are noted, the unit is to be placed **OUT OF SERVICE** until the problem has been corrected. Additionally, it is the operator's responsibility to notify the immediate supervisor and fill out a maintenance request.

Revision Date: 6-17-11, 3-15-17
4/13/19

Approved By: Safety Committee

APENDIX A :

Table N-1-Summary Table on Use of Industrial Trucks in Various Locations

Classes	Unclassified	Class I locations				Class II locations			Class III locations
Description of classes	Locations not possessing atmospheres as described in other columns	Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures				Locations which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust			Locations where easily ignitable fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.
Groups in classes	None	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	None
Examples of locations or atmospheres in classes and groups	Piers and wharves inside and outside general storage, general industrial or commercial properties	Acetylene	Hydrogen	Ethyl ether	Gasoline Naphtha Alcohols Acetone Lacquer solvent Benzene	Metal dust	Carbon black coal dust, coke dust	Grain dust, flour dust, starch dust, organic dust	Baled waste, cocoa fiber, cotton, excelsior, hemp, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, sisal, Spanish moss, synthetic fibers, tow.

Table N-1-Summary Table on Use of Industrial Trucks in Various Locations-Continued

		1	2	1	2	1	2
Divisions (nature of hazardous conditions)	None	Above condition exists continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions	Above condition may occur accidentally as due to a puncture of a storage drum	Explosive mixture may be present under normal operating conditions, or where failure of equipment may cause the condition to exist simultaneously with arcing or sparking of electrical equipment, or where dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present	Explosive mixture not normally present, but where deposits of dust may cause heat rise in electrical equipment, or where such deposits may be ignited by arcs or sparks from electrical equipment	Locations in which easily ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used	Locations in which easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled (except in the process of manufacture).

Authorized uses of trucks by types in groups of classes and divisions																			
Groups in classes	None	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	E	F	G	None	None		
Type of truck authorized:																			
Diesel:																			
Type D	D**																		
Type DS									DS						DS		DS		
Type DY									DY						DY	DY	DY		
Electric:																			
Type E	E**																E		
Type ES									ES						ES		ES		
Type EE									EE						EE	EE	EE		
Type EX					EX				EX	EX	EX				EX	EX	EX		
Gasoline:																			
Type G	G**																		
Type GS									GS						GS		GS		
LP-Gas:																			
Type LP	LP**																		
Type LPS									LPS						LPS		LPS		
Paragraph Ref. in No. 505	210.211		201 (a)		203 (a)		209 (a)		204 (a), (b)		202 (a)		205 (a)		209 (a)		206 (a), (b)	207(a)	208 (a)

**Trucks conforming to these types may also be used-see subdivision (c)(2)(x) and (c)(2)(xii) of this section.