



SAFETY & TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZER

SEPTEMBER 2014

ENCLOSED

Safety Topic: *Forklift Training*

Please contact GAWDA's OSHA and EPA Consultant, Mike Dodd for more information.

Traffic Bulletin: *Placarding*

Please contact GAWDA's DOT and Security Consultant, Mike Dodd for more information.

Medical Gas Bulletin: *New Compliance Publication Announced!*

Please contact GAWDA Medical Gas Consultant, Tom Badstubner for more information.

GAWDA is pleased to distribute this information to: Distributor and Supplier Key Contacts and all Compliance Manual Owners. Please carefully review this mailing and be sure the information is passed to the appropriate person within your organization. Timely Safety data is a benefit of Membership in GAWDA



Forklift Training

Each year, tens of thousands of injuries related to powered industrial trucks (PIT), or forklifts, occur in US workplaces. Many employees are injured when lift trucks are inadvertently driven off loading docks, lifts fall between docks and an unsecured trailer, they are struck by a lift truck, or when they fall while on elevated pallets and tines. Most incidents also involve property damage, including damage to overhead sprinklers, racking, pipes, walls, and machinery. Unfortunately, most employee injuries and property damage can be attributed to lack of safe operating procedures, lack of safety-rule enforcement, and insufficient or inadequate training.

It is a violation of Federal law for anyone UNDER 18 years of age to operate a forklift or for anyone OVER 18 years of age who is not properly trained and certified to do so.

What does the OSHA 1910.178 standard require?

The standard requires employers to develop and implement a training program based on the general principles of safe truck operation, the types of vehicle(s) being used in the workplace, the hazards of the workplace created by the use of the vehicle(s), and the general safety requirements of the OSHA standard. Trained operators must know how to do the job properly and do it safely as demonstrated by workplace evaluation. Formal (lecture, video, etc.) and practical (demonstration and practical exercises) training must be provided.

- Employers must also certify that each operator has received the training and evaluate each operator at least once every three years.
- Prior to operating the truck in the workplace, the employer must evaluate the operator's performance and determine the operator to be competent to operate a powered industrial truck safely. This is known as the performance test. OSHA has a sample form that can be used to document the performance test at this link:
<http://www.osha.gov/dte/library/pit/test.html>
- Refresher training is needed whenever an operator demonstrates a deficiency in the safe operation of the truck.

Who should conduct the training?

All training and evaluation must be conducted by persons with the necessary knowledge, training, and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence. An example of a qualified trainer would be a person who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience has demonstrated the ability to train and evaluate powered industrial truck operators.

There are many resources available to the employer if he/she chooses not to perform the training himself. Truck manufacturers, local safety and health safety organizations, such as the National Safety Council local chapters, private consultants with expertise in powered industrial trucks, local trade and vocational schools are some available



resources.

Various Internet sites are devoted to forklift safety. Private companies, who provide forklift safety training services, including videos and written programs, can be located on various Internet websites. Most videos can be either leased or purchased. One important thing to remember is that simply by showing employees a video or videos on some aspect of forklift safety does not meet the full requirements of the OSHA standard. Site specific information must be conveyed as well as a method to evaluate the employee's acquired knowledge subsequent to the training.

Is testing required?

No. The standard does not specifically require testing; however, some method of evaluation is necessary.

Does OSHA require the employer to issue licenses to employees who have received training?

No. The OSHA standard does not require employees to be licensed. An employer may choose to issue licenses to trained operators if they wish.

What type of records or documentation must I keep?

The OSHA standard requires that the employer certify that each operator has received the training and has been evaluated. The written certification record must include the name of the operator, the date of the training, the date of the evaluation, and the identity of the person(s) performing the training or evaluation.

How long must I keep the certification records?

Employers who evaluate the operator's performance more frequently than every three years may retain the most recent certification record; otherwise, certification records must be maintained for three years.

OSHA has a great frequently asked questions site here:

http://www.osha.gov/dte/library/pit/pit_q-a.html

Here is the OSHA website on powered industrial trucks - forklifts:

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/powerindustrialtrucks/index.html>

As always, if there are questions or items that I can help you with, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Michael Dodd

GAWDA DOT, Security, OSHA, & EPA Consultant

MLD Safety Associates, LLC

P.O. Box 93

Poplar Bluff, MO 63902

(573) 718-2887

Email: MLDSafety@hotmail.com





TRAFFIC BULLETIN

September 2014

Placarding

The Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) sections 172.500-560 cover the requirements for placarding. This bulletin will narrow the focus to the requirements for the typical gas distributor and try to give you some simple guidelines to follow. (See **Simple Placarding Rules** below.)

Placards alert people to the potential dangers associated with the particular hazmat contained in a motor vehicle, rail car, freight container, cargo tank or portable tank. Placards help emergency response personnel properly identify and respond to potential hazards when responding to a hazardous materials incident.

Who must placard?

172.504 starts off by saying that you must placard for any quantity of a hazardous material but then proceeds to give several exceptions to the rules. I will give you some simple rules later. (See **Simple Placarding Rules** below.)

The shipper (that is you) is responsible for supplying or affixing the appropriate placards. Carriers (your vehicles or the customer vehicles) may not transport a shipment unless it is placarded in accordance with the regulations.

Highway-Specific Requirements §177.823

No person may move a transport vehicle carrying hazardous materials unless it is properly placarded. However, in an emergency, transportation may occur if:

- The vehicle is escorted by a representative of a state or local government, or
- The carrier has received permission to move the vehicle from the Department of Transportation, or
- Movement of the vehicle is necessary to protect life and property.

Placard Specifications §172.519

This section covers the size, color and design specifications that govern the production and use of hazardous materials placards. The main things to remember are to purchase your placards from someone like JJ Keller and then later make sure the colors haven't faded. If they have, replace them.

Placard Placement §172.516

Each bulk packaging, freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car containing hazardous material must be placarded on each side and each end (with some exceptions) with the type of placards specified in Table 1 or Table 2 of section 172.504.

Placards must be readily visible from the direction they face, except from the direction of another vehicle or rail car to which the motor vehicle or rail car is coupled. Placards displayed on freight containers, or on portable tanks loaded on a vehicle or rail car, may satisfy this requirement.





TRAFFIC BULLETIN

The placard placement for the front of a motor vehicle may be on the front of the truck-tractor instead of, or in addition to, the placard on the front of the cargo-carrying body (trailer, semi trailer, etc.).

Each placard on a transport vehicle, bulk packaging, freight container or aircraft unit load device must be:

- Located clear of any appurtenances and devices (e.g., ladders, pipes, etc.).
- Located away from any markings (such as advertising) that might substantially reduce its effectiveness (a minimum distance of 76 mm (3 inches) is required).
- Maintained by the carrier so that the format, legibility, color, and visibility of the placard will not be reduced in any way – due to damage, deterioration, or obscured by dirt, etc.
- Displayed to be read horizontally.
- Placed, as far as practicable, so that dirt or water is not directed to it from the wheels of the vehicle.
- Affixed to a background of contrasting color, or have a dotted or solid line outer border that contrasts with the background color.
- Securely attached or affixed or placed in a placard holder.

The regulations prescribed recommended specifications for placard holders (Appendix C to Part 172). Placard holders are not required.

Placarding Tables §172.504

The placarding tables tell you when you must placard. The key word is “must”. Remember, you may placard any amount of hazardous material on your vehicle so long as there is at least some quantity of that hazard on board. (See **Simple Placarding Rules** below.)

Any quantity of a hazardous material falling within the categories of material listed in Table 1 **must be placarded**. For our members, this is typically poison gas (hazard class 2.3) and calcium carbide (hazard class 4.3).

Any quantity of a hazardous material falling within the categories of material listed in Table 2 must be placarded, with the following exceptions:

- A transport vehicle or freight container, which contains less than 454 kg (1,001 lb) aggregate gross weight of hazardous materials covered by Table 2, is not required to display placards. (This exception does not apply to bulk packages or materials subject to Section 172.505 - Placarding for Subsidiary Hazards.)
- If a vehicle, rail car, freight container, or unit load device contains non-bulk packaging of two or more categories of Table 2 materials, the DANGEROUS placard may be displayed instead of the separate placards specified in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 lb) or more of one hazard category is loaded at one facility, the placard specified in Table 2 must be displayed. (I don't recommend this one. See **Simple Placarding Rules** below.)
- Non-bulk packaging that contains only the residue of a Table 2 material need not be included in determining the required placards.





TRAFFIC BULLETIN

Placarding Exceptions §172.504(f)

- A NON-FLAMMABLE GAS placard is not required on a transport vehicle containing a non-flammable gas if the vehicle also contains flammable gas or oxygen and is placarded FLAMMABLE GAS or OXYGEN, as required.
- The OXYGEN placard may be used on domestic shipments of oxygen (compressed or refrigerated liquid) in place of a NON-FLAMMABLE GAS placard.
- For domestic transportation, a POISON INHALATION HAZARD placard is not required on a transport vehicle or freight container that is already placarded with a POISON GAS placard.

Simple Placarding Rules

Here are the simple rules for our distributors whenever they are transporting either flammable, nonflammable, or poison gas cylinders. (If you haul other hazard classes, other rules may apply.)

First simple rule: Yellow equals green and red covers green. Therefore, if you have only flammable gas, nonflammable gas and oxygen cylinders on your truck, then you would only need to have the red FLAMMABLE GAS placard showing on all 4 sides. Remember, this rule works as long as you have at least one flammable gas cylinder on the vehicle.

Explanation: The OXYGEN placard is 100% optional in this country. The hazard class for oxygen is nonflammable gas; green. Not carrying the OXYGEN placard is one less placard to have to worry about. The regulations also say that if you are showing the FLAMMABLE GAS placard (red), then you don't have to show the NONFLAMMABLE GAS placard (green).

Add any amount of a poison gas to the vehicle and you must display the POISON GAS placard.

Second simple rule: If you placard the truck to match the labels (the miniature placards) on the cylinder decals you have loaded on the vehicle, you will never be wrong. You will need more placards on all 4 sides, but you will never be wrong.

One last thought, you must have at least some amount of the hazard on the vehicle in order to display the placard on the vehicle. You can be fined for placarding a vehicle when the hazard is not present; i.e. an empty truck.

Michael Dodd

GAWDA DOT, Security, OSHA & EPA Consultant

P.O. Box 93

Poplar Bluff, MO 63902

(573) 718-2887

Email: MLDSafety@hotmail.com





MEDICAL GAS BULLETIN

Medical Gas Bulletin
09/01/2014

New Compliance Publication Announced!

In 2012, Congress directed the FDA to work with industry to decide if more appropriate regulations were needed for medical gases. In May 2013, CGA and GAWDA sent the agency a letter listing the many necessary changes to improve the Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP) for designated medical gases. These changes are needed to assure public safety and, in many cases, to recognize the existing enforcement discretion of the agency. We have also met with FDA leadership three times over the past nine months to encourage the agency to update the regulations for medical gases.

The FDA may not be able to make the changes that are needed for medical gases in a timely manner. Nevertheless, our industry needs to have clear regulatory information in order to assure compliance with CGMP.

CGA, with GAWDA's support, has published an outstanding Position Statement (PS-42 "*Appropriate and Effective Regulations For Medical Gases within 21 CFR Parts 201, 205 and 210/211*"). This document is available at: http://www.cganet.com/customer/publication_detail.aspx?id=PS-42

CGA PS-42 lists the current regulations that are inappropriate for medical gases, details the necessary modifications and provides the clear rationale for each regulation.

We highly encourage you to obtain PS-42. It is free to GAWDA members who participate in the GAWDA/CGA Safety Program. A copy of PS-42 has been provided to the FDA.

Action Steps:

- Review CGA PS-42 to assure that your operations are consistent with industry standard CGMP
- Use this document during FDA inspections to help clarify for the inspector how to apply ambiguous regulations to medical gases.
- Advise your GAWDA Medical Gas Consultant (tom@asteriskllc.com, 1-508-883-0927) if you receive any FDA violations while following this industry position statement. We will support your efforts to comply with these CGMP standards and to have consistent interpretation of CGMP for all members.

Let Tom know if you have any questions about CGA PS-42 or would like to participate in a teleconference to review the publication.

GAWDA Professional Compliance Seminar

Hold The Date (October 21 to 23, 2014)... GAWDA Professional Compliance Seminar at Weldcoa, Aurora, IL. This seminar focuses on certified DOT and FDA certified training. In addition, we will review CGA PS-42, above. See this link for more details: <https://asteriskllc.box.com/s/m43zg8xqr2hc80z73iuh>





MEDICAL GAS BULLETIN



September Medical Gas Roundtable (09/26/2014) – Subpart G – Packaging and Labeling Control

These GAWDA Medical Gas roundtables are excellent sources of CGMP training and the latest industry compliance news. In September we will be discussing labeling issuance, labeling operation and expiration dating regulations and exemptions.

For your information, we are also conducting the following webinars in September:

- **Device Gases** - QSR Subpart N, O and Part 803 – Servicing, Medical Device Reporting, Statistical Techniques
- **Specialty Gas** - High Pressure Prefill Inspection and Filling High Pressure Cylinders

These and other webinars are available as a streaming recording at a time convenient to you. If you are unable to view the webinar live, just let us know and we will send you the link to the recording. If you would like to receive invitations to the training webinars, just send an email to amy@asteriskllc.com.

Micro-audit

For this month, simply do these items:

1. **Label Inventory** – Be sure the labels in stock and at your pumper's station are correctly inventoried.
2. **Contents Statement** – Be sure all cylinder and container labels bear the contents statement (liters, cubic feet, etc.). This is a common violation and is easily correctable.
3. **Expiration Dates** – Consider discontinuing expiration dates. The FDA does not expect medical gas firms to use expiration dates on designated medical gases. Contact amy@asteriskllc.com for a sample customer notification letter if needed.

Tom Badstubner
GAWDA Medical Gas Consultant
Telephone: 508-883-0927
Email: tom@asteriskllc.com

