Chapter 296-863 WAC
FORKLIFTS AND OTHER POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER
296-863-10005 Scope. [Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-10005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.] Decodified by WSR 07-03-163, filed 1/24/07, effective 4/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. Recodified as § 296-863-100.

Authorized person (maintenance). A person who has been designated to perform maintenance on a PIT.
Authorized person (training). A person approved or assigned by the employer to perform training for powered industrial truck operators.
Approved. Listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory or a federal agency that issues approvals for equipment such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA); the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH); Department of Transportation; or U.S. Coast Guard, which issue approvals for such equipment.
Bridge plate (dock-board). A device used to span the distance between rail cars or highway vehicles and loading platforms.
Classified location or hazardous location. Areas that could be hazardous because of explosive or flammable atmospheres. These locations are broken down into the following categories:
(a) Class I locations are areas where flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.
(b) Class II locations are areas where the presence of combustible dust could be sufficient to produce explosions.
(c) Class III locations are areas where the presence of easily ignitable fibers are suspended in the air but are not in large enough quantities to produce ignitable mixtures.
Counterweight. A weight used to counteract the load being carried by the truck, or to increase the load carrying capacity of a truck.
Designations. A code used to show the different types of hazardous (classified) locations where PITs can be safely used:
(a) D refers to trucks that are diesel engine powered that have minimum safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
(b) DS refers to diesel powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type D trucks, are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel and electrical systems.
(c) DY refers to diesel powered trucks that have all the safe-guards of the DS trucks and, in addition, any electrical equipment is completely enclosed. They are equipped with temperature limitation features.
(d) E refers to electrically powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
(e) ES refers to electrically powered trucks that, in addition to all of the requirements for the E trucks, have additional safeguards to the electrical system to prevent emission of hazardous sparks and to limit surface temperatures.

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(f) EE refers to electrically powered trucks that have, in addition to all of the requirements for the E and ES type trucks, have their electric motors and all other electrical equipment completely enclosed.

(g) EX refers to electrically powered trucks that differ from E, ES, or EE type trucks in that the electrical fittings and equipment are designed, constructed and assembled to be used in atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.

(h) G refers to gasoline powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

(i) GS refers to gasoline powered trucks that are provided with additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

(j) LP refers to liquefied gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type G trucks, have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

(k) LPS refers to liquefied gas powered trucks that in addition to meeting the requirements for LP type trucks, have additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

Electrolyte. A chemical, usually acid, that is mixed with water to produce electricity.

Flammable liquid. Any liquid having a flashpoint at or below 199.4°F (93°C). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:

(a) Category 1 includes liquids having flashpoints below 73.4°F (23°C) and having a boiling point at or below 95°F (35°C).

(b) Category 2 includes liquids having flashpoints below 73.4°F (23°C) and having a boiling point above 95°F (35°C).

(c) Category 3 includes liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4°F (23°C) and at or below 140°F (60°C). When a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8°C) is heated for use to within 30°F (16.7°C) of its flashpoint, it must be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C).

(d) Category 4 includes liquids having flashpoints above 140°F (60°C) and at or below 199.4°F (93°C). When a Category 4 flammable liquid is heated for use to within 30°F (16.7°C) of its flashpoint, it must be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

(e) When liquid with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) is heated for use to within 30°F (16.7°C) of its flashpoint, it must be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 4 flammable liquid.

Flashpoint. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, and shall be determined as follows:

(a) For a liquid which has a viscosity of less than 45 SUS at 100°F (37.8°C), does not contain suspended solids, and does not have a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the procedure specified in the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (ASTM D-93-71) or an equivalent method as defined by WAC 296-91-14024 Appendix B—Physical hazard criteria, shall be used, except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section 1.1 of ASTM D-93-71 may be used for the respective materials specified in the note.

(b) For a liquid which has a viscosity of 45 SUS or more at 100°F (37.8°C), or contains suspended solids, or has a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (ASTM D-93-71) or an equivalent method as defined by WAC 296-91-14024 Appendix B—Physical hazard criteria, shall be used, except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section 1.1 of ASTM D-93-71 may be used for the respective materials specified in the note.

(c) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flashpoints, its flashpoint shall be determined by using the procedure specified in (a) or (b) of this subsection on the liquid in the form it is shipped.

(d) Organic peroxides, which undergo auto-accelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified in this section.

Front-end attachment. A device that is attached to the forks or lifting device of the truck.

Lanyard. A flexible line of webbing, rope, or cable used to secure a harness to an anchor point.

Liquefied petroleum gas. Any gas that is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes.

Listed by report. A report listing the field assembly, installation procedures, or both, for a UL listed product that does not have generally recognized installation requirements.

Load engaging. A device attached to a powered industrial truck and used to manipulate or carry a load.

Motorized hand truck. A powered truck with wheeled forks designed to go under or between pallets and is controlled by a walking or riding operator.

Nationally recognized testing laboratory. An organization recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration that conducts safety tests on equipment and materials.

Order picker. A truck controlled by an operator who is stationed on a platform that moves with the load engaging means.

Powered industrial truck (PIT). A mobile, power-driven vehicle used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier material.

Rough terrain forklift truck. A truck intended to be used on unimproved natural terrain and at construction sites.

Safety harness (full body harness). A configuration of connected straps to distribute a fall arresting force over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration devices.

Tie-off point (anchorage). A secure point to attach a lanyard that meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-88050, Appendix—C Personal fall arrest systems.

Vertical load backrest extension. A device that extends vertically from the fork carriage frame.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-099, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17.]

WAC 296-863-100 Scope. This chapter applies to powered industrial trucks that use electric motors or internal combustion engines. This includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Fork trucks.
(2) Forklifts.
(3) Tractors.
(4) Platform lift trucks.
(5) Motorized hand trucks.
(6) Other specialized industrial trucks.

Exemption: This chapter does not apply to:
1. Compressed air-powered industrial trucks.
4. Vehicles intended primarily for earth moving or over-the-road hauling.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-100, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-10005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-200 Design, construction, and equipment. Summary:

Your responsibility:
To make sure PITs are properly designed, constructed, and equipped.

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[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-20010, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-20005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-20005 Make sure PITs meet design and construction requirements. (1) You must make sure PITs meet American National Standards Institute (ANSI) design and construction requirements.

(2) You must make sure PITs manufactured before March 1, 2000, meet the requirements of ANSI B56.1-1969, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.

(3) You must make sure PITs manufactured on or after March 1, 2000, meet the requirements of ANSI B56.1-1993, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.

(4) You must make sure rough terrain forklift trucks manufactured on or after January 1, 2005, meet the design and construction requirements of ANSI B56.6-1992, Safety Standard for Rough Terrain Forklift Trucks.

Note: There may be a nameplate on the PIT or a statement in the instruction manual indicating that the PIT meets the requirements of the appropriate ANSI standard. If in doubt, check with the manufacturer.

ANSI B56.1-1993 and B56.6-1992 are available by:
(a) Purchasing copies by writing:
   American National Standards Institute
   11 West 42nd Street
   New York, NY 10036
   OR
   (b) Contacting the ANSI web site at www.ansi.org.

WAC 296-863-20010 Meet these requirements when modifying or altering PITs. (1) You must have written approval from the PIT manufacturer before making any modifications to the PIT that:
(a) Change the relative position of the various parts of the PIT from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer;
(b) Add extra parts not provided by the PIT manufacturer;
(c) Eliminate any parts;
(d) Affect capacity or safe operation.

Exemption: This does not apply to converting PITs from gasoline to LPG fuel.

(2) You must make sure any modifications or additions to the PIT are shown on the plates, tags, or decals to reflect any changes in the PITs:
(a) Capacity;
(b) Operation;
(c) Maintenance instructions.

WAC 296-863-20015 Make sure PITs are properly labeled. (1) You must make sure all PIT nameplates as well as any stickers, decals or marks that relate to the stability and safety of the PIT are:
(a) In place;
(b) Legible.

Note: PITs should have a nameplate installed by the manufacturer that contains at least the following information:
1. Model and serial number.
2. Approximate weight of the PIT.
3. Certification that the manufacturer has met the mandatory requirements of ANSI B56.1 Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.

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4. Type designation to show the PIT meets the applicable requirements of a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) You must make sure PITs approved for hazardous (classified) locations have a label or some other identifying mark indicating acceptance by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(3) You must make sure PITs with front-end attachments, including fork extensions, are marked to:
(a) Identify the attachment;
(b) Show the approximate combined weight of the PIT and attachment;
(c) Show the maximum capacity of the PIT with attachments at their highest elevation and the load laterally centered.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060.]

WAC 296-863-20020 Forklifts and Other Powered Industrial Trucks

WAC 296-863-20025 Provide fall protection on order pickers. (1) You must make sure order pickers have either:
(a) Standard guardrails on all open sides; or
(b) A safety harness and lanyard that are connected to a tie off point that has been approved by the PIT manufacturer.
(2) You must make sure personal fall arrest equipment meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-88050, Appendix C—Personal fall arrest systems.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-20025, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-20025, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]
2. The description of the component parts of the conversion system and the recommended method of installation on specific PITS are contained in the "Listed by Report" provided by the testing laboratory.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-3005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-300 Inspection, repair, maintenance, and servicing.

Summary:
Your responsibility:
To make sure PITS are kept in safe condition and properly serviced.

References:
1. Appropriate respiratory protection may need to be used when operating PITS. See chapter 296-841 WAC, Respiratory hazards, for more information.
2. Appropriate PPE may need to be worn. See WAC 296-800-160 in the Safety and Health Core Rules for more information.

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[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-30005 Make sure PITS are in safe working condition. (1) You must remove any PIT from service that is not in safe operating condition.
(2) You must immediately remove PITS from service that have any of the following problems, and do not return them to service until the cause of the problem has been eliminated:
(a) A leak in the fuel system;
(b) A clogged water muffler screen or other muffler part;
(c) An exhaust system that is emitting hazardous sparks or flames;
(d) A part that is hotter than its normal operating temperature thus creating a hazardous condition.

(9/5/17)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-30010 Inspect your PITS. (1) You must inspect PITS according to the manufacturer's instructions.
(2) You must inspect PITS at these times:
(a) Daily before being put into service; and
(b) After each shift, if the PIT is used on a continuous (twenty-four-hour) basis.

Note: You can designate someone on the off-going shift, on-coming shift, or some other person to do the inspection.

(3) You must report and correct any deficiencies noted during the inspection.

(9/5/17)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-30010, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-30015 Meet these requirements when repairing PITS. (1) You must make sure repairs are made by authorized persons.
(2) You must make sure replacement parts are equivalent to the parts used in the original design.
(3) You must make sure repairs are not made in Class I, II, or III locations. See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for more information.

Definitions:
Class I locations. Areas where flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.
Class II locations. Areas where the presence of combustible dust could be sufficient to produce explosions.
Class III locations. Areas where the presence of easily ignitable fibers are suspended in the air but are not in large enough quantities to produce ignitable mixtures.
(4) You must make sure fuel and ignition system repairs that involve fire hazards are made only in locations designated for such repairs.
(5) You must disconnect the battery before starting repairs to a PIT electrical system.
(6) You must close the fuel container shutoff valve before repairing an LP-gas fueled PIT in a garage.

Exemption: The container shutoff valve may be left open if it is necessary to run the engine.

(9/5/17)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-30005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-30010, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-30020 Maintain your PITS properly.
(1) You must maintain PITS according to this chapter and the manufacturer's instructions.
(2) You must keep PITS:
(a) Clean;
(b) Free of excess lint, oil, and grease.
(3) You must take appropriate precautions to protect employees from the hazards associated with the cleaning agents or solvents used.
Precautions could include methods such as ventilation.
(4) You must make sure solvents used for cleaning PITS have a flash point of 100° Fahrenheit or more.
WAC 296-863-30025 Service gasoline fueled PITs safely. (1) You must handle and store liquid fuels, such as gasoline and diesel fuel, according to the National Fire Protection Association Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA No. 30-1996).

Note: National Fire Protection Association codes are available by:

- Purchasing copies by writing:
  National Fire Protection Association
  1 Batterymarch Park
  Quincy, MA 02169-7471

  OR

  Contacting the NFPA website at www.nfpa.org.

(2) You must stop the engine before filling a fuel tank.

(3) You must avoid spilling fuel during servicing.

(4) You must make sure you do not use open flames to check the gasoline level in fuel tanks.

(5) You must do the following before restarting the engine after fueling:

(a) Put on the fuel tank cap;

(b) Make sure spilled oil or fuel is completely washed away or evaporated.

WAC 296-863-30030 Service liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs safely. (1) You must handle and store liquefied petroleum gas fuel according to the National Fire Protection Association Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (NFPA No. 58-1998).

(2) You must shut down the engine while fueling.

(3) You must fuel PITs equipped with permanently mounted fuel containers outdoors.

(4) You must make sure filling fuel containers from industrial bulk storage containers is done at least:

(a) Ten feet from the nearest masonry-walled building;

(b) Twenty-five feet from the nearest building or other construction;

(c) Twenty-five feet from any building opening.

(5) You must make sure PITs are properly positioned and secured.

(a) Means to flush and neutralize spilled electrolyte;

(b) Fire protection;

(c) Ventilation that is adequate to disperse fumes from gassing batteries.

(2) You must prohibit smoking in battery charging areas.

(3) You must take precautions to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging areas.

(4) You must protect battery charging equipment from being damaged by PITs.

(5) You must provide at least one of the following to handle batteries:

(a) Conveyor;

(b) Overhead hoist;

(c) Other equivalent material handling equipment.

WAC 296-863-30040 Service batteries for electric PITs safely. (1) You must make sure PITs are properly positioned with the brake on before charging or changing batteries.

(2) You must make sure you do not use open flames to check the electrolyte level in storage batteries.

(3) You must do the following when charging batteries:

(a) Make sure vent caps are functioning;

(b) Open the battery or compartment covers to dissipate heat;

(c) Pour acid into water, never pour water into acid.

(4) You must provide a carboy tilter or siphon to handle electrolyte.

(5) You must keep tools and other metallic objects away from the top of uncovered batteries.

(6) You must make sure reinstalled batteries are properly positioned and secured.

WAC 296-863-400 Operations. Summary: Your responsibility: To operate your PITs safely.

You must meet the requirements... in this section:

- General Operations
- Protect employees around PITs WAC 296-863-40005
- Operate PITs safely WAC 296-863-40010
- Make sure PIT loads are carried safely WAC 296-863-40015
- Meet these requirements when the operator leaves the normal operating position WAC 296-863-40020
- Meet these requirements when operating near railroad tracks WAC 296-863-40025
- Special Operations
- Meet this requirement when using motorized hand trucks WAC 296-863-40030

WAC 296-863-30035 Make sure battery charging areas are safe. (1) You must make sure battery charging areas are designated and provided with all of the following:

(a) Means to flush and neutralize spilled electrolyte;
### WAC 296-863-40005 Protect employees around PITs

1. You must make sure operators use restraint devices, such as seatbelts or lap-bars, when they are provided on the PIT.

2. You must make sure you do not allow people:
   - a. Under the elevated part of any PIT, whether it is loaded or empty;
   - b. To put any part of their body between the uprights of the mast; or
   - c. Outside the running lines of the PIT.

3. You must make sure you do not allow unauthorized people to ride on PITs.

4. You must make sure people riding on PITs have a safe place to ride.

5. You must make sure you do not allow stunt driving or horseplay.

6. You must make sure PITs are not driven up to anyone in front of a bench or other fixed object.

7. You must make sure access to fire aisles, stairways, and fire equipment is kept clear.

8. You must make sure there is sufficient headroom under overhead installations such as lights, pipes, and sprinkler systems to safely operate PITs.

### WAC 296-863-40010 Operate PITs safely

1. You must operate PITs according to the manufacturer's instructions.

2. You must make sure PIT operators do all of the following:
   - a. Obey all traffic regulations, including authorized workplace speed limits;
   - b. Yield the right of way to ambulances, fire trucks, and other vehicles in emergency situations;
   - c. Keep a safe distance of approximately three truck lengths from the PIT ahead;
   - d. Look in the direction they are going and keep a clear view of their path of travel;
   - e. Slow down and sound the horn at cross aisles and other locations where vision is obstructed;
   - f. Do not pass other PITs traveling in the same direction at intersections, blind spots, or other dangerous locations;
   - g. Keep a safe distance from the edge of ramps or platforms while on any of the following:
      - i. Elevated docks;
      - ii. Elevated platforms;
      - iii. Freight cars.

3. You must make sure operators keep PITs under control at all times, including doing all of the following:
   - a. Drive at a speed that allows the PIT to be stopped safely;
   - b. Drive more slowly on wet or slippery floors;
   - c. Reduce speed to a safe level while turning;
   - d. Avoid driving over loose objects.

### WAC 296-863-40015 Make sure PIT loads are carried safely

1. You must make sure loads are stable, safe and within the rated load capacity of the PIT.

2. You must do both of the following when picking up a load:
   - a. Place the load engaging means under the load as far as possible;
   - b. Tilt the mast carefully backwards to stabilize the load.

3. You must make sure not to tilt the load engaging means forward when it is elevated unless:
   - a. Picking up a load; or
   - b. Depositing a load on a rack or stack.

4. You must do both of the following when traveling with a load:
   - a. Keep the load trailing if it obstructs the operator's forward view;
   - b. Travel with the load upslope when climbing or descending slopes of more than ten percent.

5. You must do both of the following when climbing a slope:
   - a. Tilt the load and load engagement means backwards if necessary to stabilize the load; and
   - b. Drive more slowly on wet or slippery floors.

Reference: PIT operations may cause the airborne concentration levels of carbon monoxide gas to increase. You have to keep the concentration levels below the levels specified in chapter 296-841 WAC, Respiratory hazards.

(9/5/17) [Ch. 296-863 WAC p. 7]
(b) Raise the load and load engagement means only as far as necessary to clear the surface.

(6) You must make sure PITS with attachments are operated as partially loaded trucks, even if they are not carrying a load.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40015, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40015, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40020 Meet these requirements when the operator leaves the normal operating position. (1) You must make sure operators do the following when getting off the PIT:

(a) Fully lower the load engaging means;
(b) Neutralize the controls;
(c) Set the brakes.

(2) Make sure operators do the following when leaving a PIT unattended:

(a) Fully lower the load engaging means;
(b) Neutralize the controls;
(c) Shut off power;
(d) Set the brakes;
(e) Block the wheels, if parked on an incline.

Note: A PIT is unattended when the operator:

1. Is more than twenty-five feet away; or
2. Cannot see the PIT.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40020, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40025 Meet these requirements when operating near railroad tracks. (1) You must make sure PITS are driven diagonally across railroad tracks, whenever possible.

(2) You must make sure PITS are parked eight feet six inches or more from the center of any railroad tracks.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40025, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40020, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40030 Meet this requirement when using motorized hand trucks. You must make sure motorized hand trucks enter elevators and other confining areas with the load end forward.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40030, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40030, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40035 Meet these requirements when using elevators. (1) You must do both of the following when driving PITS onto an elevator:

(a) Approach slowly;
(b) Enter the elevator squarely after the elevator car is leveled.

(2) You must do all the following after the PIT is positioned on the elevator:

(a) Neutralize the controls;
(b) Shut off the power;
(c) Set the brakes.

[Ch. 296-863 WAC p. 8]
WAC 296-863-40055 Meet these additional requirements when operating liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fueled PITs. (1) You must make sure you do not park PITs near:
(a) Sources of heat, open flames, or similar ignition sources; or
(b) Open pits, such as service pits, that do not have adequate ventilation.
(2) You must make sure PITs stored inside a garage do not have:
(a) A leak in the fuel system;
(b) Fuel containers filled beyond the maximum filling capacity.
Reference: See WAC 296-24-47505(12), Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases, for maximum filling capacities.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40055, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40050, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40060 Make sure work platforms and PITs are used to lift people meet these requirements. (1) You must make sure work platforms:
(a) Are securely fastened to the lifting carriage or forks;
(b) Have standard guardrails and toeboards on all sides.
(2) You must guard the area between the platform and the PIT mast to prevent employee contact with chains or other shear points.
(3) You must make sure PITs used to elevate a work platform have a lift mechanism that cannot drop faster than one hundred thirty five feet per minute in the event of a system failure.
(4) You must make sure the lifting carriage or forks are prevented from tilting.
Note: Examples of how this may be accomplished are the use of:
1. A control lever that prevents the inadvertent movement; or
2. Use of a strap or other device to hold the control lever in position.
(5) You must make sure PITs with controls (vertical only or horizontal and vertical) that can be elevated with the lifting carriage or forks, have a way for people on the platform to shut off power to the PIT.
Note: You can find the minimum requirements for standard railings of various types of construction in WAC 296-24-75011, Railings, toeboards and cover specifications.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40060, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40060, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-40065 Operate PITs using elevated work platforms safely. (1) You must make sure the PIT operator:
(a) Is attending the lift equipment when workers are on the platform;
(b) Is in the normal operating position while raising or lowering the platform.
Note: A PIT is unattended when the operator:
1. Is more than twenty-five feet away; or
2. Cannot see the PIT.
(2) You must make sure the operator does not move the PIT from one point to another while workers are on the platform.
The operator may inch or maneuver the PIT at very low speed with workers on the platform.
[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-40065, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-40065, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-50005 Use the appropriate PITs in hazardous (classified) locations. (1) You must make sure PITs are used in hazardous (classified) locations as follows:
(a) PITS authorized to be used in Class 1 locations are shown in Table 1, Approved PIT Use in Class 1 Locations;
(b) PITS authorized to be used in Class 2 locations are shown in Table 2, Approved PIT Use in Class 2 Locations;
(c) PITS authorized to be used in Class 3 locations are shown in Table 3, Approved PIT Use in Class 3 Locations.
(2) You must ensure PITS authorized to be used in unclassified locations are:
(a) Approved PITS designated as Type D, E, G, or LP; and
(b) PITS that meet the requirements of a Type D, E, G, or LP PIT.
Definitions:
Unclassified location. An area that is not designated as a Class 1, 2, or 3 location.
Designations. A code used to show the different types of hazardous (classified) locations where PITs can be safely used:
D. Refers to trucks that are diesel engine powered that have minimum safeguards against inherent fire hazards.
DS. Refers to diesel powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type D trucks, are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel and electrical systems.

You must meet the requirements… in this section:

| Use the appropriate approved PITs in hazardous (classified) locations | WAC 296-863-50005 |

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-500, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]

WAC 296-863-50005 Use the appropriate PITs in hazardous (classified) locations. (1) You must make sure PITS used to lift people meet these requirements:

(9/5/17)
DY. Refers to diesel powered trucks that have all the safeguards of the DS trucks and, in addition, any electrical equipment is completely enclosed. They are equipped with temperature limitation features.

E. Refers to electrically powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

ES. Refers to electrically powered trucks that, in addition to all of the requirements for the E trucks, have additional safeguards to the electrical system to prevent emission of hazardous sparks and to limit surface temperatures.

EE. Refers to electrically powered trucks that have, in addition to all of the requirements for the E and ES type trucks, have their electric motors and all other electrical equipment completely enclosed.

EX. Refers to electrically powered trucks that differ from E, ES, or EE type trucks in that the electrical fittings and equipment are designed, constructed and assembled to be used in atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.

G. Refers to gasoline powered trucks that have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

GS. Refers to gasoline powered trucks that are provided with additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

LP. Refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that, in addition to meeting all the requirements for type G trucks, have minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

LPS. Refers to liquefied petroleum gas-powered trucks that in addition to meeting the requirements for LP type trucks, have additional exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems safeguards.

Note: 1. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the type of approved PITs that can be used in the appropriate divisions and groups.
2. PITs cannot be used in divisions and groups that do not have a PIT designation listed.
3. Approved PITs will be marked or labeled with the designation of the PIT. See WAC 296-863-20010, Make sure PITs are properly labeled.

Table 1
Approved PIT Use in Class 1 Locations

| Class 1 | 
| Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures. |
| --- | --- |
| **Division 1** Conditions exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions. | **Division 2** Conditions may occur accidentally, for example, due to a puncture of a storage drum. |
| **Group A** Acetylene | **Group A** Acetylene |
| **Group B** Hydrogen | **Group B** Hydrogen |
| **Group C** Ethyl ether | **Group C** Ethyl ether |
| **Group D** Acetone Acetone Alcohol Alcohol Alcohol Benzene Benzene Gasoline Gasoline Lacquer Lacquer solvent solvent solvent solvent solvent solvent | 

| No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | Use this PIT type: EX |
| No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | Use this PIT type: EX |
| No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | Use this PIT type: EX |
| No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | Use this PIT type: EX |
| No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | No PIT type can be used | Use this PIT type: EX |

Note: Use this PIT type: 

- DS
- DY
- ES
- EE
- EX
- GS
- LPS
Table 2
Approved PIT Use in Class 2 Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>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 dusty dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group E</th>
<th>Group F</th>
<th>Group G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal dust</td>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>Grain dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal dust</td>
<td>Flour dust</td>
<td>Starch dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke dust</td>
<td>Organic dust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No PIT type can be used

Use this PIT type:
- EX

Table 3
Approved PIT Use in Class 3 Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 3</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>Locations in which easily ignitable fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>Locations in which easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled (except in the process of manufacture).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this PIT type</th>
<th>Use this PIT type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DY</td>
<td>DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>DY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You must meet the requirements...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in this section:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operator Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make sure PIT operators are trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAC 296-863-60005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrain PIT operators as required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAC 296-863-60010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate PIT operators performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAC 296-863-60015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WAC 296-863-60005 Make sure PIT operators are trained. (1) You must make sure employees successfully complete an operator training program before operating PITs. The only time a trainee can operate a PIT is:

- Under the direct supervision of a person who has the knowledge, training, and experience to train and evaluate operators; and
- When operating the PIT does not endanger the trainee or other employees.

(2) You must make sure training is done by you or someone you designate that has the knowledge, training, and experience to:

- Conduct the training; and
- Evaluate trainee competence.

(3) You must make sure your operator training program consists of:

- Formal instruction such as lecture and discussion, interactive computer learning, video tapes, and written material;

WAC 296-863-60005 Training.
Summary:
Your responsibility:
To make sure PIT operators are competent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 17-18-075, § 296-863-50005, filed 9/5/17, effective 10/6/17; WSR 04-19-051, § 296-863-600, filed 9/14/04, effective 2/1/05.]
(b) Practical training such as demonstrations done by the trainer and practical exercises performed by trainees;
(c) Evaluation of trainee performance.

(4) You must make sure the initial operator training program covers the subjects in Table 4, Required Training Topics.

Note: If an operator has previously received training specified in Table 4, Required Training Topics, additional training in that topic is not required if:
1. The training was appropriate to the PIT and working conditions in your workplace; and
2. The employee has passed a PIT performance evaluation within the last three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics related to powered industrial truck</th>
<th>Topics related to your workplace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating instructions</td>
<td>Surface conditions where the PIT will be operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warnings and precautions for the types of PIT the operator will be authorized to operate</td>
<td>Composition of loads to be carried and load stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differences between the PIT and the automobile</td>
<td>Load manipulation, stacking, and unstacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIT controls and instrumentation: Where they are located, what they do, and how they work</td>
<td>Pedestrian traffic in areas where the PIT will be operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine or motor operation</td>
<td>Narrow aisles and other restricted places where the PIT will be operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering and maneuvering</td>
<td>Use of door opening and closing devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility (including restrictions due to loading)</td>
<td>Hazardous (classified) locations where the PIT will be operated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork and attachment adaptation, operation, and use limitations</td>
<td>Ramps and other sloped surfaces that could affect the PITS stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIT capacity</td>
<td>Closed environments and other areas where insufficient ventilation or poor PIT maintenance could cause a buildup of carbon monoxide or diesel exhaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIT stability</td>
<td>Other unique or potentially hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace that could affect safe operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any PIT inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) You must keep written records of operator training and evaluations that include the following information:
(a) Name of the operator;
(b) Date of the training;
(c) Date of the evaluation;
(d) Name of the person giving the training or evaluation.

WAC 296-863-60010 Retrain PIT operators as required. You must provide PIT operators refresher training if any of the following occur:

(1) The operator is involved in an accident or near-miss incident.
(2) The operator is seen operating the PIT in an unsafe manner.
(3) An evaluation shows the operator is not operating the PIT safely.
(4) The operator is assigned to drive a different type or modified PIT.
(5) Conditions in the workplace change that could affect safe operation of the PIT.

Note: Refresher training is required only in those topics where the operator has been found deficient.

WAC 296-863-60015 Evaluate PIT operators performance. You must evaluate PIT operators performance at each of these times:
(1) As part of their initial training program.
(2) After refresher training to determine the effectiveness of the training.
(3) At least once every three years.