

SC OSHA FACT SHEET

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Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklifts) Fact Sheet

What vehicles are considered powered industrial trucks?

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) defines a powered industrial truck as a mobile, power-propelled truck used to carry, push, pull, lift, stack, or tier materials. Powered industrial trucks, often called forklifts or lift trucks, can be ridden or controlled by a walking operator. Excluded from the OSHA standard are vehicles used for earth moving or over-the-road haulage.



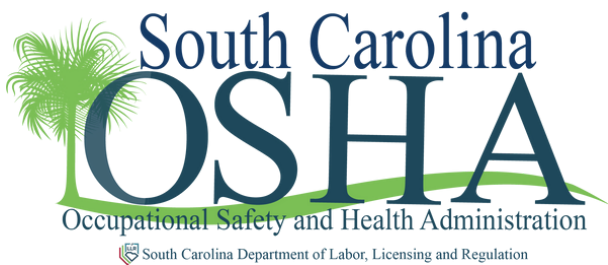
Where can an operator obtain the training required to become a certified forklift operator?

The employer is responsible for implementing a training program and ensuring that only trained drivers who have successfully completed the training program are allowed to operate powered industrial trucks. An evaluation of each trained operator must be conducted during the initial training, at least once every three years, and after refresher training. The training and evaluation may be conducted by the employer, if qualified, or an outside training organization.

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Training and Evaluation

Forklift operators must have classroom instruction, hands-on training, and an evaluation to determine their competency. The evaluation must take place in the workplace so the trainer can observe the operator perform typical tasks in the operator's environment. Someone other than the employer can do the training and the evaluation; however, training out of the workplace must be supplemented with on-site training that covers site-specific hazards and tasks the operator will be performing. The employer must certify that each operator has been trained and evaluated. The certification must include the operator's name, the trainer's name, and the training and evaluation dates.

Operators must be re-evaluated at least once every three years and receive refresher training

WHEN:

- An operator is observed operating the forklift unsafely
- After a forklift accident or near-miss incident
- An operator is assigned to operate another type of forklift
- There is a change in the workplace that could affect the safe operation of forklift

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Qualifications for trainers

Trainers must have the knowledge, training, and experience necessary to train and evaluate forklift operators. Their experience should include the practical skills and the judgment they have shown to operate the equipment safely. Outside certification as a trainer is not required. pen Sans Light 11.9 font size/white

Pedestrian Safety

Establish clear, separate pathways for pedestrians and forklifts. High visibility apparel should be worn when walking outside of designated walkways. Minimize blind spots and highlight intersections and restricted areas. If there is a right-of-way, ensure that everyone is aware of it. Otherwise, require the operator to make eye contact with the pedestrian (and get acknowledgment) before moving the forklift.



Using Seatbelts

Seatbelts and other restraint systems should be used when they are provided. Seatbelts keep the operator in the cab during a tip over and prevent the operator from being thrown from the seat. Manufacturers' operating manuals also warn operators to use seatbelts; operators must be trained in the manual's instructions, warnings, and precautions.

Lifting workers with a forklift

Unless prohibited by the forklift manufacturer, workers can be lifted on a platform. The platform must be firmly secured to the lifting carriage or the forks, equipped with guardrails, and have a barrier that prevents bodily contact with the mast. The operator must stay with the forklift when workers are on the platform. The combined weight of the platform and workers should be less than one-half of the forklift's rated capacity.

Attachments and fork extensions

The forklift must be marked to identify the attachment and the capacity of the forklift with the attachment (at maximum elevation and load centered). Each fork extension should be stamped on the side with the individual load rating. Fork extensions should not be longer than 150 percent of the supporting fork's length.

What can cause a forklift to tip sideways?

- Excessive speed (especially while turning)
- Moving with an elevated mast
- Sloping surfaces
- Slick surfaces
- Tight turns
- Shifting or off-center loads
- Turning sideways on ramps



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What can cause a forklift to tip forward?

- Sloping surfaces
- Excessive speed
- Forks striking an obstruction
- Traveling down ramps with load forward
- Heavy braking
- Overloading
- Forward-tilting elevated mast
- Shifting or off-center loads



Guidelines for operating a forklift safely

- Look in the direction of travel and look to the rear when backing up. Drive in reverse if the load obstructs the forward view.
- Slow down and honk at cross aisles and other areas where vision is obstructed.
- Operate the forklift at a speed that will allow it to stop safely.
- When making turns, slow down and turn in a smooth, sweeping motion. Ensure that pedestrians or other obstacles are clear of the backswing.
- Keep arms and legs within the periphery of the forklift.
- When traveling with a load, make sure the load is tilted back and raised only as high as necessary to clear the ground. Loads must face upgrade on slopes greater than 10 percent.
- When loading trucks and trailers, make sure they are secured at the loading dock, the brakes are set, and the wheels are chocked. Use jack stands when necessary to prevent trailers from upending. Look for weakness or slippery spots on trailer floors. When used, portable yard ramps must be secured to the truck or trailer.
- Be aware of carbon monoxide poisoning when operating propane-powered forklifts indoors. Provide good ventilation. Headaches, dizziness, and nausea are early symptoms of poisoning.
- Before getting off a forklift, lower the carriage, neutralize the controls, and set the brakes. Use three points of contact when getting on or off a forklift.
- Inspect forklifts daily or after each shift if they are used round-the-clock. Forklifts not in safe operating condition must be removed from service. The data plate must be in place and readable.
- Follow the manufacturer's recommendations when slinging a load under the forks ("free rigging") and using lifting straps.