

## FORKLIFT ZONE

# Pedestrians have the right of way



- 1 Stop** when people cross your path. Wait until they pass, then go slowly.
- 2 Slow down and sound the horn** at cross aisles, doorways, and blind corners.
- 3 Look where you are going.** Load blocking your view? Travel with the load trailing.
- 4 No one under raised forks**, loaded or empty. Not even for a second.
- 5 Walking?** Use the walkways and stand clear. The driver may not see you.

**Where these come from.** 29 CFR 1910.178(n)(4): slow down and sound the horn at cross aisles and where vision is obstructed; travel with the load trailing if it blocks the forward view. (n)(6): look in the direction of travel. (m)(2): no one stands or passes under the elevated portion of any truck, loaded or empty. Yielding to pedestrians, stopping for them, horns at doorways, and walkways and blind spots for people on foot: OSHA Powered Industrial Trucks eTool, Pedestrian Traffic (recommended practice).

**SIT-DOWN FORKLIFTS**

# Wear your **seat belt.** Every trip.



- 1 Buckle up before the truck moves.** Every trip, even a short one.
- 2 Belt cut, broken, or missing?** Don't drive the truck. Report it. Belts may not be removed.

**IF THE TRUCK TIPS OVER**

**Don't jump.**

**Brace your feet.**

**Hold tight to the wheel.**

**Lean forward and away  
from the impact.**

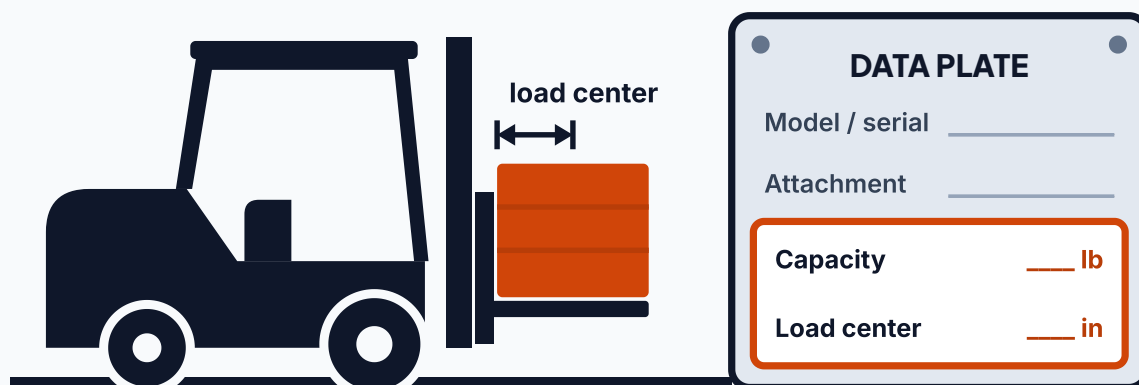
These steps are for sit-down counterbalanced trucks. On a stand-up truck with rear entry, step backward off the truck.

**Where these come from.** OSHA's enforcement policy is that employers must require operators of powered industrial trucks equipped with operator restraint devices, including seat belts, to use them, and 29 CFR 1910.178(q)(6) prohibits removing seat belts (OSHA interpretation letter, July 28, 2004). A truck found unsafe is taken out of service until repaired: 1910.178(p)(1). Tipover steps: OSHA Powered Industrial Trucks eTool, Traveling & Maneuvering.

**BEFORE YOU LIFT**

# Know your load limit.

## Check the data plate.



- 1 Read the plate.** It shows the most your truck may lift at its rated load center.
- 2 Never go over it.** Handle only loads within the truck's rated capacity.
- 3 Long or off-center load?** It can be over capacity even when it weighs less than the plate number.
- 4 Plate missing, unreadable, or wrong for the attachment?** Don't lift. Report it.

**Example from OSHA:** a truck rated 3,000 lb at a 24-inch load center can take a load moment of  $3,000 \times 24 = 72,000$  inch-pounds. A 60-inch-long load has a 30-inch load center, so it can weigh no more than  $72,000 \div 30 = \mathbf{2,400 \text{ lb}}$ .

**Where these come from.** 29 CFR 1910.178(o)(2): only loads within the rated capacity of the truck shall be handled. (a)(6): nameplates and markings kept in place and legible. (a)(4) and (a)(5): plates changed after approved modifications; marking requested for non-factory attachments. Data plate, load center, and the 3,000 lb example: 1910.178 Appendix A, A-5.2 and A-5.3 (non-mandatory). Off-center and oversized loads: OSHA Powered Industrial Trucks eTool, Load Handling.