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FORKLIFT SAFETY LESSONS FOR THE SAFE OPERATOR *(Concise)*

**Leader's Guide, Fact Sheet
& Quiz**

Item Number: 4288
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This easy-to-use Leader's Guide is provided to assist in conducting a successful presentation.

PREPARING FOR THE MEETING

Here are a few suggestions for using this program:

- a) Review the contents of the Fact Sheet that immediately follows this page to familiarize yourself with the program topic and the training points discussed in the program. The Fact Sheet also includes a list of Program Objectives that details the information that participants should learn from watching the program.
- b) If required by your organization, make an attendance record to be signed by each participant to document the training to be conducted.
- c) Prepare the area and equipment to be used for the training. Make sure the watching environment is comfortable and free from outside distractions. Also, ensure that participants can see and hear the TV screen or computer monitor without obstructions.
- d) Make copies of the Review Quiz included at the end of this Leader's Guide to be completed by participants at the conclusion of the presentation. Be aware that the page containing the answers to the quiz comes before the quiz itself, which is on the final page.

CONDUCTING THE PRESENTATION

- a) Begin the meeting by welcoming the participants. Introduce yourself and give each person an opportunity to become acquainted if there are new people joining the training session.
- b) Introduce the program by its title and explain to participants what they are expected to learn as stated in the Program Objectives of the Fact Sheet.
- c) Play the program without interruption. Upon completion, lead discussions about your organization's specific policies regarding the subject matter. Make sure to note any unique hazards associated with the program's topic that participants may encounter while performing their job duties at your facility.
- d) Hand out copies of the review quiz to all of the participants and make sure each one completes it before concluding the training session.

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FACT SHEET

LENGTH: 9 MINUTES

PROGRAM SYNOPSIS:

Powered industrial trucks, commonly called forklifts, can be very dangerous as each year, nearly 100 workers are killed and another 20,000 seriously injured in forklift-related accidents. Forklift operators play a vital role in preventing these incidents. By using the training they have received, staying alert to the hazards around them and working safely with pedestrians, loads can be moved securely, each and every time. That's the purpose of this program—to show operators the safe work practices they must follow to avoid injuries and property damage.

Topics include training and qualification, pre-operational inspection, mounting and exiting forklifts safely, the stability triangle, preparing for hazards before traveling, traveling with a load and safe operation around pedestrians. Use of maintenance platforms, types and classes of forklifts and sloped surfaces are other issues addressed in the video.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

After watching the video, the viewer will be able to explain the following:

- Why a forklift operator must be formally trained and qualified;
- What to look for when conducting a pre-operational inspection;
- Why a forklift's center of gravity must remain within the stability triangle;
- How to safely travel with a load;
- What precautions to take when working near pedestrians;
- Why workers must only be lifted on the forks of a vehicle in approved work platforms.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

IMPORTANCE OF FORKLIFT SAFETY

- People and forklifts—they work as a team. While forklifts do the heavy lifting, people are responsible for the planning. They're the brains behind the brawn.
- Whether on or off the powered industrial truck, safety needs to be job number one.
- Powered industrial trucks, commonly called forklifts, can be very dangerous, both for operators and pedestrians. Each year nearly 100 workers are killed and another 20,000 seriously injured in forklift-related accidents.
- To stay safe, operators must go through specific training and take refresher courses.

OPERATOR TRAINING

- Becoming a safe forklift operator starts with training. This training will include the general principles of safe powered industrial truck operation, what types of trucks are being used in the workplace and the hazards created in the workplace by using the vehicle.
- Each operator will receive formal training and practical training before becoming an actual certified operator.
- It's like getting a license before driving; however, a forklift maneuvers very differently than a car.
- It's much heavier and although it may have a steering wheel and tires, it steers from the rear instead of the front. This helps them to fit into tight spaces, but affects the rear end, giving it a wide swing. For instance, while turning left, the rear end will swing right.
- A forklift's stability can also change drastically, depending on the load that it's carrying and the height to which that load needs to be raised. Loaded or unloaded, forklifts take longer to stop than an automobile.

INSTRUMENTS & CONTROLS

- Each forklift is different, but they all have an area with instruments and controls. During your training, you'll learn what each control does for the machine you intend to operate, functions such as the accelerator and brake, the mast control, forward and reverse and the use of the horn and lights.

- The most detailed information should be found in the owner's manual. This will describe the care and use of the specific type of truck you're using.

PRE-OPERATIONAL INSPECTION

- Once you understand how the truck operates, you need to perform a pre-operational inspection.
- Look for leaks such as fuel or hydraulic oil. Check the tires for damage.
- Visually verify that the forks and their pins are in good condition.
- Hydraulic hoses, mast chains and cables should not be kinked or overly worn.
- The name plate should be readable and all guarding in place.
- "The pre-op inspection is very important," states a worker. "The other day I noticed fluid on the ground near the back of my truck. I could have just overlooked it, assumed it came from another vehicle, but I took the extra time and I really looked at my forklift for the leak. And sure enough, I found it. Now, without that inspection, I might have started to use the truck and ended up with an even bigger mess on the plant floor.
- Many organizations provide a checklist specific to each type of vehicle that will be operated. These checklists may need to be completed daily or before each shift.
- In addition to visually inspecting the truck, an operational inspection will demonstrate that all the controls are working properly.
- If any problems are noticed during this inspection, the vehicle should be tagged out of service and the problem reported.

THE STABILITY TRIANGLE

- After making sure the truck is safe to operate, it's time to think about the load. Every lift truck has a load capacity printed on the manufacturer's plate.
- This is the maximum amount that the truck can safely lift. In order to lift it and move about safely, the load must balance within the triangle of stability.
- The stability triangle works on the principle of balance. When the vehicle is stable, it is supported at three points.
- The center of gravity is located near the middle of the truck. When a load is added, the center of gravity shifts forward.
- As long as this new center of gravity doesn't shift too far forward, it stays within the stability triangle and the vehicle remains stable.
- If it shifts too far forward or moves to the left or right, it goes outside the stability triangle and the vehicle will tip over.

PREPARING FOR HAZARDS BEFORE TRAVELING

- After the truck has been inspected, the load secure and within the load limit, and plans are made to keep it in the stability triangle, the next step before the actual lift is to take a moment to look at the surroundings.
- Be familiar with the area. Look at surface conditions, pedestrian traffic and any other hazards that affect your travel.
- Being prepared ahead of time avoids a dangerous surprise later.

TRAVELING WITH THE LOAD

- Once the load is engaged, keep it as low as safely possible to the ground. This will improve stability and lower the chances of tipping.
- Make any height or mast adjustments to the load before you start moving.
- As you travel along your route, look toward the travel path and keep a clear view of it.
- Obey all signs, such as stop signs and the posted speed limit.
- Operate the forklift at a speed that will permit it to be stopped safely.

SAFE OPERATION AROUND PEDESTRIANS

- A frequent and moving hazard that can be found most anywhere is pedestrians.
- "You've got to look out for pedestrians," notes an experienced worker. "At times it seems like they appear out of nowhere.
- Sound your horn frequently, especially near pedestrians, and at all crosswalks and intersections, even if no pedestrians are in sight.

- Around pedestrian areas, it is a good practice to limit forklift speed to match a walking speed.
- When backing up, or driving forward, do not drive your vehicle directly towards a person standing in front of a fixed object; it's too easy for something to go wrong and then they could be trapped.
- The operator is responsible for making certain no one is allowed to walk or work beneath a raised load.
- Pedestrians sometimes see forklifts as a quick ride or a personal elevator. Never allow extra riders unless the truck is designed for that and never raise personnel on the forks alone.

USE OF MAINTENANCE WORK PLATFORMS

- If the workers need to be lifted, use a maintenance work platform that is securely attached to the vehicle.
- All required PPE should be worn by those inside the platform.
- The guard rails should be in place to prevent falls.

TYPES & CLASSES OF FORKLIFTS

- All powered industrial trucks are grouped by type and class based on the type of work they are designed for.
- Forklifts are also grouped by type of power, such as diesel, electric, gasoline or propane. Each class and type are to be used in specific areas.
- You must know the type of vehicle you are qualified to operate and in which areas it's safe to use it.

SLOPED SURFACES & GOOD LIGHTING

- When traveling up or down a grade, keep the load uphill. Avoid turning on a grade as this will increase your chances of tipping over.
- Watch out for sudden drop offs at the edges of the incline as well as potholes and dips in the road surface.

PARKING YOUR FORKILFT PROPERLY

- When you are finished with your vehicle, make sure it is secure. Never leave a forklift running unattended.
- Lower the forks, set the parking brake and remove the key. It may also be necessary to chock the wheels.

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ANSWERS TO THE REVIEW QUIZ

1. c

2. a

3. b

4. a

5. c

6. b

7. b

8. a

9. b

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REVIEW QUIZ

The following questions are provided to determine how well you understand the information presented in this program.

Name _____ Date _____

1. How many people are seriously injured in forklift-related accidents each year?
 - a. 2,000
 - b. 10,000
 - c. 20,000
2. A forklift steers from the rear instead of the front.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. An unloaded forklift takes less time to stop than an automobile.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The most detailed information about the instruments and controls of a specific model of forklift should be found in the owner's manual.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. What should you do if you notice any problems during a pre-operational inspection?
 - a. Tag the vehicle out of service
 - b. Report the problem
 - c. Both answers a and b
 - d. Neither answer a or b
6. When a load is placed and lifted on a forklift, its center of balance shifts backward.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Who is responsible for making sure a pedestrian doesn't walk or work beneath a raised load?
 - a. The pedestrian
 - b. The forklift operator
 - c. Management
8. Personnel should never ride or be raised on the forks of a lift truck without the use of a maintenance work platform.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. When traveling up or down a grade, keep the load _____.
 - a. Uphill
 - b. Downhill