



Powered Industrial Truck Plan

Florida Institute of Technology (Florida Tech)

Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S)

150 W University Blvd, Melbourne, FL 32901

Email: ehs@fit.edu

Website: <https://www.fit.edu/office-of-environmental-health-and-safety/>

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PURPOSE

This plan is designed to provide guidance to Florida Tech personnel that operate a powered industrial

Power Sources:

The two main power sources for powered industrial trucks are internal combustion, which uses a traditional engine that runs on liquid petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), gasoline, diesel, or other fuel, and electric, which uses an on-board battery. This section provides information on these power sources, including some of the potential hazards and possible solutions associated with their use and with refueling and battery charging/charging operations.

Other power sources that may become more widespread in the future include fuel cells and hybrid systems. Hydrogen fuel cells will have zero emissions and quiet operation plus the ability to be refueled as quickly as gasoline engines. Hybrid systems will use a combination of fuel cells and batteries.

The mast is the vertical assembly that does the work of raising, lowering, and tilting the load. The mast supports the carriage that allows its vertical movement with the hydraulic lift. The carriage is made of flat metal plates that move along the mast by chains or are directly attached to the hydraulic cylinder. The hydraulic lift cylinder supplies the power to lift the load.

Forks:

The forks (also known as tines or blades) carry the load. They have a heel where they curve upward and an upright shank where they are attached to the carriage

Attachments:

Powered industrial trucks often use various attachments in place of traditional forks. These attachments increase the versatility of the truck, but can present important safety considerations, including stability, capacity, and visibility.

Nameplate:

Each operator is required to be aware of the truck specifications on the nameplate and what they mean. If there is a special attachment, it must be listed on the nameplate.

Danger, Warning and Caution Labels:

In addition to the nameplate, forklifts may have other warning labels or decals that provide safety information to operators. Safety labels should be clearly visible to the operator and must be replaced if missing, damaged, or illegible.

Under one classification system, there are three types of warning labels or decals:

DANGER means if the danger is not avoided, it will cause death or serious injury.

WARNING means if the warning is not heeded, it can cause death or serious injury.

CAUTION means if the precaution is not taken, it may cause minor or moderate injury.

Controls:

Before operating a forklift, read and study the operator's manual discussion on controls. Locate each control and understand how to use each one.

Forward/Reverse Directional Controls

The directional control allows the operator to move the forklift forwards or backwards.

Directional controls can be column mounted (mounted on the steering column) or foot operated (controlled by shifting the accelerator pedal side to side).

Traveling and maneuvering

Use good operating practices to prevent accidents. Forklift operators must follow safe operating rules at all times. Operators must always maintain control of the forklift, keep a proper lookout, and operate the forklift at speeds safe for the particular operation and worksite conditions.

Load handling

Identify the hazards and recommended practices for each step in the load handling process

Insufficient overhead clearance and space in elevator.

Requirements and Recommended Practices:

Ensure the elevator has a rated capacity to safely lift the combined weight of the load and the truck.

Approach elevators slowly and enter squarely after the elevator car is properly leveled. Once on the elevator, neutralize the controls, shut off the power, and set the brakes. [29 CFR 1910.178(n)(12)]

Ensure adequate overhead clearance for truck and space in elevator for the truck and operator.

Enclosed and Hazardous Areas: Only designated types of forklifts can be used in certain hazardous locations in the workplace:

Designated Locations

Indoor Air Quality

Carbon Monoxide

TRAINING ASSISTANCE

Only trained and competent operators shall be permitted to operate a powered industrial truck. All powered industrial truck operators must be trained and certified competent trainer. [29 CFR 1910.178(l)]

Training requirements

Refresher training

Certification

Developing your own training program

REFERENCES

29CFR 1910.178: Powered industrial truck