

Warehouse Safety Checklist	
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Forkli	its Operations
Hazard: Annually about 100 employees are killed and 95,000 are injured while operating forklifts. Forklift turnover incidents account for over half of the fatalities.	
\oslash	Only trained operators should operate forklifts.
\oslash	Do not allow customers or anyone under 18 years old to operate a forklift
\bigotimes	Inspect forklift before each and every use. Remove unsafe or defective trucks until the proper repairs are made. Use a lockout/tagout system is utilized if immediate repairs cannot be made.
\oslash	Follow safe procedures for picking up, lowering, stacking and transporting loads.
\bigotimes	Drive safely and never exceed 5 mph. Drive slow in congested areas or on slippery surfaces.
\bigotimes	Ensure the operator always wears a seatbelt.
\oslash	Never drive up to a person standing in front of a fixed object such as a rack, wall, or stacked materials.
\oslash	Prohibit stunt driving and horseplay.
\oslash	Do not handle loads that are heavier than the weight capacity of the forklift.
\oslash	Maintain sufficiently safe clearances for aisles, at loading docks, and all passageways.
\bigotimes	Ensure adequate ventilation either by opened doors/windows or using a ventilation system to provide enough fresh air to keep concentrations of noxious gases from the engine exhaust below acceptable limits.
\oslash	Provide covers and/or guardrails for protection.
Loading Docks	
	I: Injuries happen when forklifts run off the dock, products fall on employees or equipment strikes a person.
\bigotimes	Drive forklifts slowly on docks and dock plates.
\oslash	Secure dock plates and check to see if the plate can safely support the load.
\oslash	Keep clear of dock edges and never back up forklifts to the dock's edge.
\bigotimes	Make sure docks are properly guarded if 48" above lower level.
\bigotimes	Provide visual warnings near dock edges.
Materials Storage	
Hazard: Improperly stored materials may fall and injure workers.	
\oslash	Stack loads evenly and straight.
\oslash	Place heavier loads on lower levels first and work way up the rack with lighter loads.
\oslash	Remove one object at a time from racks & shelves.
\oslash	Keep aisles and passageways clear and in good repair.

Manu	ial Lifting/Handling	
	d: Back injuries may occur from improper lifting, repetitive motion, or overexertion.	
\bigotimes	If possible, use powered equipment instead of requiring a manual lift for heavy materials.	
\oslash	Minimize the need for lifting by using good design and engineering techniques.	
\oslash	Lift properly and get a coworker to help if a product is too heavy.	
\oslash	Provide general ergonomics training and task-specific training.	
\bigcirc	Reduce lifts from shoulder height and from floor height by repositioning the shelf or bin.	
\oslash	Ensure overhead lighting is adequate for the task at hand.	
\oslash	Use your legs and keep your back in a natural position while lifting.	
\oslash	Test the load to be lifted to estimate its weight, size and bulk, and to determine the proper lifting method.	
\oslash	Get help if the load exceeds the maximum weight a person can lift safely without assistance.	
\bigotimes	Don't twist while carrying a load, but shift your feet and take small steps in the direction you want to turn.	
\oslash	Keep floors clean and free of slip and trip hazards.	
Hazard Communication Safety		
\bigotimes	All hazardous materials containers are properly labeled, indicating the chemical's identity, the manufacturer's name and address, and appropriate hazard warnings.	
\heartsuit	An updated list of hazardous chemicals & substances is maintained in supervisor's office for immediate use, usually in a MSDS notebook.	
\oslash	There is a written Hazardous Communication Program; it covers hazard determination, including Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), labeling and training.	
\oslash	There is a system to check that each incoming chemical is accompanied by a MSDS.	
\heartsuit	All employees are trained in the requirements of the hazard communication standard, the chemical hazards to which they are exposed, how to read and understand a MSDS and chemical labels, and on what precautions to take to prevent exposure.	
\oslash	All employees are trained and training is documented.	
\oslash	Procedures have been established to maintain and evaluate the effectiveness of the current program.	
\oslash	Employees use proper personal protective equipment when handling chemicals.	
\oslash	All chemicals are stored according to the manufacturer's recommendations and local or national fire codes.	
Emergency Preparedness		
\bigotimes	A written emergency plan that describes what is expected of employees is available in the event of an emergency.	
\oslash	An alarm system to notify employees is in place.	
\oslash	Provisions for emergency exit locations and evacuation procedures.	
\oslash	Procedures for accounting for all employees and visitors.	
\oslash	Location and use of fire extinguishers and other emergency equipment.	
\oslash	Exits, fire extinguishers, guards, etc. are inspected frequently.	