Pallet Safety



Review the following pallet safety tips with your employees.

Tool Box Tips

PALLET RACKING

- Know pallet racking capacities for both the "pod" and shelf cross beams.
- · Never overload pallet racking.
- Report damaged pallet racking cross beams and uprights.
- Do not attempt to fix or straighten damaged pallet racking components.
- Rack components with major dents or bends should be removed from service.
- Dents, bent components and other damage can reduce the racking capacity.
- · Never climb pallet racking.
- · Never stand on pallet racking shelves.
- Do not allow employees to work in pallet racking pods—stay out from beneath.
- Inspect pallet racking often for falling object hazards.
- Report falling object hazards to a supervisor immediately.
- Never use plywood as a shelf in pallet racking—it can transfer fire laterally through the rack.
- Bolt pallet rack uprights to the floor. Protect pallet rack uprights from damage.
- · When using a ladder to access materials stored in pallet

racking, consider tying the ladder off.

- When working in an outdoors environment, use racking that is designed for outdoor use.
- Inspect outdoor pallet racking often for rust, corrosion and a stable base.
- When loading pallet racking, beware of the sprinkler heads within the rack.

PALLET LOADING & UNLOADING

- Since pallets are only six inches in height, employees must lift heavy loads that are low to the ground. This is a significant problem since the heaviest product is usualy in the shortest stacks.
- Low racking can force employees to stoop and bend at the waist to access loads.
- Loads in bottom bins will require torso bending and stooping to reach packages under the rack, when the pallet stack quantity is lowered.
- Never stand on or work while standing on a pallet.
- Keep the load close to the body and walk around pallets—do not reach over them.
- Stack extra empty pallets on the pallet jack to elevate the bottom of the load.
- Raise the bottom level of racking so loads are at heights where torso bending is not necessary.

These advisory materials have been developed from national standards and sources believed to be reliable, however, no guarantee is made as to the sufficiency of the information contained in the material and MEM assumes no liability for its use. Advice about specific situations should be obtained from a safety professional.



