

Correct as at 27th June 2026. It may be superseded at any time.

Extract taken from: In-service certification (WoF and CoF) > Forklifts > Vehicle structure

3 Vehicle structure

3-1 Vehicle structure

Reasons for rejection

Condition

1. The structure of the forklift has visible:

- a) deformation from the original shape that has affected the vehicle's structural integrity (Note 1) (Note 3), or
- b) cracking, or
- c) fracture, or
- d) any corrosion, damage or repair that the inspector considers has caused weakening of a load-bearing structure.

2. A rollover protection structure, or overhead protection structure or cab is not securely attached to the forklift.

Note 1

The structural inspection of a forklift does not include the occupant safety frame, except for its attachment to the vehicle body or chassis.

Note 2

Corrosion damage is where the metal has been eaten away, which is evident by pitting. The outward sign of such corrosion damage is typically displayed by the lifting or bubbling of paint. In extreme cases, the area affected by the corrosion damage will fall out and leave a hole.

Note 3

The vehicle inspector may request additional relevant information from a repairer or other relevant person. The vehicle inspector should withhold the WoF if there is reason to believe that the vehicle has:

- a) structural damage, or
- b) inadequate structural repair(s), or
- c) corrosion damage

to the extent that it could affect the vehicle's structural strength or one of the vehicle's safety requirements. If the owner questions the decision, the vehicle inspector should recommend the vehicle owner obtain further written assessment from the equipment manufacturer or other suitable person.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002](#), clause 7.4.

Condition

1. The forklift must be safe to be operated.
2. The components and materials must be fit for their purpose and within safe tolerance of their state when manufactured or modified.