

Technical Test – Questions Contents

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Crawler Crane

A02

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
	8. Crane operators are generally regarded as ‘safety-critical’ workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Slinger, d) Signaller
	A
	11. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a crawler crane?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new model of crawler crane that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to crawler crane operations.
	A
	15. How can a qualification or card benefit a crane operator?
	A
	16. Name THREE ways that a crane operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work	17. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	18. What is the difference between a contract lift and a 'standard' crane hire?
	A
	19. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the crane and b) who determines it?
	A
	20. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	21. What are the THREE actions or stages that a crane operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For questions 22 and 23 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	22. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for setting the track tension.
	A
	23. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	24. What is the purpose of the hoisting limit switch (also known as the 'chandelier')?
	A
	25. A crawler crane has been delivered to site, assembled and configured for lifting. What must be carried out before lifting starts and by whom?
	A
	26. Which parts of the crane is the radius (for lifting) measured from?
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	28. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	29. What is the purpose of counterweight(s) on the crane?
	A
	30. a) How does the number of lines or falls of rope affect the lifting capacity for the crane and b) how is hoist speed affected when the number of lines (or falls of rope) is reduced?
	A
	31. When would a fly jib or lattice extension be fitted and used?
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	32. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	33. If both travel levers are pushed forwards when the track motors are in front of the cab, in which direction would the machine move?
	A
	34. If the crane has to cross the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	35. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling the crane and b) explain why.
A	
36. When MUST a banksman or signaller be used before moving a crane?	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	37. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	38. If asked to travel with a suspended load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving
	A
Setting up for work	39. a) Which part of the crane applies loading or pressure to the ground and b) name TWO ways that pressure can be reduced.
	A
	40. If assisting in fitting a fly jib to the crane, why is it important that the manufacturers' procedures are followed precisely?
	A
	41. If a load of 40 tonnes is lifted on 4 falls or lines of rope, what is the tension in each fall or line?
	A
	42. Wind speeds can be variable throughout the working day. What action must be taken to ensure safe working conditions are maintained?
	A
	43. What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI)?
	A
	44. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
45. If setting up to lift loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	46. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on metal pylons when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Setting up for work continued	47. On a busy construction site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the crane operator?
	A
Working tasks	48. The number of falls has been changed on the hook block. How has this action affected the RCI?
	A
	49. The safe working load or working load limit (SWL/WLL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	A
	50. Name TWO things that happen if the hoist rope is not vertical when lifting a load.
	A
	51. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the crane to overturn.
	A
	52. If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the crane operator before use?
	A
53. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?	
A	
Working tasks	54. Using the lifting capacity diagram (Annex A): a) what is the maximum lifting capacity and b) what is the lifting capacity in kg at 24 metre radius using a 32 metre boom/jib?
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	55. How does the rope or line length affect loads swings?
	A
	56. During the lifting operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	57. If a heavy load is being slewed at high speed over at least 180 degrees, what TWO factors must the operator and signaller take into account?
	A
	58. If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken?
	A
	59. Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation.
	A
	60. What effect can a swinging load have on a crane?
	A
	61. If a load is slewed rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing?
	A
	62. If the words STOP NOW are given to the crane operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take?
A	
63. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted?	
A	
64. When slewing with a load, where should the operator be looking?	
A	
65. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	66. How does the deflection of the boom or jib affect lift?
	A
Working tasks continued	67. Two cranes are working in the same vicinity that encroach the operating radius of each. What actions would the lift plan or method statement normally specify?
	A
Completing work	68. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	69. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	70. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	71. Why should the crane be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
A	

Tower Crane

A04

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
	8. Crane operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the crane.
	A
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Slinger, d) Signaller
	A
	11. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a tower crane?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new model of tower crane that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. What do The Work at Height Regulations require of tower crane operations.
	A
	15. How can a qualification or card benefit a crane operator?
	A
	16. Name THREE ways that a crane operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work	17. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	18. What is the difference between a contract lift and a 'standard' crane hire?
	A
	19. What is meant by a floor climbing tower crane?
	A
	20. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the crane and b) who determines it?
	A
	21. What are the THREE actions or stages that a crane operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	22. a) Where must the load radius diagram be located and b) what information must it contain?
	A
	23. Using the Operator's Manual or other, state the procedure for changing the number of falls on the hook block.
	A
24. Using the Operator's Manual or other, state the maximum wind speed the crane may be operated in.	
A	
25. What prevents the hook block from contacting the jib pulley?	
A	
26. A tower crane has been delivered to site, assembled and configured for lifting. What must be carried out before lifting starts and by whom?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. Why are some tower cranes rail mounted?
	A
	28. Which parts of the crane is the radius (for lifting) measured from?
	A
	29. a) In what environments are luffing units commonly used and b) why?
	A
	30. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	31. What is the purpose of counterweight(s) on the crane?
	A
	32. a) How does the number of lines or falls of rope affect the lifting capacity for the crane and b) how is hoist speed affected when the number of lines (or falls of rope) is reduced?
	A
	33. What is meant by a 'cast in' base?
	A
34. Name FIVE requirements that must be followed if accessing the end of the jib for maintenance purposes.	
A	
35. If fitted, what is the purpose of the flags situated on the jib?	
A	
Setting up for work	36. Why should tools and spare components not be left lying on the decks or landings?
	A
	37. If assisting in erecting a tower crane, why is it important that the manufacturer's procedures are followed precisely?
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	38. If a load of 20 tonnes is lifted on 4 falls or lines of rope, what is the tension in each fall or line?
	A
	39. Wind speeds can be variable throughout the working day. What action must be taken to ensure safe working conditions are maintained?
	A
	40. What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI)?
	A
	41. If setting up to lift loads near a pedestrianised area, what main factor needs to be taken into account?
	A
Working tasks	42. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on metal pylons and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	43. On a busy construction site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the crane operator?
	A
	44. The number of falls has been changed on the hook block. How has this action affected the RCI?
	A
	45. The safe working load or working load limit (SWL/WLL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	A
46. Apart from lifting using the hook, what other type of work can tower cranes undertake?	
A	
47. What is jib deflection and when does it occur?	
A	
48. If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the crane operator before use?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	49. Name TWO ways that wet weather can affect lifting operations.
	A
	50. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
	A
	51. Using the lifting capacity diagrams (Annex A and B): Annex A using a 55 metre jib set-up – a) what is the lifting capacity on tonnes at 34 metres radius and b) what radius can a load weighing 5.80 tonnes be placed at? Annex B using a 45 metre jib set-up – c) what is the lifting capacity in tonnes at 27 metres radius using double falls and d) using a single fall, how far can a load weighing 9.6 tonnes be placed?
	A
	52. If a heavy load is being slewed at high speed over at least 180 degrees, what TWO factors must the operator and signaller take into account?
	A
	53. What effect can a swinging load have on a crane?
	A
	54. During the lifting operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	55. What problems can be created when operating the crane in high-speed drive?
	A
	56. Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation.
	A
	57. If a load is slewed rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing?
A	
58. When slewing with a load, where should the operator be looking?	
A	
59. If the words STOP NOW are given to the crane operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continue	60. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted?
	A
	61. If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken?
	A
	62. Two cranes are working in the same vicinity that encroach the operating radius of each. What actions would the lift plan or method statement normally specify?
A	
Shutdown	63. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	64. At the end of the shift: a) in what position should luffing jibs be left in and b) why?
	A
	65. At the end of the shift: a) how should cab cleanliness be maintained and b) explain why?
A	
Shutdown	66. a) At the end of the shift: what FOUR security measures should be applied and b) why?
	A

Dragline

A05

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health, Safety and Welfare at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a dragline?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of dragline that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to dragline operations.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the dragline's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
A	
	17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 18 and 19 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for setting track tension.
	A
	19. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	20. A dragline has been delivered to site, assembled and configured for lifting. What must be carried out before lifting starts and by whom?
	A
	21. Which parts of the dragline is the radius measured from?
	A
	22. a) How does the number of lines or falls of rope affect the lifting capacity for the dragline and b) how is hoist speed affected when the number of lines (or falls of rope) is reduced?
	A
	23. What function does a fairlead carry out?
	A
	24. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
25. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?	
A	
26. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?	
A	
27. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	28. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	29. If both travel levers are pushed forwards when the track motors are in front of the cab, in which direction would the machine move?
	A
	30. If the machine has to cross the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	31. When MUST a banksman/signaller be used before moving a dragline?
	A
Setting up for work	32. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	33. What information does the ‘dig-envelope’ (also known as ‘working range’) chart give? (Candidates may be shown a copy of a chart)
	A
	34. If setting up to start new workings in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account.
	A
	35. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	36. Give TWO reasons why the operator should have an understanding of the type of spoil being excavated.
	A

continued...

Setting up for work continued	37. How is the bucket adjusted for hard or soft digging?
	A
	38. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
Setting up for work continued	A
	39. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	40. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip over – forwards and/or sideways.
	A
	41. Why should different soils be segregated during excavating?
	A
	42. Give THREE reasons why an oversize bucket should not be used when excavating.
	A
	43. a) Why should the slewing direction be to the left wherever possible and b) explain why.
	A
	44. Why must dragline operators not begin to load vehicles until the vehicle driver is in a safe place?
	A
45. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the body of the dump truck?	
A	
46. When would the free fall function be used?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	47. Give TWO reasons why, wherever possible, operators should excavate ground in layers.
	A
	48. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the tester)?
	A
	49. Explain a possible danger if the dragline is lifting a load on sloping ground, even though the load chart indicates that the machine can lift that load?
	A
	50. If a load is slewed rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing?
A	
Completing work	51. When slewing with a load, where should the operator be looking?
	A
	52. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open excavation at the end of a working day.
A	
Completing work	53. Many draglines have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	54. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
A	
Shutdown	55. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	56. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
A	

continued...

Shutdown continued	57. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
	58. Why should a dragline be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
	8. Boom concrete pump operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. If required, in what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a boom concrete pump?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of vehicle that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to boom concrete pump operations.
A	
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a boom concrete pump operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a boom concrete pump operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	17. What are the THREE actions or stages that a boom concrete pump operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the tyres' operating pressure.
A	
19. Using the Operator's Manual, state TWO maintenance items to be carried out on the boom.	
A	

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Preparing for work continued	20. Which parts of the boom concrete pump is the operating radius measured from?
	A
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	23. What is the purpose of stabilisers on the boom concrete pump?
	A
	24. What is the purpose of the blanking piece?
	A
	25. What are the main component parts of a concrete mix?
	A
	26. What is the difference between: a) a placement hose and b) a delivery hose?
	A
27. What FIVE types of information would a client need from pump hirer/owner before a hire?	
A	
28. What checks should be made to the transmitter of a remote-controlled pump before work?	
A	
29. a) What is meant by a knuckle-boom and b) what is an advantage of this type of arrangement?	
A	
30. What is the function, if fitted, of the mixer paddles?	
A	
31. On a piston type pump, what is the purpose of the water bow?	
A	

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Preparing for work continued	32. Why must the thickness of steel pipelines be checked on a regular basis?
	A
	33. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	34. Prior to travelling the machine on the public highway, describe THREE items to be taken into account when planning a route.
	A
	35. If the boom concrete pump vehicle is being travelled on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	36. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling the boom concrete pump on site and b) explain why.
	A
	37. On many construction sites, when MUST a banksman or signaller be used before moving a boom concrete pump?
	A
Setting up for work	38. Give THREE possible reasons why concrete pump vehicles should not stray off the designated access routes.
	A
	39. a) Which part of the boom concrete pump applies loading or pressure to the ground and b) how can that pressure be reduced?
	A
	40. If setting up to pump concrete in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A

continued...

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Setting up for work continued	41. a) Who can authorise partial stabiliser extensions and b) what is the effect on lifting capacity if partially extending the outriggers?
	A
	42. What is the purpose of pumping grout through the pipeline?
	A
	43. When setting up to work, what should be taken into account for the mixer vehicles?
	A
	44. On what basis are pipelines and couplers selected?
	A.
	45. Name THREE possible underground hazards which may affect the stability of the vehicle when in operation.
	A
46. If using a boom concrete pump from a fixed position operating station, what should be ensured for the safety of the operator?	
A	
47. What checks should be made to the couplers?	
A	
48. Before the start for work: a) how should signallers be identified and b) what should be agreed between the pump operator and a signaller?	
A	
49. If setting up to work near a bank, what is the recommended minimum distance between the stabilisers and the top of the bank?	
A	
50. What can occur if the placement hose is longer than specified?	
A	

continued...

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Setting up for work continued	51. What is the purpose of using axle locks?
	A
	52. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	53. Give THREE reasons that may cause the boom concrete pump to overturn.
	A
	54. If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the boom concrete pump operator before use?
	A
	55. During the pumping operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the method statement. a) What initially must happen to the operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	56. Describe at least TWO causes of blockages that may occur within the pipeline.
	A
	57. During pumping, if the operator (using a remote control) needs to leave the pump, what needs to be ensured?
A	
	58. a) What is considered as the danger zone around the placement hose and b) what is regarded as the safe minimum?
	A
	59. Name TWO ways in which wind speed can affect the pumping operation.
	A

continued...

Concrete Pump

A06

Truck Mounted Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Working tasks continued	60. If the words STOP NOW are given to the boom concrete pump operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take?
	A
	61. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
Working tasks continued	A
	62. A boom concrete pump is working in the same vicinity that encroaches the operating radius of a crane. What actions would need to be taken?
	A
Completing work	63. Before leaving the vehicle for a rest break, after parking and switching off the vehicle, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	64. Name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked after completion of the pumping operation.
	A
	65. When is it acceptable to use compressed air to clean out pipelines?
	A
	66. Before cleaning a pipeline with compressed air, what must be removed from the line itself?
	A
	67. What is the maximum allowable air pressure to clean out the pipes?
	A
	68. Where must waste from the cleaning process be deposited?
A	
Shutdown	69. Before rejoining the public highway after completing work, what check must be made to the stabilisers?
	A

Forward Tipping Dumper

A09

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat not need to be worn when operating a forward tipping dumper?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of dumper i.e. swivel skip that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes of being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. What is a dumper operator's main purpose or requirement?
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the dumper's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
A	
Preparing for work	17. When would the skip safety strut or support be used?
	A
	18. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	20. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	For questions 21 and 22 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for tyres’ operating pressure. For tracked machines, what specific checks must be made to the track belt?
	A
	22. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	23. On articulated dumpers, steering is achieved by actuating a hydraulic ram which is controlled by turning the steering wheel. a) How does the engine supply the oil flow and b) what happens to the steering when the engine stops?
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	26. A dumper is classified by a manufacturer as a 6 tonne dumper. What does this mean?
A	
27. Most site dumpers have the engine at the rear. State the main reason for this.	
A	
28. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring	29. Most forward tipping dumpers have an articulated chassis that swivels or pivots in the centre. One pivot plane or angle (looking from the top) provides the steering (articulation): what is the function of the other pivot plane or angle i.e. looking from the front (oscillation)?
	A
	30. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the dumper to tip over sideways during travel.
	A
	31. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a dumper and b) explain why?
	A
	32. Why must the seat belt be worn at all times?
	A
	33. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which class should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	34. When travelling on wet clay, what effect does this have on the dumper?
	A
	35. Manufacturers must give recommendations on how to travel a dumper up and down inclines. If this information is not known first hand, what is the general rule about travelling up and down slopes?
	A
	36. How is it possible that dumpers, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed, can still tip over?
	A
37. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to a dumper if the lugs are severely worn?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work	38. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	39. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the dumper when being loaded?
	A
	40. The operator is asked to tip material into a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	41. Give TWO reasons for using a swivel skip dumper over a conventional forward tipping skip.
	A
	42. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded dumper?
A	
Working tasks	43. Give TWO reasons why the dumper operator should have an understanding of the type of spoil being transported.
	A
	44. When working in a confined area or space what danger can be present with an articulated dumper with regards to steering?
A	
Working tasks	45. Name: a) TWO precautions and b) TWO operating procedures that should be taken when discharging loads on the move.
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	46. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A
	47. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept?
	A
	48. Why do high tip dumpers need particular care when tipping?
	A
	49. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the skip of the dumper?
	A
	50. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
	A
	51. When forward tipping a load, the centre of gravity of the machine changes. a) What effect does this have on the dumper and b) state TWO actions to avoid accidents?
	A
	52. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill?
	A
53. Operators should lower the skip fully before driving away. Give TWO possible consequences if this is not carried out.	
A	
54. Name THREE actions to be taken before transporting wide loads.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	55. Name THREE problems that could occur if the skip is overloaded with a dense material.
	A
	56. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
Completing work	57. Larger dumpers use a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	58. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	59. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the dumper should NOT be parked.
	A
	60. Why should a dumper be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
	61. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a 180 excavator?
	A
	11. The operator has to fit and use a new bucket using a quick-hitch coupler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to 180 excavator operations.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the excavator's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
A	

continued...

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Preparing for work continued	For questions 18 and 19 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the tyres' operating pressure.
	A
	19. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	22. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	23. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	24. Mini 180 excavators may be equipped with a (front) clamshell bucket. Name FOUR possible functions (excluding the forks).
A	
25. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	26. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to an excavator if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
	27. If the excavator is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
A	

continued...

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	28. An operator has been asked to transport a load in the front bucket down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on operations?
	A
	29. When travelling, why should the rear boom be locked?
	A
	30. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
Setting up for work	31. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a loaded front bucket and b) explain why.
	A
	32. What information does the 'dig-envelope' (also known as 'working range') chart give? (Candidates may be shown a copy of a chart)
	A
	33. Explain ALL visual checks that must be carried out on all types of quick-hitch bucket attaching systems before use.
	A
	34. On a semi-automatic quick-hitch bucket attaching system: a) what is the purpose of the safety pin and b) what checks MUST be made to the pin before use?
A	
35. Cable avoidance tools (CATs) can detect a variety of buried services. What type of material do they have limitations in locating?	
A	
36. Describe ONE physical method of checking that a bucket is fully secured to the quick-hitch coupler prior to work.	
A	

continued...

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Setting up for work continued	37. On stabiliser-equipped machines, what must be checked before the stabilisers are lowered?
	A
	38. If setting up to excavate in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
	A
	39. What is regarded as the most productive position for a dumper to be in when being loaded with a 180 excavator working from a stockpile?
	A
	40. Name TWO types of equipment used to ensure that excavation levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.
	A
	41. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
	A
	42. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	43. The operator is asked to excavate a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before work commences.
	A
44. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?	
A	
45. With regards to lifting accessories, irrespective of who supplied the accessories, what THREE factors should be ensured before the accessories are used?	
A	
46. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine to excavate and b) explain why a distance should be kept.	
A	

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Working tasks	47. If a trench has a depth of 1.0 metre: a) what is the minimum distance to maintain from the edge of the trench when placing spoil and b) explain why.
	A
	48. Why should different soils be segregated during excavating?
	A
	49. Give THREE reasons why an oversize bucket should not be used when excavating trenches to specification.
	A
	50. If fitted, describe ONE application when the hand throttle can safely be used.
	A
	51. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the excavator to tip over sideways.
	A
	52. Why must excavator operators not begin to load vehicles until the forward tipping dumper driver is clear of their machine?
	A
	53. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted'?
	A
	54. What factors determine the shoring requirements of a trench?
	A
55. Give TWO reasons why, wherever possible, operators should excavate ground in layers.	
A	
56. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during excavating, which two types of services could this indicate?	
A	
57. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when excavating with the machine?	
A	

continued...

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Working tasks continued	58. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	59. The operator is asked to tip material into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	60. If loading a dumper, who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the body?
	A
	61. Explain a possible danger if the excavator is lifting a load on sloping ground, even though the load chart indicates that the machine can lift that load.
	A
	62. Before lowering into or moving a pipe into a trench, what trench-related checks must be made?
	A
Completing work	63. If a load is lifted using the backhoe unit that is inline with the machine, when slewing the load fully to the left or right, the machine can become unstable. Explain why.
	A
	64. If the excavator is carrying out deep excavating work using the full working range, what hazard may occur?
	A
Completing work	65. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open trench at the end of a working day.
	A
Completing work	66. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A

Excavator 180

A10

Below 5 tonnes

Technical Test – Theory

Shutdown	67. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	68. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	69. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
	70. Why should an excavator be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
71. After shutting down the engine, why should the hydraulic operating levers be cycled?	
A	

Excavator 180

Above 5 tonnes

A12

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a 180 excavator?
	A
	11. The operator has to fit and use a new bucket using a quick-hitch coupler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to 180 excavator operations.
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	Preparing for work
A	
17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.	
	A

continued...

For questions 18 and 19 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
Preparing for work continued	18. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the tyres’ operating pressure.
	A
	19. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	22. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	23. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	24. Name FOUR possible functions of a multi-purpose clamshell bucket (excluding the forks).
	A
	25. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	26. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to an excavator if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	27. If the excavator is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	28. An operator has been asked to transport a load in the front bucket down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on operations?
	A
	29. When travelling, why should the rear boom and extending dipper (if fitted) be locked?
	A
	30. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	31. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a loaded front bucket and b) explain why.
	A
Setting up for work	32. a) When should 4-wheel drive not be selected and b) explain why?
	A
	33. Explain ALL visual checks that must be carried out on all types of quick-hitch bucket attaching systems before use.
	A
	34. On a semi-automatic quick-hitch bucket attaching system: a) what is the purpose of the safety pin and b) what checks MUST be made to the pin before use?
	A
	35. Cable avoidance tools (CATs) can detect a variety of buried services. What type of material do they have limitations in locating?
	A
36. Describe ONE physical method of checking that a bucket is fully secured to the quick-hitch coupler prior to work.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	37. On stabiliser-equipped machines, what must be checked before the stabilisers are lowered?
	A
	38. If setting up to excavate in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
	A
	39. What is regarded as the most productive position for the dump truck or tipper to be in when being loaded with a 180 excavator working from a stockpile?
	A
	40. Name TWO types of equipment used to ensure that excavation levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.
	A
	41. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
	A
	42. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	43. The operator is asked to excavate a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before work commences.
	A
	44. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
A	
45. With regards to lifting accessories, irrespective of who supplied the accessories, what THREE factors should be ensured before the accessories are used?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	46. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	47. If a trench has a depth of 2.0 metres: a) what is the minimum distance to maintain from the edge of the trench when placing spoil and b) explain why.
	A
	48. Why should different soils be segregated during excavating?
	A
	49. Give THREE reasons why an oversize bucket should not be used when excavating trenches to specification.
	A
	50. If fitted, describe ONE application when the hand throttle can safely be used.
	A
	51. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the excavator to tip over sideways.
	A
	52. Why must excavator operators not begin to load vehicles until the forward tipping dumper driver is clear of their machine?
	A
	53. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted'?
	A
	54. What factors determine the shoring requirements of a trench?
A	
55. Give TWO reasons why, wherever possible, operators should excavate ground in layers.	
A	
56. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during excavating, which two types of services could this indicate?	
A	

Working tasks continued	57. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when excavating with the machine?
	A
	58. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	59. The operator is asked to tip material into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	60. If loading a tipper vehicle, who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the body?
	A
	61. Explain a possible danger if the excavator is lifting a load on sloping ground, even though the load chart indicates that the machine can lift that load.
	A
	62. If using the forks to lift loads, what machine-related information is needed?
	A
	63. Before lowering into or moving a pipe into a trench, what trench-related checks must be made?
	A
	64. If a load is lifted using the backhoe unit that is inline with the machine, when slewing the load fully to the left or right, the machine can become unstable. Explain why.
A	
65. If the excavator is carrying out deep excavating work using the full working range, what hazard may occur?	
A	

Completing work	66. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open trench at the end of a working day.
	A
	67. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	68. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	69. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	70. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
	71. Why should an excavator be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
72. After shutting down the engine, why should the hydraulic operating levers be cycled?	
A	

Rough Terrain Forklift

A14

Masted

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Forklift operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a forklift?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of forklift that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
A	
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the forklift and b) who determines it?
	A
	16. Where should the Operator’s Manual be kept and why?
A	
Preparing for work	17. Forklift operations fall within the scope of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998. Name TWO requirements of the act with regards to lifting.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a forklift operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For questions 20 and 21 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyre pressures.
	A
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	22. State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
	A
	23. Explain THREE checks that should be made to the mast lift chains.
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?	
A	
26. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	28. Compared to a duplex (double) mast: a) why would a triplex mast be fitted/used and b) what disadvantage does the mast have over the duplex?
	A
	29. As a lifting machine, the forklift must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	30. Before manually changing any attachment: a) where should the attachment be positioned (in relation to the ground) and b) why?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	31. What THREE items must be printed on a forklift's rating plate?
	A
	32. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	33. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to a forklift if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
	34. If the forklift is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	35. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	36. Name SIX possible proximity hazards that may be encountered on site when travelling with a load.
	A
	37. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	38. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a forklift and b) explain why.
	A
	39. A manufacturer must give recommendations on how to travel a forklift up and down inclines. If this information is not known first hand, what is the general rule about travelling up and down slopes?
	A
	40. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
	A
	41. How is it possible that forklifts can still tip over, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed?
	A
	42. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded forklift?
	A
	43. An operator has to travel a forklift on the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. List SIX requirements that must be followed
	A
	44. Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.
	A
45. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight or rear of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less	
A	

Setting up for work	46. a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?
	A
	47. If the load centre of the load is longer (increased) than stipulated for the model of forklift, what effect does it have on the lifting capacity of the machine?
	A
	48. Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?
	A
	49. Which parts of the forklift is the load centre usually measured from?
	A
	50. Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
	A
	51. If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	52. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	53. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	54. What are FOUR safety checks that should be made before loading or unloading a suitable vehicle?
	A
	55. Give THREE reasons why it is important that a forklift is not leaning sideways before attempting to lift or place a load.
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	56. When placing onto or lifting a load from a loading out tower: a) why must the forklift's handbrake be on and the transmission in neutral and b) what would be the consequences if this was not done?
	A
	57. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the forklift to tip over sideways.
	A
	58. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
	A
	59. Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
	A
	60. An operator has been asked to transport a load down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on forklift operations?
	A
	61. What should be known about the loading out tower before placing loads?
	A
	62. Name FOUR ways that wet weather can affect forklift operations.
	A
	63. If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
	A
64. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?	
A	
65. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	
66. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?	
A	

Shutdown	67. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	68. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	69. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	70. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
71. Why should the forklift be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Forklift Side-loader

A15

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Forklift operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a forklift?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of forklift that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
A	
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the forklift and b) who determines it?
	A
	16. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
A	
Preparing for work	17. Forklift operations fall within the scope of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998. Name TWO requirements of the act with regards to lifting.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a forklift operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	20. State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
	A
	For questions 21 and 22 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the procedure for greasing the mast components.
	A
	22. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	23. Explain THREE checks that should be made to the mast lift chains.
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
A	
26. What is a possible consequence of using a pneumatic tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?	
A	
27. Compared to a duplex (double) mast: a) why would a triplex mast be fitted/used and b) what disadvantage does the mast have over the duplex?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	28. As a lifting machine, the forklift must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	29. What THREE items must be printed on a forklift's rating plate?
Travelling and manoeuvring	A
	30. On an IC engine forklift, during work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	31. If the forklift is being travelled or working on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	32. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	33. Name SIX possible proximity hazards that may be encountered on site when travelling with a load.
	A
	34. Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame is fitted?
	A
35. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a forklift and b) explain why.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	36. A manufacturer must give recommendations on how to travel a forklift up and down slopes. If this information is not known first hand, what is the general rule about travelling up and down slopes?
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	37. What is the best method of driving the forklift across humps, drainage gullies etc?
	A
	38. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
	A
	39. How is it possible that forklifts can still tip over, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed?
	A
	40. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded forklift?
	A
	41. Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.
	A
Setting up for work	42. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight or rear of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	43. a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?
	A
	44. If the load centre of the load is longer (increased) than stipulated for the model of forklift, what effect does it have on the lifting capacity of the machine?
	A
45. Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?	
A	
46. Which parts of the forklift is the load centre usually measured from?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	47. Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
	A
	48. Before travelling with a load, where should the load be positioned?
	A
	49. If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	50. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	51. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	52. What are FOUR safety checks that should be made before loading or unloading a suitable vehicle?
	A
	53. Give THREE reasons why it is important that a forklift is not leaning before attempting to lift or place a load.
	A
	54. When placing onto or lifting a load from a loading out tower or rack: a) why must the forklift's handbrake be on and the transmission in neutral and b) what would be the consequences if this was not done?
	A
Working tasks	55. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the forklift to tip over.
	A
	56. Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	57. An operator has been asked to transport a load down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on forklift operations?
	A
	58. What should be known about the loading out tower or racking before placing loads?
	A
	59. Name FOUR ways that wet weather can affect forklift operations.
	A
	60. If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
	A
	61. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
62. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	
63. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?	
A	
Shutdown	64. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	65. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	66. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
A	
67. Why should the diesel-engined forklift be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Industrial Forklift Truck

A16

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Forklift operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a forklift?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of forklift that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
Preparing for work	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. a) What is meant by the lifting or rated capacity of the forklift and b) who determines it?
	A
	16. Where should the Operator’s Manual be kept and why?
A	
Preparing for work	17. Forklift operations fall within the scope of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998. Name TWO requirements of the act with regards to lifting.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a forklift operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	20. State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
	A
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the procedure for greasing the mast components.
	A
	22. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	23. Explain THREE checks that should be made to the mast lift chains.
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?	
A	
26. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. What is a possible consequence of using a pneumatic tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	28. Compared to a duplex (double) mast: a) why would a triplex mast be fitted/used and b) what disadvantage does the mast have over the duplex?
	A
	29. a) What THREE checks would be made specifically to the batteries and b) what specific PPE would be worn?
	A
	30. As a lifting machine, the forklift must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	31. Before manually changing any attachment: a) where should the attachment be positioned (in relation to the ground) and b) why?
	A
	32. What THREE items must be printed on a forklift's rating plate?
	A
	33. If changing an LPG cylinder, state THREE specific precautions to be observed.
	A
34. On an IC engine forklift, during work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	35. If the forklift is being travelled or working on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	36. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	37. Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame is fitted?
	A
	38. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a forklift and b) explain why.
	A
	39. A manufacturer must give recommendations on how to travel a forklift up and down slopes. If this information is not known first hand, what is the general rule about travelling up and down slopes?
	A
	40. What is the best method of driving the forklift across humps, drainage gullies etc?
	A
	41. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
	A
	42. How is it possible that forklifts can still tip over, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed?
	A
	43. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded forklift?
A	
44. Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.	
A	
45. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight or rear of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?	
A	

Setting up for work	46. a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?
	A
	47. If the load centre of the load is longer (increased) than stipulated for the model of forklift, what effect does it have on the lifting capacity of the machine?
	A
	48. Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?
	A
	49. Which parts of the forklift is the load centre usually measured from?
	A
	50. Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
	A
	51. If fitting an attachment (e.g. a drum clamp), why would a forklift need to be de-rated?
	A
	52. If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
Working tasks	53. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	54. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
Working tasks	55. What are FOUR safety checks that should be made before loading or unloading a suitable vehicle?
	A
Working tasks	56. Give THREE reasons why it is important that a forklift is not leaning sideways before attempting to lift or place a load.
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	57. When placing onto or lifting a load from a loading out tower or rack: a) why must the forklift's handbrake be on and the transmission in neutral and b) what would be the consequences if this was not done?
	A
	58. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the forklift to tip over sideways.
	A
	59. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
	A
	60. Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
	A
	61. An operator has been asked to transport a load down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on forklift operations?
	A
	62. What should be known about the loading out tower or racking before placing loads?
	A
	63. Name FOUR ways that wet weather can affect forklift operations.
	A
	64. If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
	A
65. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?	
A	
66. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	

Completing work	67. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?
	A
Shutdown	68. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	69. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	70. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	71. Why should diesel-engined forklifts be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Telescopic Handler

A17

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Forklift operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a tele-handler?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of tele-handler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
Preparing for work	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. a) What is meant by the lifting or rated capacity of the tele-handler and b) who determines it?
	A
	16. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
Preparing for work	17. Forklift operations fall within the scope of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998. Name TWO requirements of the act with regards to lifting.
	A
	18. What is the purpose of a roll over or ROPS frame?
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a tele-handler operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For questions 20 and 21 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyre pressures.
	A
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	22. State the purpose of the check valve(s) located on the boom cylinder rams.
	A
	23. State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
26. What is the purpose of counterweight on the machine?	
A	
27. As a lifting machine, the tele-handler must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?	
A	
28. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	

Travelling and manoeuvring	29. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to a tele-handler if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
	30. If the tele-handler is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	31. Name THREE conditions that the mirrors on the machine must be in.
	A
	32. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	33. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a tele-handler and b) explain why?
	A
	34. What would happen if the steering mode of 'crab steer' is selected and the steering wheel rotated clockwise?
	A
	35. How is it possible that forklifts can still tip over, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed?
	A
	36. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
	A
37. Name SIX possible proximity hazards that may be encountered on site when travelling with a load.	
A	
38. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded forklift?	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	39. An operator has to travel a tele-handler on the public highway, for which the road traffic act applies. List SIX requirements that must be followed.
	A
	40. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
Travelling and manoeuvring continued	A
	41. Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.
	A
Setting up for work	42. On stabiliser-equipped machines, what must be checked before the stabilisers are lowered?
	A
	43. a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?
	A
	44. If the load centre of the load is longer (increased) than stipulated for the model of tele-handler, what effect does it have on the lifting capacity of the machine?
	A
	45. Which part of the forklift is the load centre usually measured from?
	A
46. Explain ALL visual checks that must be carried out on all types of quick-hitch bucket attaching systems before use.	
A	
Setting up for work	47. On a semi-automatic quick-hitch bucket attaching system: a) what is the purpose of the safety pin and b) what checks MUST be made to the pin before use?
	A

continued...

Setting up for work continued	48. Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
	A
	49. Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?
	A
	50. What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI) or load moment indicator?
	A
	51. If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	52. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	53. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	54. Describe ONE physical method of checking that the attachment is fully secured to the coupler prior to work.
	A
	55. Give THREE reasons why it is important that a tele-handler is not leaning sideways before attempting to lift or place a load.
A	
Working tasks	56. When placing onto or lifting a load from a loading out tower: a) why must the tele-handler's handbrake be on and the transmission in neutral and b) what would be the consequences if this was not done?
	A
	57. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the tele-handler to tip over sideways.
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	58. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
	A
	59. Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
	A
	60. An operator has been asked to transport a load down a small section of the public highway, for which the Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on forklift operations?
	A
	61. Name FOUR ways that wet weather can affect tele-handler operations.
	A
	62. Using the lifting capacity diagram (Annex A): a) what is the maximum lifting capacity at maximum height, b) what is the lifting capacity with the boom angle at 45 degrees and a boom extension of 2.5 metres and c) what is the furthest distance (measured from the front tyres) available to place a 1.3 tonnes load at a height of 4 metres?
	A
	63. If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
	A
	64. How can high wind speeds affect tele-handler operations?
	A
65. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?	
A	
66. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	
Completing work	67. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?
	A

continued...

Shutdown	68. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	69. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	70. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	71. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
72. Why should the tele-handler be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Reach Truck

A18

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Reach truck operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a reach truck?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of reach truck that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the reach truck and b) who determines it?
	A
	16. Where should the Operator’s Manual be kept and why?
	A
17. Reach truck operations fall within the scope of the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998. Name TWO requirements of the act with regards to lifting.	
A	
18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a reach truck operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	20. State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
	A
	For questions 21 and 22 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the procedure for greasing the mast components.
	A
	22. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	23. Explain THREE checks that should be made to the mast lift chains.
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	26. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?
	A
	27. What is a possible consequence of using a pneumatic tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
A	
28. Compared to a duplex (double) mast: a) why would a triplex mast be fitted/used and b) what disadvantage does the mast have over the duplex?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	29. a) What THREE checks would be made specifically to the batteries and b) what specific PPE would be worn?
	A
	30. As a lifting machine, the reach truck must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	31. What THREE items must be printed on a reach truck's rating plate?
	A
	32. If changing an LPG cylinder, state THREE specific precautions to be observed.
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	33. On an IC engined reach truck, during work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	34. If the reach truck is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	35. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	36. Name SIX possible proximity hazards that may be encountered when travelling with a load.
	A
	37. Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame is fitted?
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	38. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a reach truck and b) explain why.
	A
	39. A manufacturer must give recommendations on how to travel a reach truck up and down inclines. If this information is not known first hand, what is the general rule about travelling up and down slopes?
	A
	40. What is the best method of driving the reach truck across humps, drainage gullies etc?
	A
	41. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
	A
	42. How is it possible that reach trucks can still tip over, even when travelling on gentle gradients, are not overloaded and not being driven at excessive speed?
A	
43. Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.	
A	
44. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?	
A	
Setting up for work	45. a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?
	A
	46. If the load centre of the load is longer (increased) than stipulated for the model of reach truck, what effect does it have on the lifting capacity of the machine?
	A
47. Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	48. Which parts of the reach truck is the load centre usually measured from?
	A
	49. Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
	A
	50. Before travelling with a load, where should the load be positioned?
	A
	51. If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	52. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when setting up the machine to lift and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	53. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	54. What are FOUR safety checks that should be made before loading or unloading a suitable vehicle?
	A
	55. Give THREE reasons why it is important that a reach truck is not leaning sideways before attempting to lift or place a load.
A	
Working tasks	56. When placing onto or lifting a load from a loading out tower or rack: a) why must the reach truck's handbrake be on and the transmission in neutral and b) what would be the consequences if this was not done?
	A
	57. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the reach truck to tip over sideways.
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	58. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
	A
	59. Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
	A
	60. An operator has been asked to transport a load down a small section of the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What effect does this have on reach truck operations?
	A
	61. What should be known about the loading out tower or racking before placing loads?
	A
	62. If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
	A
Completing work	63. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
Shutdown	64. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.
	A
	65. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?
Completing work	A
	66. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	67. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A

continued...

Shutdown continued	68. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	69. Why should diesel-engined reach trucks be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a grader?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of grader that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
Preparing for work	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the grader's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A
For questions 17 and 18 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
17. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for the tyres' operating pressure.	
A	
18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	20. Explain the difference between a mouldboard side-shift and a circle side-shift.
	A
	21. If fitted, how are the scarifier tines in the block retained in position?
	A
	22. If fitted, what typical applications would a front dozer blade be used for?
	A
	23. How does front wheel drive help work efficiency?
	A
	24. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	25. If fitted, what would a front-mounted scarifier normally be used for?
	A
26. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?	
A	
27. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	28. On an articulated grader, what precaution should be taken when turning left or right?
	A
	29. a) What should be avoided when travelling if the mouldboard is being carried in the banking position and b) why?
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	30. How can a tight turning circle be achieved?
	A
	31. When MUST a banksman/signaller be used before moving a grader?
	A
	32. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
A	
Setting up for work	33. Give TWO reasons that may cause the grader to tip over sideways.
	A
	34. Cable avoidance tools (CATs) can detect a variety of buried services. What type of material do they have limitations in locating?
	A
	35. If setting up to grade in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
	A
	36. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
	A
	37. If setting up to work near a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
38. Name TWO types of equipment used to ensure that grading levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.	
A	
39. Describe the procedure to be followed if the blade attachment has to be removed.	
A	
40. What THREE things should be checked out before carrying out embankment work?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks	41. Before manually changing the blade, why should the blade be positioned resting on the ground before removing the final pin?
	A
	42. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	43. If a trench has a depth of 2.0 metres: a) what is the minimum distance to maintain from the edge of the trench and b) explain why.
	A
	44. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during grading, which two types of services could this indicate?
	A
	45. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when grading with the machine?
	A
	46. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the tester)?
	A
	47. Describe THREE reasons for using the crab steer mode.
	A
	48. If operating the machine on a ‘formation’ trim, name THREE possible hazards.
	A
	49. How can tyre marks be avoided when finishing a surface?
	A
50. Why would a fast working speed be selected if spreading light materials?	
A	
51. On graders fitted with leaning wheels, how can the effect of side-thrust acting on the front be counteracted when a large volume of material is being side-cast?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	52. What problem may occur if the wearing plates on the blade are at the maximum wear limit?
	A
Working tasks continued	53. What does float control of the blade allow?
	A
Completing work	54. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	55. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	56. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	57. Many graders have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	58. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
A	
Shutdown	59. Why should a grader be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Hoist

A20

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Dedicated hoist operators are generally regarded as ‘safety-critical’ workers. What does this mean?
	A

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. The operator has to use a new type of hoist that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	10. What are the possible outcomes of being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	11. How can a qualification or card benefit a hoist operator?
	A
Preparing for work	12. Name THREE ways that a hoist operator can contribute to ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	13. Where should the user's manual be kept and why?
	A
	14. What are the THREE actions that a hoist operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For question 15 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	15. Using the Operator's Manual, find the page that deals with emergency lowering procedures.
A	
16. a) Why must all movement controls be clearly marked as to direction or mode and b) what consequences could occur if controls were not clearly marked?	
A	
17. The Safe Working Load (SWL) signifies exactly what?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	18. When placing loads to and from the cage, why should gloves be worn?
	A
	19. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	20. As a machine for the lifting of persons, the hoist must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	21. On hoists using a chassis, what checks should be made to the stabilisers?
	A
	22. What is meant by an inclined hoist?
	A
	23. What is the difference between a mechanical interlock gate and an electric interlock gate?
	A
	24. On rope operated types, why is it important to keep turns of rope on the hoist drum?
	A
25. When checking a (fall protection) harness, name FIVE possible defects that may be found.	
A	
26. How many ties should be used when fixing the mast to a structure?	
A	
27. What is meant by the hoistway?	
A	
28. After installation but before work: a) what must happen and b) by whom?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	29. If a fault is found during pre-use checks: a) who should the fault be reported to and b) when?
	A
	30. What is the difference between a transport platform and a passenger/goods combined type?
	A
	31. What could possibly cause the mast to go out of alignment?
	A
	32. What are the main requirements of a passenger-carrying type hoist over a goods type?
A	
Setting up for work	33. What checks should be made to the mast ties?
	A
	34. If siting a chassis or frame for a hoist, what checks must be made to the ground type?
	A
	35. What THREE pieces of information must be displayed on the gates of a goods carrying hoist?
	A
	36. When setting up for work, what should be in place should machine failure happen?
A	
Setting up for work	37. If the hoist is located in an area of moving vehicles, what systems should be implemented?
	A
Setting up for work	38. If operating a hoist in a pedestrianised area, state TWO factors that need to be taken into account.
	A

continued...

Setting up for work continued	39. If the operator is unable to see the full length of the hoistway, what action should be taken?
	A
	40. What must you take into account when calculating the safe working load of the cage?
Setting up for work continued	A
	41. Before taking passengers up in a hoist, what should be ensured about the individual or individuals?
	A
Working tasks	42. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the hoist and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	43. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	44. When raising the cage, what ongoing checks need to be made?
	A
	45. a) What is the danger of carrying scaffolding in unmodified cages and b) what is required in the cage to carry scaffolding?
	A
	46. When working in a confined area or space with a diesel powered hoist, what TWO dangers can be present?
	A
	47. Name THREE ways that inclement, wet weather can affect hoist operations.
	A
48. How can high wind speeds affect hoist operations?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	49. When loading materials into the cage, what THREE things must be taken into account?
	A
	50. After loading the cage with passengers, the operator selects a motion but the motor doesn't start. Name FOUR possible problems.
	A
	51. What is the function of the over-run devices?
	A
	52. On hoist with two-speed motors: a) what should the operator do when approaching the desired landing and b) why?
	A
	53. If a thunderstorm is expected or occurs, what procedure should happen?
	A
Shutdown	54. On ride-on types, if the hoist drive motor stops between landings, what is the course of action?
	A
	55. In simple terms, on rack and pinion types, how do emergency lowering systems work?
	A
	56. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	57. Before leaving the cage for a rest break, what action must be carried out?
	A
58. After shutdown, the cage floor should be cleaned. What other part of the cage should be cleaned (if required)?	
A	

Wheeled Loading Shovel

A21

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a loading shovel?
	A
	11. The operator has to fit and use a new bucket using a quick-hitch coupler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations 1995 may apply to loading shovel operations.
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	Preparing for work
A	
17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.	
A	
	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 19 and 20 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	19. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyres’ operating pressure.
	A
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	21. Many loading shovels have 'limited-slip' axles. How can this help production?
	A
	22. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	23. How are loading shovel bucket sizes calculated?
	A
	24. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	25. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?
A	
26. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	27. Most loading shovels have an articulated chassis that swivels or pivots in the centre. One pivot plane or angle (looking from the top) provides the steering (articulation), what is the function of the other pivot plane or angle i.e. looking from the front (oscillation)?
	A
	28. a) Give ONE advantage and b) TWO disadvantages of rear mounted cameras.
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	29. An operator has been asked to carry some material down a small section of the public highway, for which the Road Traffic act applies. What are the implications for the operator and machine?
	A
	30. If the loading shovel is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, The Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	31. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	32. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	33. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded loading shovel?
	A
	34. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to a loading shovel if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
	35. When travelling on wet clay or rock, what effect does this have on the loading shovel?
	A
36. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a loaded loading shovel and b) explain why.	
A	
37. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the loading shovel to tip over sideways.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work	38. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the dump truck when being loaded?
	A
	39. Explain ALL visual checks that must be carried out on all types of quick-hitch bucket attaching systems before use.
	A
	40. On a semi-automatic quick-hitch bucket attaching system: a) what is the purpose of the safety pin and b) what checks MUST be made to the pin before use?
	A
	41. Give THREE possible reasons why loading shovels should not stray off the designated travel routes.
	A
	42. Describe ONE physical method of checking that the attachment is fully secured to the coupler prior to work.
	A
	43. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account?
	A
	44. What is regarded as the most productive position for the dump truck to be in when being loaded by a wheeled loading shovel working from a stockpile?
	A
45. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	46. Give TWO reasons why the loading shovel operator should have an understanding of the type of material being loaded.
	A
Working tasks	47. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	48. The operator is asked to tip material into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	49. Why should different materials be segregated during extracting?
	A
	50. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the body of the dump truck?
	A
	51. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill and why?
	A
	52. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A
53. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	54. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
	A
	55. When constructing a ramp to load a crusher, name THREE considerations to take into account.
Working tasks continued	A
	56. Smaller loading shovels may be equipped with a clamshell bucket. Name TWO functions of this type of bucket.
	A
Completing work	57. Many loading shovels have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
Completing work	58. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	59. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	60. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	61. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
Shutdown	62. Why should a loading shovel be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Tracked Loading Shovel

A22

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a loading shovel?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of tracked loader that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations 1995 may apply to loading shovel operations.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the loading shovel's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
Preparing for work	17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A
Preparing for work	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 19 and 20 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	19. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for setting track tension.
	A
	20. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	21. a) What are the functions of 'grousers' or 'cleats' as found on track pads and b) what is the result if excessively worn?
	A
	22. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	23. How are loading shovel bucket sizes calculated?
	A
	24. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	25. a) What are the purposes of the track guards and b) where would it/they be located?
A	
26. Why are most tracked loading shovels rear-engined?	
A	
27. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring	28. a) Give ONE advantage and b) TWO disadvantages of rear mounted cameras.
	A
	29. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	30. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	31. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded tracked shovel?
	A
	32. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a loaded loading shovel and b) explain why.
A	
33. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the loading shovel to tip over sideways.	
A	
Setting up for work	34. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the dump truck when being loaded?
	A
	35. Name TWO types of equipment that are used to ensure that excavation levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.
	A
	36. Give THREE possible reasons why loading shovels should not stray off the designated travel routes.
A	
37. If setting up to work near a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	38. What is regarded as the most productive position for the dump truck to be in when being loaded by a loading shovel working from a stockpile?
	A
	39. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
Setting up for work continued	A
	40. Give TWO reasons why the loading shovel operator should have an understanding of the type of material being loaded.
	A
Working tasks	41. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	42. If fitted, describe ONE application when the hand throttle can safely be used.
	A
	43. The operator is asked to tip material into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	44. Why should different materials be segregated during excavating?
	A
	45. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the body of the dump truck?
	A
46. What factors determine the shoring requirements of a trench?	
A	
47. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill and why?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	48. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A
	49. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	50. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
	A
	51. When constructing a ramp to load a crusher, name THREE considerations to take into account.
	A
	52. Give TWO reasons why, wherever possible, operators should excavate ground in layers.
	A
	53. Why is it poor practice to reverse the loader at high speed?
	A
	54. a) What effect on loader operations does making too deep a cut have when filling the bucket and b) what <i>effect</i> does making too shallow a cut have?
	A
55. When backfilling trenches by pushing spoil toward the trench, why should the bucket start to be emptied / raised before reaching the trench?	
A	
56. Tracked loading shovels are normally equipped with a clamshell bucket. Name FOUR functions of this type of bucket.	
A	
Completing work	57. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open trench at the end of a working day.
	A
	58. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
A	

continued...

Shutdown	59. How can tracks be prevented from becoming frozen to the ground during cold weather?
	A
	60. Many loading shovels have a turbo-charged engine. A) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	61. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. A) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	62. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
63. Why should a loading shovel be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Skid Steer Loader

A23

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a skid steer?
	A
	11. The operator has to fit and use a new attachment using a quick-hitch coupler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
A	
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. Name THREE attachments that are available for a skid steer.
A	
17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 18 and 19 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	18. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyres’ operating pressure.
	A
	19. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	20. Describe briefly how a (wheeled) skid steer ‘steers’ or changes direction.
	A
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. How are skid steer bucket sizes calculated?
	A
	23. On pneumatic tyre equipped machines, what is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	24. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
A	
25. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?	
A	
26. What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?	
A	
27. Skid steers may be equipped with a clamshell bucket. Name TWO functions of this type of bucket.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	28. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	29. Why should a skid steer not be travelled if there is no attachment/bucket fitted to the loader arms?
	A
	30. How can a skid steer turn around within its own area?
	A
	31. An operator has been asked to carry some material down a small section of the public highway, for which the Road Traffic act applies. What are the implications for the operator and machine?
	A
	32. If the skid steer is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, The Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	33. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	34. Why must the seat belt be worn, even within the confines of the cab?
	A
	35. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded skid steer?
A	
36. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to a skid steer if the lugs are severely worn?	
A	

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	37. When travelling on wet clay or rock, what effect does this have on the skid steer?
	A
	38. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a loaded skid steer and b) explain why.
	A
Setting up for work	39. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the skid steer to tip over sideways.
	A
	40. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the vehicle to be loaded?
	A
	41. Explain ALL visual checks that must be carried out on all types of quick-hitch bucket attaching systems before use.
	A
	42. On a semi-automatic quick-hitch bucket attaching system: a) what is the purpose of the safety pin and b) what checks MUST be made to the pin before use?
	A
	43. Describe ONE physical method of checking that the attachment is fully secured to the coupler prior to work.
	A
44. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.	
A	
45. What is regarded as the most productive position for the vehicle to be loaded to be in when being loaded by a skid steer working from a stockpile?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	46. Before manually changing any bucket: a) where should the bucket be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
	A
	47. Give TWO reasons why the skid steer operator should have an understanding of the type of material being loaded.
	A
Working tasks	48. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the rear of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	49. The operator is asked to tip material into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	50. Why should different materials be segregated during extracting?
	A
	51. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into a load transporting vehicle?
	A
	52. On non-self levelling buckets, what problem can occur if a fully loaded bucket is raised to full height?
	A
53. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill and why?	
A	
	54. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	55. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	56. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
Working tasks continued	A
	57. When constructing a ramp to load a small crusher, name THREE considerations to take into account.
	A
Completing work	58. If access or egress to/from the cab has to be via the front of the machine, state two precautions to be observed before exiting the machine.
	A
	59. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
Completing work	A
	60. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
Shutdown	61. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	62. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
Shutdown	A
	63. Why should a skid steer be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Motorised Scraper

A24

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a scraper?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new model of scraper that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to scraper operations.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
Preparing for work	16. Where should the scraper's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 18 and 19 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for the tyres' operating pressure.
	A
	19. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	20. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. Before entering the bowl area, what should be ensured?
	A
	23. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	24. On scrapers, steering is achieved by actuating hydraulic rams which are controlled by turning the steering wheel. a) How does the engine supply the oil flow and b) what happens to the steering when the engine stops?
A	
25. What is the purpose of the apron?	
A	
26. On start up, the air pressure on the machine is low. What actions must the operator carry out before work and during work?	
A	
27. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring	28. Many scrapers have differential locking systems. How can this help production?
	A
	29. a) Give ONE advantage and b) TWO disadvantages of rear mounted cameras.
	A
	30. An operator has been asked to carry some material down a small section of the public highway, for which the Road Traffic act applies. What are the implications for the operator and machine?
	A
	31. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	32. Give THREE possible reasons why scrapers should not stray off the designated haul routes.
	A
	33. a) State the purpose of a retarder and b) the possible consequences of not using it when required.
	A
	34. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	35. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded scraper?
	A
36. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to the scraper if the lugs are severely worn?	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	37. When travelling on wet clay or rock, what effect does this have on the scraper?
	A
	38. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a scraper and b) explain why.
	A
	39. When MUST a banksman/signaller be used before moving a scraper?
	A
	40. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	41. Give THREE reasons that may cause the machine to roll over.
	A
	42. Explain the difference between: a) struck and b) heaped capacities.
	A
	43. How are scrapers rated?
A	
44. Give an advantage of an auger or elevator type scraper over a conventional scraper.	
A	
Setting up for work	45. Give TWO reasons why the scraper operator should have an understanding of the type of material being loaded.
	A
	46. If setting up to excavate in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
A	
47. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	48. Which two points on a site represent the haul distance?
	A
	49. The operator is asked to excavate a new area. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before work commences.
Setting up for work continued	A
	50. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	51. Why should different soils be segregated during excavating?
	A
	52. Describe TWO actions to be taken if the scraper becomes 'bogged' down on the fill.
	A
	53. To assist in ejecting sticky material from the scraper bowl, describe the actions that may be taken.
	A
	54. On a twin-engined scraper, how should the engines speed be set whilst driving around a corner?
	A
	55. Explain the difference between: a) a 'stockpile' and b) a 'borrow pit'.
	A
56. What is 'pump loading'?	
A	
57. Describe one use of a concave cut.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	58. What factors determine the shoring/supporting requirements of a trench?
	A
	59. Give TWO reasons why operators should excavate ground in layers.
	A
	60. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during excavating, which two types of services could this indicate?
	A
	61. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when excavating with the machine?
	A
Completing work	62. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the tester)?
	A
	63. Describe one action to be taken to protect the formation in inclement weather.
Completing work	A
	64. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
Shutdown	A
	65. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	66. Many scrapers have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
Shutdown	67. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A

continued...

Shutdown continued	68. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
	69. Why should a scraper be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Mobile Elevating Work Platform

A25

Scissor

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Dedicated MEWP operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. What determines whether a (fall protection) harness can be worn when operating a MEWP scissor and the type?
	A
	11. When can a MEWP work (raise the platform) on sloping ground?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new type of MEWP that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes of being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. What is the difference between: a) a work restraint system and b) a fall arrest system?
	A
	16. Name THREE ways that a MEWP operator can contribute to ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	17. a) What is meant by the working height of the MEWP and b) who determines it?
A	
Preparing for work	18. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	19. What are the THREE actions that a MEWP operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 20 to 21 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyre pressures or battery checks procedure.
	A
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state any cold-starting procedures for the machine. For electric units only, state the battery function checks that need to be made.
	A
	22. State the purpose of the check valve(s) located on the scissor cylinder ram (or rams).
	A
	23. When or why would foam filled tyres be specified for platform operations?
	A
	24. What is meant by a bi-fuel MEWP?
	A
	25. If a scissor is equipped with extending decks, what does this allow?
	A
	26. How do stabilisers increase the potential stability of a MEWP scissor?
A	
27. a) Why must all travel and platform controls be clearly marked as to function and direction or mode and b) what consequences could occur if controls were not clearly marked?	
A	
28. The Safe Working Load (SWL) signifies what?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	29. When checking fluid levels, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	30. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	31. When checking a (fall protection) harness, name FIVE possible defects that may be found.
	A
	32. What is the purpose any counterweights of the machine?
	A
	33. If the wearing of a safety harness or belt is required: a) where must it be attached to and b) where should the harness not be attached to?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	34. As a machine for the lifting of persons, the MEWP must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	35. On IC engines, during work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	36. If a self-propelled scissor is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	37. If travelling near an open trench which has a depth of 2.0 metres, what is the minimum distance to maintain?
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	38. What would happen if the steering axle is to the rear of the direction for travel?
	A
	39. Before climbing or descending a slope, what FOUR factors should be checked?
Setting up for work	A
	40. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the MEWP to tip over.
	A
	41. When siting the MEWP for work, what checks must be made to the ground type?
	A
	42. If using a MEWP in an area where there are moving vehicles, state THREE precautions to be taken
	A
	43. Apart from ground conditions, list FIVE checks that must be taken into account when siting the MEWP.
	A
	44. When setting up for work, what should be in place should machine failure happen?
A	
45. If setting up to lift in a pedestrianised area, state TWO factors that need to be taken into account.	
A	
46. If setting up to work near a steep slope, apart from ground support: a) what could be a danger and b) what actions should be taken?	
A	
47. What must you take into account when calculating the safe working load of the platform of a MEWP?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	48. Before taking passengers up in a MEWP, what should be ensured about the individual or individuals?
	A
	49. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the MEWP and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	50. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
Working tasks	51. If setting up to work near a bank, what is the recommended distance between the stabilisers or wheels and the top of the bank?
	A
	52. Give TWO reasons why is it important that a MEWP is not leaning sideways before attempting to raise the platform.
	A
	53. When raising the platform or travelling with a raised platform, what ongoing checks need to be made?
	A
	54. When working in a confined area or space with a diesel powered machine, name THREE dangers that can be present?
	A
55. Name FOUR ways that wet weather affect MEWP operations.	
A	
56. If raising the platform up to a ceiling of a structure, why must extra care be taken when nearing the ceiling?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	57. How can high wind speeds affect MEWP operations?
	A
	58. As a platform is raised higher, what also rises that can cause instability?
Shutdown	A
	59. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	60. Before leaving the platform for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	61. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the MEWP should NOT be parked.
	A
	62. The operator has been asked to drive a self-propelled MEWP onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences
	A
Shutdown	63. Why should a diesel MEWP be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Mobile Elevating Work Platform

A26

Boom

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Dedicated MEWP operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. What determines the type of harness that can be worn when operating a MEWP boom?
	A
	11. When can a MEWP work (raise the platform) on sloping ground?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new type of MEWP that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes of being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute to ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. a) What is meant by the working range of the MEWP and b) who determines it?
A	
17. What is the difference between: a) a work restraint system and b) a fall arrest system?	
A	
Preparing for work	18. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A

continued...

Preparing for work	19. a) What is the difference between outreach and radius of a MEWP boom and b) why would an operator need to know the difference?
	A
	20. What are the THREE actions that a MEWP operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For questions 21 to 22 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyre pressures. For tracked types, state checks that must be made to the track belts.
	A
	22. Using the Operator’s Manual, state any cold-starting procedures for the machine. For electric units only, state the battery function checks that need to be made.
	A
	23. State the purpose of the check valve(s) located on the boom cylinder ram (or rams), circuit.
	A
	24. When or why would foam filled tyres be specified for platform operations?
	A
	25. What is meant by a bi-fuel MEWP?
A	
26. How do stabilisers increase the potential stability of a MEWP boom?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. a) Why must all travel and platform controls be clearly marked as to function and direction or mode and b) what consequences could occur if controls were not clearly marked?
	A
	28. The Safe Working Load (SWL) means exactly what?
	A
	29. When checking fluid levels, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	30. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	31. What THREE types of information may be found on the operating envelope chart of a MEWP boom?
	A
	32. What is the purpose of the counterweights of the machine?
	A
	33. If required to wearing a safety harness or belt: a) where must it be attached to and b) where should the harness not be attached to?
	A
34. As a machine for the lifting of persons, the MEWP must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?	
A	
35. On IC engines, during work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	

Travelling and manoeuvring	36. If a self-propelled MEWP is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavement and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	37. If travelling near an open trench which has a depth of 2.0 metres, what is the minimum distance to maintain?
	A
	38. What would happen if the steering axle is to the rear of the direction for travel?
	A
	39. On vehicle mounted MEWPs, what main precaution should be taken before travelling on the public highway?
	A
	40. An operator has to travel a MEWP along a stretch of the public highway, for which the road traffic act applies. List SIX requirements that must be followed.
A	
41. Before climbing or descending a slope, what FOUR factors should be checked?	
A	
Setting up for work	42. When setting up for work, what should be in place should machine failure happen?
	A
	43. If setting up to work near a steep slope, apart from ground support: a) what could be a danger and b) what actions should be taken?
	A
	44. When siting the MEWP for work, what checks must be made to the ground type?
A	
45. If using a MEWP in an area where there are moving vehicles, state THREE precautions to be taken	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	46. Apart from ground conditions, list FIVE checks that must be taken into account when siting the MEWP.
	A
	47. If setting up to lift in a pedestrianised area, state TWO factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	48. What must you take into account when calculating the safe working load of the platform of a MEWP?
	A
	49. Before taking passengers up in a MEWP, what should be ensured about the individual or individuals?
	A
	50. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the MEWP and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	51. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
	A
	52. If setting up to work near a bank, what is the recommended distance between the stabilisers or wheels and the top of the bank?
	A
	53. Give TWO reasons why is it important that a MEWP is not leaning sideways before attempting to raise the platform.
A	
Working tasks	54. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the MEWP to tip over sideways.
	A
	55. Give THREE reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	56. When working in a confined area or space with a diesel powered machine, name THREE dangers that can be present?
	A
	57. Name FOUR ways that wet weather affect MEWP operations.
	A
	58. If raising the platform up to a ceiling of a structure, why must extra care be taken when nearing the ceiling?
	A
	59. How can high wind speeds affect MEWP operations?
	A
Shutdown	60. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the tester)?
	A
	61. Before leaving the cab or platform for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	62. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the MEWP should NOT be parked.
	A
Shutdown	63. The operator has been asked to drive a self-propelled MEWP onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences
	A
	64. Why should a diesel MEWP be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
A	

Mobile Elevating Work Platform

A27

Mast Climber

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Dedicated mast climber operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. What determines the type of (fall protection) harness that can be worn when operating a mast climber?
	A
	10. What is the difference between a: a) work restraint system and b) fall arrest system?
	A
	11. When can a mast climber work on sloping ground?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new type of mast climber that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes of being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute to ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	Preparing for work
A	
17. What are the THREE actions that a mast climber operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?	
A	
For question 18 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
18. Using the Operator's Manual, find the page that deals with emergency lowering procedures.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. a) Why must all movement controls be clearly marked as to direction or mode and b) what consequences could occur if controls were not clearly marked?
	A
	20. The Safe Working Load (SWL) signifies what?
	A
	21. When placing loads to and from the platform, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	23. As a machine for the lifting of persons, the mast climber must be thoroughly examined. a) What is the purpose of the examination and b) who would carry out the examination?
	A
	24. On mast climbers using a chassis, what checks should be made to the stabilisers?
	A
	25. What is the function of the electric interlock on the gate?
	A
26. When checking a (fall protection) harness, name FIVE possible defects that may be found.	
A	
27. How many ties should be used when fixing the mast to a structure?	
A	
28. After installation but before work: a) what must happen and b) by whom?	
A	
29. If a fault is found during pre-use checks: a) who should the fault be reported to and b) when?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	30. What could possibly cause the mast to go out of alignment?
	A
	31. What checks should be made to the mast ties?
	A
Setting up for work	32. If siting a chassis or frame base for a mast climber, what checks must be made to the ground type?
	A
	33. What information must be displayed on the platform?
	A
	34. When setting up for work, what should be in place should machine failure happen?
	A
	35. If the mast climber is located in an area of moving vehicles, what systems should be implemented?
	A
	36. If operating a mast climber in a pedestrianised area, state TWO factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	37. What must you take into account when calculating the safe working load of the platform?
	A
	38. Before taking passengers up in a mast climber, what should be ensured about the individual or individuals?
	A
39. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up a mast climber and b) explain why a distance should be kept.	
A	
40. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.	
A	

Working tasks	41. Give TWO reasons why is it important that a mast climber is not leaning sideways before attempting to raise the platform.
	A
	42. If fitted: a) what can be placed on the platform extensions and b) when?
	A
	43. At what height can personnel access and egress the platform?
	A
	44. On dual masted climbers, why should there be at least two personnel on board?
	A
	45. When raising the platform, what ongoing checks need to be made?
	A
	46. When working in a confined area or space with a diesel powered mast climber, what TWO dangers can be present?
	A
	47. Name THREE ways that inclement, wet weather can affect mast climber operations.
	A
	48. If raising the platform up to a ceiling of a structure, why must extra care be taken when nearing the ceiling?
	A
	49. How can high wind speeds affect mast climber operations?
	A
50. When loading materials onto the platform, what THREE things must be taken into account?	
A	
51. After loading the platform, the operator selects a motion but the motor doesn't start. Name THREE possible problems.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	52. What is the function of the over-run device?
	A
	53. What is the procedure if a thunderstorm is expected or occurs?
	A
	54. If the platform drive motor(s) stops whilst travelling, what is the course of action?
	A
	55. In simple terms, on rack and pinion types, how do emergency lowering systems work?
A	
Shutdown	56. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	57. Before leaving the platform for a rest break, what action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	58. After shutdown, why should the platform floor be cleaned?
	A

Piling Rig

Tripod

A30

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
	8. Rig operators can be regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Piling Rig

A30

Tripod

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the rig.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a piling rig?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new model of rig that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give ONE example of where The Work at Height Regulations 1995 may apply to tripod operations.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a rig operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a rig operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the User's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	17. What are the THREE actions or stages that a rig operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
	A
	For question 18 the User's Manual for the rig being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	18. Using the User's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the IC engine.
	A

continued...

Piling Rig

A30

Tripod

Technical Test – Theory

Preparing for work continued	19. When a tripod rig has been assembled and configured for work: a) what must be carried out before work starts and b) by whom?
	A
	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. Name THREE ways that the winch may be driven.
	A
	22. Where would you find the dolly on a percussive driven hammer?
	A
	23. a) In what sort of environments are tripod rigs normally used and b) why?
	A
Setting up for work	24. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the User's Manual?
	A
	25. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	26. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the rig when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
	A
Setting up for work	27. What checks and procedures need to be made before a 'permit to dig' can be issued?
	A
	28. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, what factors should be taken into account?
	A
Setting up for work	29. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when setting up the rig and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A

Piling Rig

A30

Tripod

Technical Test – Theory

Working tasks	30. What is meant by 'toeing in' when referring to the piling activity?
	A
	31. Name TWO purposes of the driving shoe fitted to the tip of the pile or driving tube.
	A
	32. What is meant by the term 'refusal'?
	A
	33. What is meant by the term 'raking angle'?
	A
	34. What is a 'driven cast in-situ' pile?
	A
	35. During the piling operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	36. How can the noise level of the hammering operation be reduced on: a) pre-cast types and b) cast in-situ types?
	A
Completing work	37. Why are driven piles generally used on contaminated sites?
	A
Shutdown	38. What is meant by 'open hole' piling?
	A
Completing work	39. Before leaving the rig for a rest break, after switching off the power unit, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	40. Why should the diesel engine of the rig be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Ride-on Roller

A31

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a ride-on roller?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of ride-on roller that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
A	
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the ride-on roller's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. If the operator has to fill the fuel tank, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A
	For questions 17 and 18 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
17. Using the Operator's Manual, state the procedure for positioning and adjusting the scraper bars. For tyred machine, state the tyres' operating pressure.	
A	
18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. On articulated ride-on rollers, steering is achieved by actuating a hydraulic ram (or rams) which is controlled by turning the steering wheel. a) How does the engine supply the oil flow and b) what happens to the steering when the engine stops?
	A
	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	22. What is the purpose of a ROPS cab or frame?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	23. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	24. On articulated ride-on rollers, the two halves of the chassis can oscillate (or twist). What is the purpose of this?
	A
	25. The roller has to be travelled up a slope. What should be checked before starting?
	A
	26. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a ride-on roller?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	27. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a ride-on roller and b) explain why.
	A
	28. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which class should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	29. If travelling on wet soils, what effect does this have on the ride-on roller?
	A
	30. Why must the seat belt be worn at all times, even though a ROPS frame is fitted?
Travelling and manoeuvring continued	A
	31. Give THREE possible reasons why ride-on rollers should not stray off the designated travel routes.
	A
Setting up for work	32. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	33. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
Setting up for work	A
	34. Before starting work, name SIX checks that should be made to the compacting area.
	A
Working tasks	35. When working in a confined area or space, what danger can be present with an articulated ride-on roller with regards to steering?
	A
	36. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
Working tasks	A
	37. What are the TWO aims of compaction?
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	38. What is meant by deadweight rolling?
	A
	39. Why should the vibration system not be engaged whilst the roller is stationary on soft ground?
	A
	40. What is generally accepted as a rolling pass?
	A
	41. Where should the first pass be made if rolling a cross-fall or camber?
	A
	42. When would a low frequency amplitude (or vibration) generally be used?
	A
	43. By how many times is a vibratory pass more effective than a deadweight pass?
	A
	44. Name FOUR factors that determine the number of rolling passes.
	A
	45. In general, what types of material are usually used as a sub-base?
	A
	46. What is regarded as the commonest cause for poor compaction?
	A
	47. What is meant by consolidation?
	A
48. What thickness of soil should be compacted before another layer is laid?	
A	
49. If compacting on a gradient: a) what is the rolling procedure and b) explain why.	
A	
50. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?	
A	

Completing work	51. Before leaving the cab or seat for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	52. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the ride-on roller should NOT be parked.
	A
	53. Why should a ride-on roller be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
	54. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A

Soil/Landfill Compactor

A32

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a compactor?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new model of compactor that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations 1995 may apply to compactor operations.
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a compactor operator can contribute in maintaining business with the client or contractor.
	A
	Preparing for work
A	
17. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.	
A	
	18. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A

continued...

ing for work contin	For questions 19 and 20 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	19. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the procedures for cleaning the radiator.
	A
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	21. Name: a) FOUR health hazards that are particular to landfill areas and b) what precautions may be taken.
	A
	22. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	23. a) What is meant by blade capacity and b) how is it determined?
	A
	24. What are the TWO aims of compaction?
	A
	25. What is the purpose of the ‘striker bars’?
	A
	26. Name three different types of landfill methods.
	A
	27. What is the result of well compacted fills?
	A
	28. What is meant by ‘inert waste’?
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	29. On soil compaction, what type of soil is a sheepsfoot compactor best suited to?
	A
	30. Which main component parts of the compactor is subject to trash or waste build-up?
	A
	31. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	32. Describe one method that keeps debris from sticking to the wheel tips.
A	
33. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	34. Most compactors have an articulated chassis that swivels or pivots in the centre. One pivot plane or angle (looking from the top) provides the steering (articulation), what is the function of the other pivot plane or angle i.e. looking from the front (oscillation)?
	A
	35. a) Give ONE advantage and b) TWO disadvantages of rear mounted cameras.
	A
	36. Name THREE conditions that mirrors must be in, on the machine.
	A
	37. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
A	
38. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded compactor?	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	39. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised tips on the wheels and b) what can happen to a compactor if they are severely worn?
	A
	40. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near any open trenches when travelling with a compactor and b) explain why.
	A
	41. On articulated compactors, steering is achieved by actuating a hydraulic ram (or rams) which is controlled by turning the steering wheel. a) How does the engine supply the oil flow and b) what happens to the steering when the engine stops?
	A
Setting up for work	42. Give THREE reasons that may cause the compactor to tip over sideways.
	A
	43. Before manually changing any blade: a) where should the blade be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
Working tasks	A
	44. What is the recommended maximum slope ratio?
	A
Setting up for work	45. Why should the compactor operator have an understanding of the type of material being moved and spread?
	A
	46. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A
	47. What are the purposes of the refuse screen mounted on top of the blade?
Working tasks	A
	48. When would a 'U' blade be used over a straight blade?
Working tasks	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	49. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when working and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	50. If fitted, what can the float function on the blade allow?
	A
	51. Wherever possible, why should the compactor be aligned before making the next pass or cut?
	A
	52. What is the ideal thickness to spread and compact material during each phase?
	A
	53. What could happen if incompatible waste was mixed?
	A
	54. What determines the number of passes?
	A
Completing work	55. Why is moisture a benefit to soil and material compaction?
	A
	56. When pushing material, why should the blade be feathered before reaching the end of the run?
A	
Shutdown	57. What is the recommended depth of earth cover which is spread over a compacted waste area at the end of the day?
	A
Completing work	58. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	59. Many compactors have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A

continued...

Shutdown continued	60. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	61. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	62. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
	63. Why should a compactor be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Agricultural Tractor

A33

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. Where required, in what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating an agricultural tractor?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of implement that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
Preparing for work	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the agricultural tractor's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
	17. If the operator has to top-up the transmission oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A
For questions 18 and 19 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for tyres' operating pressure.	
A	
19. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	22. What is the purpose of a ROPS cab?
	A
	23. How are agricultural tractors classified?
	A
	24. Why should a lynch pin/safety pin be fitted to the drawbar pin after connecting a trailer?
	A
	25. What speeds may PTO shafts be normally driven at?
	A
	26. What is the function of an 'automatic pick-up hitch'?
	A
27. Describe one application when the hand throttle can safely be used	
A	
28. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	29. a) Name THREE purposes of the raised lugs on tyres and b) what can happen to an agricultural tractor if the lugs are severely worn?
	A
	30. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to an agricultural tractor?
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	31. An operator has to travel the tractor on the public highway, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. List SIX requirements that must be followed.
	A
	32. a) When should 4-wheel drive not be selected and b) explain why?
	A
	33. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with an agricultural tractor and b) explain why.
	A
	34. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which class should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	35. When travelling on wet clay, what effect does this have on the agricultural tractor?
	A
Setting up for work	36. Why must the seat belt be worn at all times, even with the cab door closed?
	A
	37. Give THREE possible reasons why agricultural tractor should not stray off the designated travel routes.
	A
	38. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
A	
Setting up for work	39. If applicable, whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the tractor and trailer when being loaded?
	A

continued...

Setting up for work continued	40. The operator is asked to tip material from a trailer into a trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
Setting up for work continued	41. On trailer operations, give TWO reasons why the tractor operator should have an understanding of the type of spoil being transported.
	A
Working tasks	42. Why should hydraulic pipe connections be cleaned before re-connecting to the implement and/or tractor?
	A
	43. Before uncoupling a trailed implement, what should be ensured?
	A
	44. Why should the driven speed of a PTO driven implement be checked before attaching to the tractor?
	A
	45. Which parts of the shaft must PTO shaft guarding cover?
	A
	46. If a higher operating speed (1000 rpm) is selected for an implement designed to run at the lower speed (540 rpm), what may occur during operation?
	A
Working tasks	47. What may happen if turning too tight whilst driving a PTO trailed implement?
	A
Working tasks	48. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	49. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles if tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	50. a) Why should the body of the trailer be raised slowly/carefully when discharging wet or sticky material and b) what would be a consequence if this was not done?
	A
	51. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed into the trailer?
	A
	52. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
	A
	53. When tipping a load, the centre of gravity of the trailer changes. a) How does this affect the trailer and b) state TWO actions to avoid accidents?
	A
	54. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill?
	A
Completing work	55. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	56. Operators should lower the trailer fully before driving away. Give TWO possible consequences if this is not carried out.
	A
Completing work	57. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Completing work	58. On tractors equipped with powershift transmissions, manufacturers state that the parking brake is to be fully applied when parking, and not just leaving the machine in gear. Explain why.
	A

continued...

Shutdown	59. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the tractor should NOT be parked.
	A
	60. Larger agricultural tractors tend to have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	61. Why should an agricultural tractor be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
62. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.	
A	

Crawler-Tractor/Dozer

A34

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a crawler-tractor/dozer?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new dozer that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the dozer's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A
	For questions 17 and 18 the Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	17. Using the Operator's Manual, state the figure for setting track tension.
A	
18. Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	19. a) What is the purpose of the track guard or guards and b) where would it/they be located?
	A
	20. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. List FIVE checks that should be made to the tracks and running gear.
	A
	23. a) How do low ground pressure units differ from standard type dozers and b) where would they be used?
	A
	24. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	25. a) What is the function of 'Grousers' or 'Cleats' as found on track pads and b) what is the result if excessively worn?
	A
	26. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
A	
27. How does a PAT blade work?	
A	
28. What is the difference between a tilting blade and an angle blade?	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	29. What action does 'counter-rotation' of the tracks produce?
	A
	30. Why do dozers have an undercarriage suspension system?
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring	31. Why must the seat belt be worn, even with the cab door closed?
	A
Setting up for work	32. Name TWO types of equipment used to ensure that excavation levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.
	A
	33. Before removing a blade: a) how should the blade be positioned (in relation to the ground) before removing the final pin and b) why?
	A
	34. Cable avoidance tools (CATs) can detect a variety of buried services. What type of material do they have limitations in locating?
	A
	35. a) What is meant by blade capacity and b) how is it determined?
	A
	36. If setting up to excavate a slot in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
	A
	37. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
A	
38. If setting up to work next to a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.	
A	
39. The operator is asked to cut a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before work commences.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	40. What THREE things should be checked out before carrying out embankment work?
	A
	41. What problem may occur if the wearing plates on the blade are at the maximum wear limit?
	A
	42. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	43. If a trench has a depth of 2.0 metres: a) what is the minimum distance to maintain from the edge of the trench when travelling and b) explain why.
	A
	44. Why should different soils be segregated during excavating?
	A
	45. When working on a diagonal side hill cut, how should the blade be angled?
	A
	46. Why is it poor practice to reverse the dozer at high speed?
	A
	47. Why is 'back-blading' (using the back of the blade to drag material) not considered good practice?
	A
48. Give TWO reasons why the operator should have an understanding of the type of material being dozed.	
A	
49. What hazards might arise whilst filling in an excavation with soil?	
A	
50. If fitted, what function can the float on the blade allow?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	51. Give TWO reasons why, wherever possible, operators should excavate ground in layers.
	A
	52. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during excavating, which two types of services could this indicate?
	A
	53. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when excavating with the machine?
	A
	54. a) What effect on dozer operations does making too deep a cut have and b) what effect does making too shallow a cut have?
	A
	55. Wherever possible, why should the dozer be aligned before making the next pass or cut?
	A
Shutdown	56. When backfilling trenches, why should the blade be feathered before reaching the trench?
	A
	57. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open trench at the end of a working day.
	A
	58. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
A	
Shutdown	59. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
Shutdown	60. How can tracks be prevented from becoming frozen to the ground during cold weather?
	A

Shutdown continued	61. Many dozers have a turbo-charged engine. a) What is the normal procedure before switching off the engine after working and b) what happens if the procedure is not followed?
	A
	62. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	63. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
64. Why should a dozer be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Crawler Tractor/Side Boom

A35

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations?
	A
8. Sideboom operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?	
A	

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Slinger, d) Signaller
	A
	11. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a sideboom?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new model of sideboom that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to sideboom operations.
	A
	15. How can a qualification or card benefit a sideboom operator?
	A
	16. Name THREE ways that a sideboom operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work	17. Where should the Operator’s Manual be kept and why?
	A
	18. What is the difference between a contract lift and a ‘standard’ hire?
	A
	19. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the sideboom and b) who determines it?
	A
	20. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	21. List FIVE checks that should be made to the tracks and running gear.
	A
22. What are the THREE actions or stages that a side boom operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?	
A	
For questions 23 and 24 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
23. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for setting the track tension.	
A	
24. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.	
A	
25. What is the purpose of extending the counterweight?	
A	
26. A sideboom has been delivered to site, assembled and configured for lifting. What must be carried out before lifting starts and by whom?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	27. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	28. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
	A
	29. a) How does the number of lines or falls of rope affect the lifting capacity for the sideboom and b) how is hoist speed affected when the number of lines (or falls of rope) is reduced?
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	30. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	31. If the sideboom has to cross the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	32. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling the sideboom and b) explain why.
A	
Setting up for work	33. When MUST a banksman or signaller be used before moving a sideboom?
	A
	34. Why must the seat belt be worn if a ROPS frame or cab is fitted?
	A
	35. a) Which part of the sideboom applies loading or pressure to the ground and b) name TWO ways that pressure can be reduced.
A	
Setting up for work	36. If a load of 20 tonnes is lifted on 4 falls or lines of rope, what is the tension in each fall or line?
	A

continued...

Setting up for work continued	37. When travelling with a suspended load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.
	A
	38. What is meant by load overhang?
	A
	39. Wind speeds can be variable throughout the working day. What action must be taken to ensure safe working conditions are maintained?
	A
	40. What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI)?
	A
	41. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on metal pylons when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
A	
42. On a busy site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the sideboom operator?	
A	
Working tasks	43. The number of falls has been changed on the hook block. How has this action affected the RCI?
	A
	44. The safe working load or working load limit (SWL/WLL) of a multi-leg sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	A
	45. Name TWO things that happen if the hoist rope is not vertical when lifting a load.
A	
46. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the sideboom to overturn.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	47. If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the sideboom operator before use?
	A
	48. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
	A
	49. During the lifting operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	50. If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken?
	A
	51. What effect can a swinging load have on a sideboom?
	A
	52. If the words STOP NOW are given to the sideboom operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take?
	A
	53. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted?
	A
54. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	
55. Sidebooms are working in the same vicinity that encroach the operating radius of a crawler crane. What actions would the lift plan or method statement normally specify?	
A	
Completing work	56. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A

Shutdown	57. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
	58. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A
	59. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the cab?
	A
60. Why should the sideboom be re-fuelled at the end of the day?	
A	

Lorry Loader

A36

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Lorry loader operators are generally regarded as ‘safety-critical’ workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Slinger, d) Signaller
	A
	11. If required, in what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn on site when operating a lorry loader?
	A
	12. The operator has to use a new attachment that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	13. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	14. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to lorry loader operations.
	A
	15. How can a qualification or card benefit a lorry loader operator?
	A
Preparing for work	16. Name THREE ways that a lorry loader operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	17. Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	18. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the lorry loader and b) who determines it?
A	
19. What are the THREE actions or stages that a lorry loader operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?	
A	

Preparing for work continued	For questions 20 and 21 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state which components may need greasing.
	A
	21. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the hydraulic tank oil capacity OR oil type.
	A
	22. Which parts of the lorry loader is the radius (for lifting) measured from?
	A
	23. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	24. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	25. What is the purpose of stabilisers on the lorry loader?
	A
	26. What are the THREE actions that should be undertaken during pre-use inspections on lifting accessories?
	A
27. As stamped on lifting accessories, what do the letters SWL signify?	
A	
28. Polyester webbing slings are coloured and have black lines. What do the different colours and number of lines indicate?	
A	
29. a) What is meant by a ‘knuckle-boom’ crane and b) what advantage do they have over straight boom cranes?	
A	
30. Name FOUR attachments that may be fitted to a lorry loader.	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	31. What information must be found on the loader's rating plate?
	A
	32. What is the function of a motion limiter?
	A
	33. When would an extension be fitted and used?
	A
Travelling and manoeuvring	34. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.
	A
	35. Prior to travelling the machine on the public highway, describe four items to be taken into account when planning a route.
	A
	36. If the lorry loader host vehicle is being used on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
Setting up for work	37. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling the lorry loader on a site and b) explain why.
	A
	38. On many construction sites, when MUST a banksman or signaller be used before moving a lorry loader?
	A
	39. a) Which part of the lorry loader applies loading or pressure to the ground and b) name TWO ways that pressure can be reduced.
	A
Setting up for work	40. If fitting an extension to the lorry loader, why is it important that the manufacturers' procedures are followed precisely?
	A
	41. What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI)?
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	42. If setting up to lift loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	43. Who only can authorise partial stabiliser extensions and b) what is the effect on lifting capacity if partially extending the outriggers?
	A
	44. What information is needed when estimating the weight of a load?
	A
	45. What is meant by 'outreach'?
	A
	46. Describe FIVE factors to be taken into account when planning a lift.
	A
	47. Prior to placing loads on to the vehicle bed, explain FOUR items to be taken into account.
	A
	48. Name THREE possible underground hazards which may affect the stability of the vehicle during lifting operations.
	A
49. If using a lorry loader from a fixed position operating station, what should be ensured for the safety of the operator?	
A	
50. a) What should be fitted to the hook of a lorry loader and b) why?	
A	
51. What checks should be made to the transmitter of a remote-controlled loader before work?	
A	
52. What is meant by centre of gravity, or how is the Centre of Gravity determined, on a load to be lifted?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	53. If setting up to work near a bank, what is the recommended minimum distance between the stabilisers and the top of the bank?
	A
Setting up for work continued	54. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden pylons when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
Working tasks	55. The safe working load or working load limit (SWL/WLL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	A
	56. Name TWO things that happen if a load is not lifted vertically.
	A
	57. Give FOUR reasons that may cause the lorry loader to overturn.
	A
	58. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
	A
	59. During the lifting operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?
	A
	60. If a heavy load is being slewed at high speed over at least 180 degrees, what TWO factors must the operator take into account?
	A
Working tasks	61. a) When is a trial lift carried out and b) name THREE checks to be made?
	A
Working tasks	62. After unloading brick and block type material from the vehicle bed, what action should the operator carry out before rejoining the public highway?
	A

continued...

Working tasks continued	63. If a load has to be held suspended, what must the operator do?
	A
	64. Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation.
	A
	65. If the words STOP NOW are given to the crane operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take?
	A
	66. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted?
	A
	67. When slewing with a load, where should the operator be looking?
	A
Completing work	68. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	69. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.
	A
	70. A lorry loader is working in the same vicinity of another crane, encroaching on the operating radius. What actions would need to be taken?
	A
	71. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the vehicle, what final action must be carried out?
	A
	72. Where the loader crane cannot be folded e.g. bucket or clamshell equipped, what TWO checks must be carried out before the vehicle rejoins the public highway?
	A
Shutdown	73. Before rejoining the public highway after completing work, what check must be made to the stabilisers?
	A
Shutdown	74. Name THREE places where the vehicle should NOT be parked after completion of the lifting operation.
	A

Trencher

A37

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a trencher?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type trencher that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted (by judicial bodies) for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
Preparing for work	14. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	15. Where should the trencher's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
	A
	16. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A

continued...

For questions 17 and 18 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate	
Preparing for work continued	17. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for setting the digging chain tension.
	A
	18. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	19. What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
	A
	20. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. What is the purpose of the ‘creep speed’ transmission?
	A
	22. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual?
	A
	23. What is the purpose of the crumpler?
	A
	24. Name the main parts of the trenching unit.
A	
25. Why do most trenchers use hydrostatic transmission drive?	
A	
25. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	27. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	28. Name: a) TWO advantages of using a wheeled-chassis trencher and b) TWO advantages of using a tracked-chassis trencher.
	A
	29. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a trencher?
Setting up for work	A
	30. Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame or cab is fitted?
	A
	31. Name FIVE possible underground services that may be encountered prior to excavating.
	A
	32. What sort of spoil can be extracted if there is one tooth for every second chain segment on the digging chain?
	A
	33. What may happen if the digging chain tension is too tight?
	A
	34. Give TWO instances of using the off-set position of the trenching unit.
A	
35. How is the spoil prevented from falling back into the trench?	
A	
36. Give TWO reasons why the operator should have an understanding of the type of spoil being excavated.	
A	
37. Cable avoidance tools (CATs) can detect a variety of buried services. What type of material do they have limitations in locating?	
A	
38. Name TWO types of equipment used to ensure that excavation levels, measurements and positions are to the required specification.	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	39. If setting up to excavate in a confined area, name TWO things that should be taken into account before starting.
	A
	40. What particular and specific hazards can affect the stability of the machine when working on old industrial (Brownfield) sites?
	A
	41. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	42. The operator is asked to excavate a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before work commences.
	A
Working tasks	43. Before manually changing the chain: a) where or how should the frame be positioned (in relation to the ground) and b) why?
	A
	44. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when setting up the machine and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	45. If the teeth become blunt, what effect does it have on trenching operations?
	A
	46. Why do sticky or wet materials normally require a higher chain wheel speed?
	A
47. What would be the procedure to start the cut on a tarmac surface road?	
A	
48. If allowed, what is the effective way to create a cut during a turn?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	49. If an object becomes jammed in the chain, what procedures would be used?
	A
	50. When cutting concrete, name ONE danger to the operator and others in the working area.
	A
	51. If fitted, what is the purpose of the flywheel on the digging chain?
	A
	52. What TWO ways are there of keeping the cut vertical on uneven ground on a tracked trencher?
	A
	53. If a yellow coloured marker tape is unearthed during excavating, which two types of services could this indicate?
	A
Completing work	54. What is the nearest distance allowed to gas pipes when excavating with the machine?
	A
	55. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the tester)?
A	
Shutdown	56. Describe TWO actions to be taken for an open trench at the end of a working day.
	A
Shutdown	57. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
	A
Shutdown	58. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A
Shutdown	59. The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer. a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences.
	A

continued...

Shutdown continued	60. If the operator has loaded the machine onto a transporter/trailer on behalf of a driver, what checks must be carried out before they leave the machine?
	A
	61. Why should a trencher be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A

Skip Handler

A39

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied to plant operators who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Plant operators are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
	A
	10. In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a skip handler?
	A
	11. The operator has to use a new type of skip handler that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. PUWER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to skip handlers.
	A
Preparing for work	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	16. Where should the skip handler's Operator's Manual be kept and why?
A	
Preparing for work	17. What is a possible consequence of using a tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?
	A
Preparing for work	18. If the operator has to top-up the hydraulic oil, state TWO precautions to ensure cleanliness of the system.
	A

continued...

Preparing for work continued	For questions 19 and 20 the Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate
	19. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for tyres’ operating pressure.
	A
	20. Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.
	A
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	22. Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the Driver’s Manual?
	A
	23. What checks should be made to the lifting accessories (chains)?
	A
	24. Name THREE conditions that the mirrors on the machine must be in.
	A
25. On start up, the air pressure on the machine is low. What actions must the operator carry out before work and during work?	
A	
26. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
A	
Travelling and manoeuvring	27. Prior to planning a route using the public highway, what FOUR items should be taken into account?
	A
	28. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded skip handler?
A	
29. a) Give ONE advantage and b) TWO disadvantages of rear mounted cameras.	
A	

continued...

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	30. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a skip handler and b) explain why.
	A
	31. When travelling on wet soil on site, what effect does this have on the skip handler?
	A
	32. Why must the seat belt be worn at all times, even on site?
	A
Setting up for work	33. Give THREE possible reasons why skip handlers should not stray off the designated haul routes.
	A
	34. If setting up to load or deposit skips in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	A
	35. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the skip handler if being loaded by a machine?
	A
	36. The operator is asked to tip material into a new trench. State FIVE different requirements that must be considered or implemented before tipping commences.
	A
	37. Before accepting a loaded container for transport, give TWO pieces of information that a skip driver should know.
	A
38. What do the letters SWL, as stamped on lifting accessories (chains), signify?	
A	
39. Give TWO reasons why the skip handler operator should have an understanding of the type of material being transported.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks	40. When working in a confined area or space, what danger can be present with an articulated skip handler with regards to steering?
	A
	41. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	A
	42. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when tipping loads and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	A
	43 a) Why should a skip be raised slowly/carefully when discharging materials, especially with wet or sticky material and b) what would be a consequence if this was not done?
	A
	44. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted
	A
	45. When would the tip hooks be used?
	A
	46. What may occur if short bodies are being loaded on to a demountable chassis unit?
	A
	47. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
A	
48. Who should determine the maximum load that should be placed onto the vehicle bed?	
A	
49. If using more than one sheet for load security, how should the sheets be placed?	
A	
50. What effect can a swinging skip have on the vehicle?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	51. a) When is a trial lift carried out and b) name THREE checks to be made?
	A
	52. State TWO requirements of using a stop block or earth bank (berm) at a trench discharging point.
	A
	53. When should the stabilisers or bogie blocking systems be used?
	A
	54. When tipping a load, the centre of gravity of the machine changes. a) How does this affect the skip handler and b) state TWO actions to avoid accidents?
	A
	55. Name FOUR checks that should be made to any netting before use.
	A
Completing work	56. If a load has to be tipped on a slope, what may happen if the load is tipped downhill and why?
	A
	57. What is regarded as the most productive position for the skip handler to be in when being loaded by a wheeled loading shovel working from a stockpile?
	A
	58. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
	59. A skip is to be placed in a pedestrian area. What precautions must be undertaken after depositing the skip?
A	
Completing work	60. After tipping a skip at a landfill site, state THREE precautions to be taken before rejoining the public highway.
	A
	61. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
A	

Shutdown	62. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the skip handler should NOT be parked.
	A
	63. Why should a skip handler be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
	A
	64. If the machine is being travelled or working on the public highway, the Road Traffic Act applies. a) What type of licence and which class should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?
	A
	65. How are axle loadings calculated?
	A
	66. When is the only time that an overloaded vehicle is allowed to be driven on the public highway?
	A
	67. What is meant by Maximum Authorised Mass (MAM)?
	A
	68. What does the (new) driver Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) require a driver to undertake every five years?
	A

Slinger/Signaller

A40

Technical Test – Theory

Roles and responsibilities	1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
	A
	2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
	A
	3. List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
	A
	4. What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
	A
	5. What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
	A
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the slinger/signaller?
	A
	7. Name FOUR different types or levels of sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to slingers/signallers who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations.
	A
	8. Slingers/signallers are generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers. What does this mean?
	A

continued...

Roles and responsibilities continued	9. Name THREE ways in which a slinger/signaller can minimise their impact upon the environment during lifting operations.
	A
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Crane operator
	A
	11. The slinger has to use new lifting accessories that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the slinger/signaller to have?
	A
	12. What are the possible outcomes if being prosecuted for not complying with legislation and regulations?
	A
	13. Give TWO examples of where The Work at Height Regulations may apply to lifting operations.
	A
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a slinger/signaller?
	A
	15. Name THREE ways that a slinger/signaller can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	A
	Preparing for work
A	
17. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the crane and b) who determines it?	
A	
18. What are the THREE actions that a slinger/signaller undertakes on lifting accessories during pre-use inspections?	
A	
19. Which parts of the crane is the radius (for lifting) measured from?	
A	

continued...

Preparing for work continued	20. When checking the condition of lifting accessories, why must gloves be worn?
	A
	21. On what type of loads would a spreader beam be used?
	A
	22. a) How does the number of lines or falls of rope affect the lifting capacity for the crane and b) how is hoist speed affected when the number of lines (or falls of rope) is reduced?
	A
	23. a) Name the component A of the lifting accessory on Annex A and b) state its function.
	A
	24. What do the letters SWL signify, as stamped on lifting accessories?
	A
	25. a) Name THREE different types of lifting accessories and b) state ONE advantage of each compared to other types of available lifting accessories.
	A
	26. When would a fly jib or lattice extension be fitted and used on a crane?
	A
27. Polyester webbing slings are coloured and have black lines. What do the different colours and number of lines indicate?	
A	
28. a) Who is allowed to issue lifting accessory test certificates and b) when are they issued?	
A	
Setting up for work	29. a) Which part of the crane applies loading or pressure to the ground and b) name TWO ways that pressure can be reduced.
	A
	30. If assisting in fitting a fly jib to the crane, why is it important that the manufacturers' procedures are followed precisely?
	A
31. Wind speeds can be variable throughout the working day. What action must be taken to ensure safe working conditions are maintained?	
A	

continued...

Setting up for work continued	32. On a busy construction site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the crane operator?
	A
	33. If the legs of a chain sling are more than 90 degrees apart from each other, what happens to the SWL?
	A
	34. What is meant by centre of gravity, or how is the centre of gravity determined, on a load to be lifted?
	A
	35. If setting up to lift loads in a pedestrianised area, state ONE factor that needs to be taken into account by the slinger/signaller.
	A
	36. During inspections, damage has been found to a lifting accessory. What TWO actions must be taken?
	A
	37. A 1 tonne webbing sling is attached to a load using a choke hitch. What is the maximum weight the accessory is allowed to lift?
	A
	38. What information is needed when estimating the weight of a load?
	A
39. When using more than one lifting accessory, how should they be secured to the crane hook?	
A	
40. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on metal pylons when setting up the lift and b) explain why a distance should be kept.	
A	
41. During a lift, it is suspected that a lifting accessory exceeded the rated capacity. What would be the course of action?	
A	
42. a) What is the type of sling shown as item B on the annex and b) what type of hitch is shown?	
A	

Working tasks	43. When must the signaller be used before moving a crane?
	A
	44. The safe working load (SWL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	A
	45. Give FOUR reasons that may cause a mobile crane to overturn.
	A
	46. If guiding a crane which is carrying a load near an open trench and the trench has a depth of 2.0 metres, what is the minimum distance to maintain?
	A
	47. If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the slinger/signaller before use?
	A
	48. When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine, b) what is the recommended minimum distance and c) what measures must be implemented if the gap is less?
	A
	49. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
	A
50. During the lifting operation, part of the task cannot be carried out as detailed in the lift plan. a) What initially must happen to the lifting operation and b) who authorises any changes?	
A	
51. If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken?	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	52. a) When is a trial lift carried out and b) name THREE checks to be made?
	A
	53. A tower crane is slewing a heavy load at high speed over at least 180 degrees. What TWO factors must the slinger take into account?
	A
	54. How does the rope or line length affect loads swings?
	A
	55. Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation.
	A
	56. Why must the hoist rope of the crane be kept vertical before lifting loads?
	A
	57. If a load is slewed rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing?
	A
	58. If the words STOP NOW are given to the crane operator by radio from the signaller during the lift, what action must the operator take?
	A
59. Only two legs of an 8 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted with that sling?	
A	
60. What possible effects does excessive rain have on the lifting operation?	
A	
61. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
A	

continued...

Working tasks continued	62. How does the deflection of the boom or jib affect lift?
	A
Working tasks continued	63. Two cranes are working in the same vicinity that encroach the operating radius of each. What actions would the lift plan or method statement normally specify?
	A
Completing work	64. What are the ideal conditions for lifting accessories to be stored?
	A
	65. What checks should be made to lifting accessories after work has ceased?
Completing work	A