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| **No.** | **Question** |
| 1 | Using the Operator’s Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the crane.  Note: The Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate. |
| 2 | What does The Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant? |
| 3 | Give FOUR reasons that may cause the crane to overturn. |
| 4 | 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? |
| 5 | 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? |
| 6 | What are the THREE actions or stages that a crane operator undertakes during pre-use inspections? |
| 7 | On a busy construction site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the crane operator? |
| 8 | List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction. |
| 9 | What is the purpose of counterweight(s) on the crane? |
| 10 | Only one leg of a 4-tonne two-legged chain sling is being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted? |
| 11 | When would a fly jib or extension be fitted and used? |
| 12 | If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn? |
| 13 | Name FOUR different types or levels of disciplinary actions or sanctions that can be applied (by employers and judicial bodies) to operators of plant who do not comply with, or follow legislation and regulations. |
| 14 | What is the purpose of a risk assessment? |
| 15 | What prevents the hook block from contacting the jib pulley? |
| 16 | a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and  b) what is required of the operator? |
| 17 | How can a qualification or card benefit a crane operator? |
| 18 | When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present. |
| 19 | Name TWO things that happen if the hoist rope (or lifting accessories) is (are) not vertical when lifting a load. |
| 20 | What information is needed when estimating the weight of a load? |
| 21 | What checks should be made to the transmitter of a remote-controlled crane before work? |
| 22 | Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine. |
| 23 | a) When is a trial lift carried out and  b) name THREE checks to be made? |
| 24 | When working in a confined area or space:  a) What danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the machine,  b) when should measures be taken and  c) what measures should be implemented? |
| 25 | Name THREE ways that a hired-in crane operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or principal contractor. |
| 26 | a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the crane and  b) who determines it? |
| 27 | What is meant by the footprint of the crane? |
| 28 | a) What determines the minimum distances that any part of plant and machinery has to be kept from over head electricity lines and  b) explain why a distance should be kept. |
| 29 | In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a compact crane? |
| 30 | The operator has to use a new model of compact crane that they are unfamiliar with. What do Regulations (i.e. LOLER 98) and other guidance require the operator to have? |
| 31 | What are the possible outcomes of facing prosecution for not complying with legislation and regulations? |
| 32 | What is the difference between a contract lift and a ‘standard’ crane hire? |
| 33 | If asked to travel with a suspended load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving. |
| 34 | What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted? |
| 35 | If a load of 5 tonnes is lifted on two falls or lines of rope, what is the tension in each fall or line? |
| 36 | If applicable, why should the crane be re-fuelled at the end of the day? |
| 37 | 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? |
| 38 | What do the letters SWL signify, as stamped on lifting accessories? |
| 39 | If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken? |
| 40 | What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)? |
| 41 | Wind speeds can be variable throughout the working day. What action must be taken to ensure safe working conditions are maintained? |
| 42 | On mobile units, state the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope. |
| 43 | Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine’s Operator’s Manual? |
| 44 | What is the main purpose of the Rated Capacity Indicator (RCI) or Load Moment Indicator (LMI)? |
| 45 | a) Which part of the crane applies loading or pressure to the ground and  b) name TWO ways that pressure can be reduced. |
| 46 | What effect can a swinging load have on a crane? |
| 47 | Why are crane operators generally regarded as ‘safety-critical’ workers? |
| 48 | What THREE main duties of The Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow? |
| 49 | If radios are to be used during the lifting operations, what FIVE actions and checks must be made by the crane operator before use? |
| 50 | If setting up to lift loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account. |
| 51 | Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation. |
| 52 | Where should the Operator’s Manual be kept and why? |
| 53 | On hoist-rope cranes, the number of falls has been changed on the hook block. How has this action affected the RCI/LMI? |
| 54 | If a load is slewed (or turned) rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing? |
| 55 | When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked. |
| 56 | During work, the engine starts to overheat.  Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap. |
| 57 | If assisting in fitting a fly jib/extension to the crane, why is it important that the manufacturer's procedures are followed precisely? |
| 58 | Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame or cab is fitted? |
| 59 | What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described? |
| 60 | If the words STOP NOW are given to the crane operator by radio during the lift, what action must the operator take? |
| 61 | Which parts of the crane is the radius (for lifting) measured from? |
| 62 | Before leaving for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out? |
| 63 | Using the Operator’s Manual, state the figure for the tyre pressures or checks to be made to the track belts.  Note: The Operator’s Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate. |
| 64 | When MUST a banksman or signaller be used before moving a crane? |
| 65 | State the functions or job role of the following personnel:  a) appointed person,  b) crane supervisor,  c) slinger,  d) signaller. |
| 66 | a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling the crane and  b) explain why? |
| 67 | a) If fitted, who only can authorise partial outrigger extensions and  b) what is the effect on lifting capacity if partially extending the outriggers? |
| 68 | What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame? |
| 69 | The safe working load (SWL) of a multi-leg chain slings only applies in what TWO conditions or configurations? |
| 70 | As a slewing crane rotates through 360 degrees with a load, what happens to the loading on each outrigger? |
| 71 | 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? |
| 72 | On hoist-rope units, 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? |
| 73 | Use chart A, B or C on the lifting capacity diagrams for A66A, A66B or A66C respectively. For A66D, use chart A66A. For chart A – a) what is the maximum lifting capacity, b) what is the maximum lift capacity at 10 metres radius and c) if a load of 1800 kg needs to be lifted to a height of 12 metres, what is the maximum available radius?  For chart B – a) what is the maximum working height (to the nearest 0.2 metres), b) what is the maximum outreach (to nearest 0.2 metres) and c) on the first stage boom extension, what is the difference in kilograms when lowering from full raise to horizontal?  For chart C – a) what is the maximum working height (to the nearest 0.2 metres), b) at what radius and height can a load of 0.3 tonnes be placed and c) what is the lift capacity at maximum reach? |