

Technical Test Theory

Reach Truck A18



No.	Question
1	<p>The operator has been asked to drive the machine onto a transporter/trailer.</p> <p>a) Who is responsible for the loading operations and</p> <p>b) state FOUR actions to be considered by the operator before loading commences?</p>
2	How can a qualification or card benefit a plant operator?
3	Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.
4	Name THREE conditions that mirrors on the machine must be in.
5	Why are forklift operators generally regarded as 'safety-critical' workers?
6	Name THREE ways in which an operator can minimise their impact upon the environment whilst using the machine.
7	After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?
8	<p>Using the Operator's Manual, state the cold-starting procedure for the machine.</p> <p>Note: The Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate.</p>
9	What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
10	Explain THREE checks that should be made to the mast lift chains.
11	State the possible effect of lifting a load on a slope whilst the forks are facing downhill.
12	Before travelling with a load, where should the load be positioned?

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No.	Question
13	When working in a confined area or space, name THREE dangers that can be present.
14	Name FOUR factors to consider and know before picking up a load.
15	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.
16	What does the Health and Safety at Work Act require employers to do with regards specifically to plant?
17	Before loading an uncoupled trailer, what THREE precautions must be taken?
18	State FOUR checks that should be made to the forks.
19	What are FOUR safety checks that should be made before loading or unloading a suitable vehicle?
20	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?
21	What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?
22	What THREE items must be printed on a reach truck's rating plate?
23	If placing a variety of loads onto a rigid, flatbed transporter, where should the heaviest loads be placed?
24	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.

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No.	Question
25	An operator has been asked to transport a load along the public highway from one site to another, for which The Road Traffic Act applies. What needs to be taken into account regarding the law?
26	What are the THREE actions or stages that a reach truck operator undertakes during pre-use inspections?
27	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?
28	Name SIX possible proximity hazards that may be encountered when travelling with a load.
29	If setting up to lift and move loads in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
30	<p>If the reach truck is being travelled or working on the public highway, including adjacent pavements and verges, the Road Traffic Act applies.</p> <p>a) What type of licence and which classes should the operator hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?</p>
31	When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
32	<p>a) What THREE checks would be made specifically to the batteries and b) what specific PPE would be worn?</p>
33	<p>a) What is meant by the load centre and b) why must it be known for each lift?</p>

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34	When working in a confined area or space: a) what danger can be present with regards to the counterweight of the forklift, b) when should measures be taken and c) what measures should be implemented?
35	a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a reach truck and b) explain why?
36	What is the purpose of the counterweight of the machine?
37	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?
38	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.
39	What are the possible outcomes of facing prosecution for not complying with legislation and regulations?
40	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?
41	If changing an LPG cylinder, state THREE specific precautions to be observed.
42	What should be known about the loading out tower or racking before placing loads?
43	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?
44	What is the purpose of a roll or ROPS frame?
45	Give FOUR reasons that may cause the reach truck to tip over sideways.

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AN NOCN JOB CARD

No.	Question
46	What is the best method of driving the reach truck across humps, drainage gullies etc.?
47	Before picking up a load, why should the forks be equally spaced or distanced on the carriage?
48	Using the Operator's Manual, state the procedure for greasing the mast components. Note: The Operator's Manual for the machine being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate.
49	What is the purpose of a risk assessment?
50	Where should the Operator's Manual be kept and why?
51	Apart from the operator, who else may need to use the machine's Operator's Manual?
52	Name THREE ways that a plant operator can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or principal contractor.
53	Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the machine, what final action must be carried out?
54	Which parts of the reach truck is the load centre usually measured from?
55	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?
56	If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
57	What is a possible consequence of using a pneumatic tyre with a deep cut in the sidewall?

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No.	Question
58	Before travelling with a physically large load, name FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator before moving.
59	a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the reach truck and b) who determines it?
60	Give THREE reasons why it is important that a reach truck is not leaning sideways before attempting to lift or place a load.
61	List SIX typical subject areas that should be covered in a site induction.
62	a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the operator?
63	Why should a diesel-engine reach truck be re-fuelled at the end of the day?
64	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?
65	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.
66	Give FOUR reasons that may cause the machine to tip forwards.
67	In what situation does a hard hat NOT need to be worn when operating a reach truck?
68	What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?
69	Why must the seat belt be worn, even though a ROPS frame is fitted?