

# Loader/Securer

**A49**

Non-STGO

Technical Test – Theory

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

*continued...*

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

*continued...*

<b>For questions 19 and 20 the Operator’s Manual for one of the items of plant being used for the test MUST be available for reference by the candidate</b>	
Preparing for work continued	19. Using the machine’s Operator’s Manual, state the procedure for preparing and loading the machine onto a transporter.
	<b>A</b>
	20. Using the machine’s Operator’s Manual, state how the machine must be secured for transport.
	<b>A</b>
	21. If checking the oil level using a dipstick, why must gloves be worn?
	<b>A</b>
	22. What is the difference between a low loader and a semi-trailer?
	<b>A</b>
	23. Name ONE example of ‘road friendly’ suspension.
	<b>A</b>
24. On start up, the air pressure on the vehicle is low. What actions must the transport driver carry out before work and during work?	
<b>A</b>	
25. During work, the engine starts to overheat. Explain the danger if someone tries to remove the radiator or expansion tank cap.	
<b>A</b>	
Travelling and manoeuvring	26. Before setting off to retrieve a machine from site, in terms of arrival, what THREE things should be checked before leaving?
	<b>A</b>
	27. What problems and hazards can soft ground cause to a loaded transporter?
	<b>A</b>
28. a) What is the minimum distance allowed near open trenches when travelling with a transporter and b) explain why.	
<b>A</b>	

*continued...*

Travelling and manoeuvring continued	29. When are the most likely times that loads may move during transit in the transporter?
	<b>A</b>
	30. Give THREE possible reasons why transporters should not stray off the designated travel routes.
	<b>A</b>
Setting up for work	31. If setting up to work in a pedestrianised area, state THREE factors that need to be taken into account.
	<b>A</b>
	32. Name SIX safety considerations when selecting a site for loading or unloading plant.
	<b>A</b>
	33. Once the transporter is positioned, state SIX actions to be considered before loading commences.
	<b>A</b>
	34. Where and why would packing be used?
	<b>A</b>
	35. When is loading and unloading allowed on verges or footpaths?
	<b>A</b>
	36. Whenever possible, who should decide the positioning of the transporter for loading?
	<b>A</b>
Working tasks	37. When working in a confined area or space, name THREE hazards that can occur.
	<b>A</b>

*continued...*

Working tasks continued	38. a) What is the recommended minimum distance to be kept away from overhead power lines mounted on wooden poles when loading and b) explain why a distance should be kept.
	<b>A</b>
	39. What is the maximum distance that the end marker board must be from the edge of a projection?
	<b>A</b>
	40. What checks should be made to flat webbing slings before use?
	<b>A</b>
	41. Under what conditions can lashing chains be used for lifting operations?
	<b>A</b>
	42. a) What type of lashing should be used when securing a 360 excavator fitted with rubber tracks and b) explain why.
	<b>A</b>
	43. Why should the centre of gravity of a load be in front of the rear axle of an articulated semi trailer?
	<b>A</b>
	44. What effect does chocking timber (dunnage) have on carrying capacity?
	<b>A</b>
	45. If loading a smooth drum ride-on roller, how can friction between the drums and the transporter ramps/bed be increased?
	<b>A</b>
46. When a long load on a short rigid vehicle results in excessive overhang over the rear of the vehicle, what are TWO possible dangers?	
<b>A</b>	
47. What is the definition of a 'long load'?	
<b>A</b>	
48. What is the maximum width of a load before it becomes classed as a 'wide load'?	
<b>A 2</b>	

*continued...*

Working tasks continued	49. State three instances when marker boards must be fitted.
	<b>A</b>
	50. Give FIVE instances where lights should be fitted to an overhanging load both widthways and lengthways.
	<b>A</b>
	51. What THREE pieces of information are needed to calculate axle loadings?
	<b>A</b>
	52. How is the kerbside weight of a vehicle determined?
	<b>A</b>
	53. Before loading or unloading on the public highway, what specific measures must be considered?
	<b>A</b>
	54. During the loading process, in terms of the load, what is the transporter driver responsible for?
	<b>A</b>
	55. When loading, where is the optimum, or best position to place an item of plant?
	<b>A</b>
56. What is the recommended maximum pull on a restraining or lashing chain?	
<b>A</b>	
57. In general: a) what is the maximum angle that lashings should be restricted to and b) why?	
<b>A</b>	
58. When securing machines having hydraulically operated booms (e.g. 360 excavators etc), what should be ensured when restraining?	
<b>A</b>	

*continued...*

Working tasks continued	59. On articulated-steered plant, what should be engaged after loading?
	<b>A</b>
	60. If an item of plant is being loaded where it is known that the parking brake is not fully effective, what action must be taken?
	<b>A</b>
	61. State: a) at what distance a rear overhang should be identified and b) how.
	<b>A</b>
	62. What checks should be made to cabbed machines after loading?
<b>A</b>	
Completing work	63. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	<b>A</b>
	64. After loading and securing plant for transit: a) when should the lashings or securing equipment be re-checked and b) why?
<b>A</b>	
Shutdown	65. Before leaving the cab for a rest break, after parking and switching off the vehicle, what final action must be carried out?
	<b>A</b>
	66. When parking the vehicle at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the transporter should NOT be parked.
	<b>A</b>
	67. Many transporters 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?
<b>A</b>	
Shutdown	68. What is meant by Maximum Authorised Mass?
	<b>A</b>

Shutdown continued	69. What is the maximum gross train weight of vehicle movement allowed under the current Construction and Use Regulations on: a) Road Friendly Suspension and b) non Road Friendly Suspension?
	<b>A</b>
	70. a) How many mirrors are required on a rigid LGV transporter over 7.5 tonnes and b) where should they be positioned?
	<b>A</b>
	71. State the maximum allowed speeds of a transporter loaded with a 13 tonne 360 degree excavator which is travelling on: a) Motorway, b) Dual Carriageway (unrestricted) and c) Single carriageway (unrestricted).
	<b>A</b>
	72. When a pick-up/transit type vehicle is over 3 tonnes in weight, what is required with regard to testing requirements?
	<b>A</b>
	73. Where should the vehicle plating certificate be positioned on the vehicle?
	<b>A</b>
	74. If a vehicle is carrying an item of plant that gives a total height of over three metres, what must be available to the driver en route?
	<b>A</b>
	75. Name FOUR items that must be displayed on a DoT approved plating certificate.
	<b>A</b>
76. What does the (new) driver Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) require a driver to undertake every five years?	
<b>A</b>	
77. a) What type of licence and which class should a transport driver hold and b) what is the minimum age allowed?	
<b>A</b>	

*continued...*

Shutdown continued	78. Under the Road Traffic Act 1998, state ONE instance when an overloaded vehicle may travel on the public highway
	<b>A</b>
	79. If towing a trailer, what class of licence is required?
	<b>A</b>