

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	

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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	

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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	

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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	

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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
	63. What is the meaning of this hand signal (being demonstrated by the Tester)?
	A
Completing work	64. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.
	A
Shutdown	65. After placing a load, who is responsible for ensuring the load is safe?
	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
	67. When parking the machine at the end of the shift, name THREE places where the machine should NOT be parked.
	A

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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