

# Slinger/Signaller

**A40**

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 plant?
	<b>A</b>
	6. a) What is the purpose of a Method Statement and b) what is required of the slinger/signaller?
	<b>A</b>
	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.
	<b>A</b>
	8. Slingers/signallers 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 a slinger/signaller can minimise their impact upon the environment during lifting operations.
	<b>A</b>
	10. State the functions or job role of the following personnel: a) Appointed Person, b) Crane Supervisor, c) Crane operator
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<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 lifting operations.
	<b>A</b>
	14. How can a qualification or card benefit a slinger/signaller?
	<b>A</b>
	15. Name THREE ways that a slinger/signaller can contribute in ensuring repeat business with the client or main contractor.
	<b>A</b>
	Preparing for work
<b>A</b>	
17. a) What is meant by the lifting capacity of the crane and b) who determines it?	
<b>A</b>	
18. What are the THREE actions that a slinger/signaller undertakes on lifting accessories during pre-use inspections?	
<b>A</b>	
19. Which parts of the crane is the radius (for lifting) measured from?	
<b>A</b>	

*continued...*

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

*continued...*

Setting up for work continued	32. On a busy construction site, how would the slinger/signaller be identified to the crane operator?
	<b>A</b>
	33. If the legs of a chain sling are more than 90 degrees apart from each other, what happens to the SWL?
	<b>A</b>
	34. What is meant by centre of gravity, or how is the centre of gravity determined, on a load to be lifted?
	<b>A</b>
	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.
	<b>A</b>
	36. During inspections, damage has been found to a lifting accessory. What TWO actions must be taken?
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
	38. What information is needed when estimating the weight of a load?
	<b>A</b>
39. When using more than one lifting accessory, how should they be secured to the crane hook?	
<b>A</b>	
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.	
<b>A</b>	
41. During a lift, it is suspected that a lifting accessory exceeded the rated capacity. What would be the course of action?	
<b>A</b>	
42. a) What is the type of sling shown as item B on the annex and b) what type of hitch is shown?	
<b>A</b>	

Working tasks	43. When must the signaller be used before moving a crane?
	<b>A</b>
	44. The safe working load (SWL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
	<b>A</b>
	45. Give FOUR reasons that may cause a mobile crane to overturn.
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
	49. What makes up the total (or gross) weight of a load that is to be lifted?
	<b>A</b>
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?	
<b>A</b>	
51. If the hook block inadvertently (accidentally) lands, what course of action should be taken?	
<b>A</b>	

*continued...*

Working tasks continued	52. a) When is a trial lift carried out and b) name THREE checks to be made?
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
	54. How does the rope or line length affect loads swings?
	<b>A</b>
	55. Name THREE ways in which wind speed can affect the lifting operation.
	<b>A</b>
	56. Why must the hoist rope of the crane be kept vertical before lifting loads?
	<b>A</b>
	57. If a load is slewed rather quickly, what TWO initial effects does it have on the load whilst slewing?
	<b>A</b>
	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?
	<b>A</b>
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?	
<b>A</b>	
60. What possible effects does excessive rain have on the lifting operation?	
<b>A</b>	
61. State the possible effect of lifting downhill on a slope.	
<b>A</b>	

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Working tasks continued	62. How does the deflection of the boom or jib affect lift?
	<b>A</b>
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?
	<b>A</b>
Completing work	64. What are the ideal conditions for lifting accessories to be stored?
	<b>A</b>
	65. What checks should be made to lifting accessories after work has ceased?
Completing work	<b>A</b>