

## OVERHEAD CRANE OPERATOR SAFETY TRAINING WRITTEN EXAMINATION

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The crane is required to be inspected by the operator at least monthly.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Before making a lift, the operator needs to consider
  - a. The path of travel
  - b. Size, weight and shape of the load
  - c. Type of rigging needed for a safe lift
  - d. All the above are correct.
3. It is ok to use the hoist line in a choker to lift some loads.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. The emergency crane shut-off should be clearly marked and the location known to the operator:
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. The crane operator is responsible for knowing the weight of the load before making a lift.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. The most common cause of damage to wire rope on the crane is:
  - a. Corrosion
  - b. Broken wires
  - c. Crushing due to crossed wraps on the winch drum.
  - d. Overloading
7. Hook safety latches are safer but not required on the load hook.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. The operator must always test the upper-limit switch before each shift.
  - a. True
  - b. False

9. A critical lift is:
- A lift that is 75% or more of capacity
  - A lift of a load that is unstable or awkward
  - A two-crane lift
  - All of the above
10. Who is authorized to be under a load at any given time?
- No one is allowed under the load
  - Only the riggers handling the load
  - Only job site personnel
  - Only those with hard hats
11. Who can give the crane operator an emergency stop signal?
- The designated signal person
  - The site supervisor
  - Anyone on the site
  - The site safety manager
12. If the hook is located 18 inches north of the center of gravity, the load will
- Swing 3 feet south when lifted
  - Swing 18 inches south when lifted
  - Swing 3 feet north when lifted
  - Swing 18 inches north when lifted
13. Stopping the load suddenly can:
- Cause structural damage to the crane.
  - Remove any kinks in the wire rope
  - Help keep the wire rope spooled on the drum properly.
  - Answers b. and c. are correct.
14. How many signal persons should be designated to give hand signals to the operator:
- One primary and one backup
  - Only one
  - All those who are handling the load can give hand signals.
  - Doesn't matter.
15. The proper way to stop a load from turning is to
- Quickly land the load
  - Move the load gently against a solid object
  - Use your hands to steady the load
  - Use a tagline
16. The operator may leave the crane with a load suspended in the air.
- True
  - False

17. When lifting near or at capacity, you should lift the load a few inches and test the brakes.
- True
  - False
18. You should never walk backwards while guiding a load.
- True
  - False
19. What is the number one cause of deaths involving overhead cranes?
- Hoist line failure
  - Rigging failure
  - Electrocution
  - Being crushed by a moving load.
20. The safe working load of a crane is based primarily on
- The safe working load of the I-beam it is hanging on
  - The safe working load of the hook
  - The safe working load of the hoist line
  - All of the above
21. The winch will always cut out before any structural damage to the crane can occur due to an overload.
- True
  - False
22. The maximum capacity for the crane shall be:
- Printed on the hook or block
  - In the office
  - In the vicinity of the crane
  - Visible to the operator
23. The weight of any rigging below the hook
- Is included in the safe working load of the crane
  - Has no effect on the crane capacity
  - Shall be considered part of the load.
  - Is impossible to determine
24. Anyone that operates the crane must be trained
- True
  - False

25. If the crane boom will not reach the desired landing spot, the load may be pulled with a tag line while being lowered.
- True
  - False
26. The load shall not be lowered to where less than \_\_\_\_\_ full wraps remain on a smooth faced hoist drum.
- 6
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
27. The operator's manual is required to be read and understood by the operator before he operates the crane
- True
  - False
28. The anti-two-blocking device will prevent
- Overloading the crane
  - Shock loading the crane
  - Pulling the hook block into the winch
  - Side loading the crane
29. The load chart and hand signals need not be posted on the job site if they are on file in the field office.
- True
  - False
30. When visually inspecting the wire rope, the operator should look for
- Broken wires
  - Birdcaging
  - Kinking and crushing
  - All of the above.
31. If a wire rope has been kinked, crushed, or birdcaged,
- The rope should be seized at the damaged area before use
  - The rope should be replaced
  - It should be repaired by light hammering
  - The damaged portion should be removed and the rope spliced.
32. Each day, before a crane is operated, the \_\_\_\_\_ shall inspect the crane.
- Crane operator
  - Rigger
  - Roustabout
  - Designated person in charge

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the safe operation of the crane.
- Safety engineer
  - Designated person in charge
  - Crane operator
  - Production foreman
34. The crane can be shock loaded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sudden starts and stops
  - Setting a load down hard
  - Abrupt changes in hook speed
  - All of the above
35. The best way to determine the weight of a load is
- From manufacturer documentations
  - Use approved calculations
  - Weigh the load using a dynamometer
  - From the bill of lading
36. In cab-operated cranes the operator should never move the crane without a proper signal from the designated signal giver.
- True
  - False
37. Heat damage can occur in synthetic slings from:
- Sparks from welding or cutting torches
  - Friction from the sling sliding under load on the hook or over a sharp corner
  - Any high heat source
  - All of the above
38. The load rating and country where manufactured must be on any shackle used for lifting
- True
  - False
39. Shouldered eyebolts can lose up to 75% of capacity if side loaded.
- True
  - False
40. Pendulum action of the load (swing-out) due to excessive swing speeds has no negative effect on a crane.
- True
  - False