

TECHNICAL TEST — THEORY

SLINGER / SIGNALLER A40 — ENDORSEMENT A — ALL TYPES, ALL DUTIES

Candidate name	Date	Machine / equipment

- Answer all 45 questions in the spaces provided. Write clearly in ink.
- Reference material is available for the questions that refer to it.
- Time guide 60–90 minutes. Pass mark 36 of 45 (80%). Some questions are safety-critical and must be answered correctly.

- 1. What is the definition of, or how can a hazard be described?**

- 2. What is the purpose of a risk assessment?**

- 3. Name the THREE key duties LOLER 1998 places on a lifting operation.**

- 4. Who produces the lift plan, and who controls the lift on the ground?**

- 5. What THREE main duties of the Health and Safety at Work Act must employees follow?**

- 6. State the rule about persons and suspended loads.**

- 7. How often must lifting ACCESSORIES be thoroughly examined?**

- 8. Who may carry out a thorough examination of lifting equipment?**

- 9. What THREE things must be marked on or identifiable for every lifting accessory?**

- 10. Before any load is lifted, what FOUR things must the slinger know?**

- 11. Why must a load be slung ABOVE its centre of gravity?**

- 12. What happens to the tension in each sling leg as the included angle between the legs increases?**

- 13. What is the maximum included angle normally permitted between sling legs, and why?**

- 14. A load weighs 2 tonnes and is lifted on a two-leg sling at an included angle of 90 degrees. Approximately what tension is in each leg?**

- 15. What is a mode factor?**

- 16. What is the effect on capacity of using a sling in a CHOKE hitch?**

- 17. State FIVE defects that would take a CHAIN sling out of service.**

18. State FIVE defects that would take a WEBBING sling or roundsling out of service.

19. What checks are made to a SHACKLE before use?

20. Why must the correct pin always be used in a shackle?

21. Where must edge protection be fitted, and why?

22. What is a trial lift and what is checked during it?

23. How should a suspended load be controlled and steadied?

24. What do you do if a suspended load begins to swing or rotate?

25. How many signallers may direct a single lift, and what is the one exception?

26. Where must the signaller stand?

- 27. Name SIX standard hand signals you must be able to give and recognise.**
- 28. Which standard sets out the recognised hand signals for lifting operations?**
- 29. When must radio be used instead of hand signals?**
- 30. What happens if radio or visual communication is lost during a lift?**
- 31. What are the minimum distances to be maintained from overhead electricity lines, and why?**
- 32. What must be checked about the ground where a load will be landed?**
- 33. Why are timbers or dunnage placed under a landed load?**
- 34. How are hands protected during the landing of a load?**

- 35. What information must be obtained about the weight of a load if it is not marked?**
- 36. Name TWO factors that determine the weight of a load.**
- 37. What is the purpose of a spreader beam or lifting frame?**
- 38. Why must a load never be dragged sideways by the crane before it is lifted clear?**
- 39. What weather conditions would cause you to stop a lifting operation?**
- 40. What is the effect of wind on a large flat load?**
- 41. Who is responsible for the safety of the load once it has been landed and slings removed?**
- 42. What are the possible outcomes of prosecution for not complying with legislation?**

43. Name FOUR disciplinary actions or sanctions that can be applied to a slinger who does not follow legislation or procedures.

44. Why is the slinger/signaller regarded as a safety-critical worker?

45. How can a qualification or card benefit a slinger/signaller?

END OF TEST — hand this paper to the assessor.