

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