Written exam

Choose one answer per question. Mark your choices on the student answer sheet.

1. For a fully qualified operator of a covered crane under §1926.1427, which elements generally apply?

A. A certification card and attendance only
B. A written employer exam and a site badge
C. Training, certification or licensing, and employer evaluation
D. Qualification as a signal person only

2. Which equipment is excluded from §1926.1427 by paragraph (a)(2)?

A. Sideboom cranes, derricks and equipment rated at 2,000 pounds or less
B. All telescopic-boom cranes
C. All truck-mounted cranes
D. All lattice-boom cranes

3. What must happen before operating equipment covered by §1926.1441?

A. A signal-person practical test in lieu of operator training
B. Only a review of the shift schedule
C. Only an inspection of the rigging
D. Employer training on safe operation of the type of equipment used

4. Who pays for required operator certification or licensing under §1926.1427?

A. The equipment owner only
B. The operator in all cases
C. The employer, at no cost to the employee
D. The testing organization

5. What must be checked where a qualifying state or local licensing requirement applies?

A. A license issued anywhere is valid at that site
B. The same rules apply nationwide without local requirements
C. Only the company's internal operator list
D. The operator holds the required license for that jurisdiction

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6. Which credential is generally portable within its certification scope and period?

A. Certification by an accredited crane operator testing organization
B. An internal orientation card
C. An equipment delivery receipt
D. Certification under a former employer's audited program

7. Where is an audited employer program certification valid?

A. In all states regardless of licensing
B. For any employer using the same machine
C. While employed by the employer that issued it
D. Only at the test site

8. How long is certification by an accredited testing organization valid under the federal rule?

A. One year
B. Ten years
C. For the duration of any one lift
D. Five years

9. Which skill belongs in the written certification test?

A. Issuing company forklift cards
B. Using relevant load-chart and operating information
C. Welding boom sections
D. Preparing payroll records

10. Which is a practical certification test skill?

A. Repairing a hydraulic pump
B. Safely maneuvering the equipment and load
C. Writing a company lift policy
D. Drafting a rental agreement

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11. Why does the employer evaluate a certified operator?

A. To verify safe operation of assigned equipment and assigned hoisting activities
B. To extend the certification's expiration date
C. To transfer a prior employer's internal certificate
D. To replace equipment inspection

12. What equipment differences can matter for evaluation?

A. Size and configuration, safety devices, operational aids and attachments
B. The date the machine was delivered alone
C. The brand name alone
D. Paint color and dealer logo

13. When may the evaluation support assignment to other equipment without another evaluation?

A. When it has the same owner
B. When the employer can demonstrate it requires no substantially different skills, knowledge or ability to recognize and avert risk
C. When it uses the same radio
D. Whenever it has a similar paint scheme

14. What must be documented about the equipment used in an evaluation?

A. Make, model and configuration
B. Only the size of the work crew
C. Only the rigging supplier
D. Only the fleet color

15. Where must the evaluation documentation be available?

A. Only at the examiner's office
B. Only at the equipment dealership
C. Only after an incident
D. At the worksite while the operator is employed by that employer

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16. What is the minimum status of an operator-in-training's trainer?

A. Any worker who can see the boom
B. An employee chosen solely by seniority
C. The trainee may act as their own trainer
D. An employee or agent with the required knowledge, training and experience for the assigned equipment

17. When may an uncertified operator-in-training operate on a multiple-crane lift?

A. Whenever both trainers agree
B. If the load is less than half capacity
C. They may not perform that operation under the trainee restrictions
D. If a signal person has a radio

18. What does the trainer do while actively monitoring?

A. Leave the site with a camera running
B. Observe and perform no tasks that detract from monitoring
C. Conduct unrelated meetings
D. Operate a separate crane

19. What must the trainee do during a permitted short monitoring break?

A. Work without limits so long as the trainer remains nearby
B. Perform only tasks within their ability, or take a break as directed by the trainer
C. Start any assigned lift if a signal person is present
D. Use the break to practice restricted tasks

20. How does the employer assign tasks to the trainee?

A. Within the trainee's ability and subject to the rule's task restrictions
B. By allowing all tasks after a written practice exam
C. By matching the trainer's full scope immediately
D. Only by the maximum capacity on the data plate

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21. On friction equipment, what precedes swinging a boom off its support?

A. Raise it a short distance to check whether the boom hoist brake needs adjustment
B. Test only the radio
C. Adjust brakes after the first lift in all cases
D. Swing first, then raise it

22. Which emergency procedures should covered operators be trained on where available?

A. Procedures for certifying new riggers
B. Only the company's rental agreement
C. Manufacturer procedures for halting unintended equipment movement
D. Only the evacuation map

23. Who receives applicable tag-out and start-up instruction?

A. Only the designated signal person
B. Operators and other employees authorized to start, energize or operate controls
C. Only the rental representative
D. Only the operator evaluator

24. A load-chart knowledge gap indicates operator retraining is needed. What follows retraining under §1926.1427(f)(7)?

A. Issue a new external certificate automatically
B. Retest only radio procedures
C. Return to full duty based on attendance alone
D. Reevaluate the operator on the subjects covered by the retraining

25. What responsibility remains after an outside evaluator assesses an operator?

A. The certification body assumes responsibility
B. The evaluator assumes all employer responsibility
C. The employer remains responsible for compliance with the evaluation requirement
D. Only the crane manufacturer is responsible