

## Forklift Safety, Quiz #1

### Multiple Choice

1. Who can operate a forklift?
  - a. Any worker
  - b. Supervisors
  - c. Trained and authorized workers
  - d. Production workers
  
2. How many people are permitted to ride on a forklift?
  - a. One, the operator
  - b. The operator and one other authorized worker
  - c. The operator and two others if they reasonably fit on the forklift
  - d. There is no set limit
  
3. A forklift operator's first concern should be
  - a. Increasing the speed of loading and unloading.
  - b. Making sure the vehicle is in safe working condition.
  - c. Checking shift changes for the load/unload schedule.
  - d. Stabilizing the forks on all trucks used in a shift.
  
4. How soon should repairs be made on a forklift?
  - a. At the next scheduled maintenance time
  - b. At the end of the operator's shift
  - c. Whenever the forklift is not need to perform tasks
  - d. As soon as possible
  
5. Training on one type of forklift:
  - a. Qualifies the operator for that type of forklift only
  - b. Is sufficient for all the company's forklifts
  - c. Qualifies the operator to for forklifts with similar types of power
  - d. Should be sufficient to allow the operator to drive similar forklifts
  
6. Which of the following is a warning sign that the forklift may need to be taken out of service and repaired?
  - a. Leaks for the fuel system
  - b. A brake pedal that feels spongy
  - c. Exhaust fumes that make you feel sick
  - d. All of the above
  
7. A forklift operator's performance must be evaluated:
  - a. Monthly
  - b. Every year
  - c. Every three years
  - d. Every five years

8. The first thing an operator should do when changing the battery or refueling:
  - a. Shut off the engine
  - b. Disconnect fuel lines or battery cables
  - c. Put on the proper personnel protection equipment
  - d. It depends on the model of forklift
  
9. The Cal/OSHA Forklift training standard requires
  - a. Formal instruction
  - b. Practical training
  - c. Evaluation
  - d. All of the above
  
10. The most important information on the Nameplate is
  - a. Weight of the forklift
  - b. Capacity and load center
  - c. Serial number
  - d. Mention of attachment

True-False

- T F 1. It is necessary for every forklift operator to know the load capacity of the forklift to which he or she is assigned.
- T F 2. The operator should always read the nameplate and fully understand what it says on every forklift he or she operates.
- T F 3. Foot pedals on a forklift are arranged in customary automobile fashion.
- T F 4. When stopping, always push as hard as possible on your brake pedal.
- T F 5. If you have any doubts about capacity, operation or condition of your forklift, always stop and ask your supervisor.
- T F 6. Because the rear wheels guide your forklift, the rear end will always swing wide in a turn.
- T F 7. Always drive with your foot resting on the clutch in order to be able to shift faster.
- T F 8. Added attachments and equipment have no effect on forklift capacity.
- T F 9. Before you begin your work each day, drive your forklift to determine whether everything is working properly.
- T F 10. If you wish to lift a load heavier than the forklift's capacity, have fellow employees stand on the counterweight.

## Forklift Safety, Quiz #2

### Multiple Choice

1. What percentage of forklift accidents is due to unsafe acts of person?
  - a. 2 percent
  - b. 10 percent
  - c. 88 percent
  - d. 98 percent
  
2. Unpreventable accidents account for what percentage of all forklift accidents?
  - a. 2 percent
  - b. 10 percent
  - c. 88 percent
  - d. 98 percent
  
3. A forklift driver must always look
  - a. In the mirrors.
  - b. Around his or her load.
  - c. In the direction of travel.
  - d. Forward.
  
4. What should you do when you approach an intersection?
  - a. Slow down and sound the horn
  - b. Check for hazards by leaning out of the cab
  - c. Turn slowly and smoothly
  - d. Get through as quickly as possible
  
5. To lift people using a forklift, the operator must
  - a. Lift people with bare forks
  - b. Use a pallet to provide a platform
  - c. Move a truck near a wall for fall protection
  - d. None of the above
  
6. Who has the right of way?
  - a. the largest forklift
  - b. Pedestrians
  - c. Forklift approaching from the right
  - d. Forklift in the main aisle
  
7. How high should a load be carried on a smooth service?
  - a. High enough to clear any bumps on the floor
  - b. 2 to 4 inches if possible
  - c. Low enough to see over
  - d. High enough to see under

8. When traveling down a ramp or incline
  - a. Back down when loaded
  - b. Back up when loaded
  - c. Always back down
  - d. Use your own judgment
  
9. When is it OK to travel with a load raised at its maximum height?
  - a. Whenever there is sufficient clearance
  - b. Whenever you know the floor is free of bumps
  - c. Whenever it improves your vision
  - d. Never
  
10. When traveling up a ramp or incline
  - a. Back up when loaded
  - b. Drive with the load in front
  - c. Use your own judgment
  - d. It depends on the grade of the ramp or incline

True-False

- T F 1. It is very easy to tip over on ramps and sloped surfaces whether the forklift is loaded or unloaded.
  
- T F 2. When driving on ramps with a grade of 10 percent or more with a loaded forklift, you must always keep the load uphill, even if it means driving in reverse down the ramp.
  
- T F 3. A real “forklift pro” learns how to make fast, sharp turns.
  
- T F 4. It is safe to operate your truck along the edge of a loading dock as long as you watch where you are going.
  
- T F 5. Always drive forward up steep ramps to avoid spilling our load.
  
- T F 6. If your truck is counterbalanced, the pivot point is located half-way between the front and rear wheels.
  
- T F 7. Always get off your forklift before you operate the tilt control so that you can determine the position of the forks.
  
- T F 8. When you are moving with a load, tilt the mast backward and keep your load as low as possible.
  
- T F 9. Carry loads that weigh more than the specified capacity for your forklift is o.k. only if you first receive your supervisor’s permission to do so.
  
- T F 10. Since there are no established rules for checking your forklift to be sure it is in proper working condition, the daily check-list is up to you.

## Forklift Safety, Quiz #3

### Multiple Choice

1. The forklift load chart shows a rating of 2220 kg at a 600 mm load center. What does this mean?
  - a. That the forklift will safely lift any weight up to 2220 kg.
  - b. That the forklift will safely lift up to 2220 kg provided that the center of gravity of the load is not more than 600 mm forward from the face (heel) of the forks
  - c. That the forklift will only safely lift up to 2220 kg if the load measures more than 1200 mm
  - d. None of the above.
2. When must you use the back tilt on your forklift when traveling?
  - a. When the forks are loaded
  - b. When the forks are not loaded.
  - c. At all times
  - d. whenever you think it is necessary
3. How should the operator determine the rated capacity of a forklift?
  - a. Testing with various loads
  - b. Reading the nameplate.
  - c. Asking your supervisor
  - d. Guesswork
4. When is it permissible for the operator to move the forklift with its load fully raised?
  - a. Any time
  - b. To assist when turning
  - c. When the forklift is parked
  - d. When stacking and de-stacking
5. From which position in a narrow aisle should the forklift approach a narrow corner?
  - a. From the inside of the aisle
  - b. From the outside of the aisle
  - c. From the middle of the aisle
  - d. From whatever position the operator thinks it's safe.
6. What distance should there be between moving forklifts?
  - a. Close enough to communicate with the driver
  - b. As far as possible
  - c. A safe braking distance
  - d. Whatever distance the operator judges as safe

7. Who is responsible for the safety of persons working in a forklift area?
  - a. The supervisor
  - b. Each person within the area
  - c. The pedestrians
  - d. The forklift operator
  
8. When driving an empty forklift down a ramp, in what direction should the forks point?
  - a. Downhill
  - b. Uphill
  
9. When driving a loaded forklift down a ramp, in what direction should the forks point?
  - a. Downhill
  - b. Uphill
  
10. What action is required when a load is unstable?
  - a. Back tilt the load.
  - b. Add more weight to balance the load.
  - c. Stop and re-stack the load
  - d. Call for assistance to support the load

#### True-False

- T F 1. Attachments reduce capacity by increasing the load center and adding weight.
- T F 2. Your forks are designed not only for lifting loads, but also to push loads in place on a pallet or on a shelf.
- T F 3. always drive forward up steep ramps to avoid spilling your load.
- T F 4. Attachments reduce capacity by increasing the load center and adding weight.
- T F 5. When you are loading, you should make sure you see the tips of both your forks.
- T F 6. If your load is blocking your view, always travel backward.
- T F 7. Your load should be kept completely back against the carriage and correctly centered on your forks.
- T F 8. You do not have to worry about the rear and swing of your truck because it is heavy enough to hug the ground.
- T F 9. Rear wheel steering gives a forklift greater maneuverability in tight corners.
- T F 10. On electric trucks, inching and creeping are controlled by “giggling” the directional lever.

## Forklift Safety, Quiz #4

### Multiple Choice

1. A forklift training program will help the company
  - a. Reduce maintenance costs
  - b. Increase efficiency
  - c. Reduce accidents
  - d. All of the above
  
2. From a safety standpoint, one of the most serious forklift defects is
  - a. Brake failure
  - b. Low fuel or battery charge
  - c. Broken horn
  - d. Worn tires
  
3. The forklift horn should be used to
  - a. Warn pedestrians and other traffic at intersections and blind corners
  - b. Make workers get out of your path when you get too close to them
  - c. Let your supervisor know that you are busy
  - d. Let everyone know you have the right of way
  
4. When parking or leaving your forklift, you should
  - a. Park or leave your truck in a safe area away from traffic
  - b. Lower the forks until they are flat on the floor
  - c. Turn off the engine, set the brake, and set the directional control to neutral
  - d. All of the above
  
5. Which of the following is not a type of forklift?
  - a. Gasoline powered
  - b. Diesel powered
  - c. Air-cooled powered
  - d. Electric powered
  
6. Which of the following should NOT be allowed during the refueling or recharging process?
  - a. Park your forklift truck in a designated refueling/recharging area
  - b. Do not block doorways or access to production or emergency equipment
  - c. Keep a flame burning nearby to burn off unwanted vapors or gases
  - d. Check to see that there is a fire extinguisher nearby.

7. The front wheels of a lift truck serve as the \_\_\_\_\_ between the weight of the truck and the weight of the load being carried.
  - a. Straddle point
  - b. Fulcrum point
  - c. Center of gravity
  - d. Midpoint determinant
  
8. Should the load capacity of a forklift ever be exceeded?
  - a. Only if the counterweight is increased
  - b. Only if the lifting within 1 metre
  - c. Only with your supervisor's permission
  - d. Not at any time
  
9. There are three indicators that will assist an operator in identifying when the forklift is overloaded. Which of the following is not one of those indicators? The
  - a. Forklift will have difficulty lifting the load.
  - b. Turning radius is increased
  - c. Rear wheels come off the ground
  - d. Steering is affected
  
10. Trucks tip over because their \_\_\_\_\_ moves outside of the "stability triangle."
  - a. Balance point
  - b. Fulcrum point
  - c. Center of gravity
  - d. Midpoint determinant

True-False

- T F 1. When going down a 15 percent incline keep the load on the downside.
  
- T F 2. Violation of safety rules, near misses, and occasional damage to stock probably indicates a high accident and maintenance rate.
  
- T F 3. A careful driver may hand his leg outside the truck as long as he is protected by a wide load.
  
- T F 4. If you are not able to see because of a large load in front of you, it is better to drive backwards than to try to see around it on one side.
  
- T F 5. When traveling with a load the mast should be tilted back.
  
- T F 6. If they ask, maintenance men or repairmen may be lifted on the forks to reach their work.
  
- T F 7. It is permissible to run over a loose object as long as the truck is not fully loaded.
  
- T F 8. The mast refers to the vertical assembly that does the work of raising and lowering the load.



- T F** 9. Forklifts shall be operated at a safe speed with due regard for traffic and conditions. Maximum speed limits: inside buildings, 5 mph; outside buildings in work areas, 7 mph; on roads, 10 mph.
- T F** 10. When the forklift is not carrying a load, the operator shall travel with the forks as low as possible (maximum of 3 inches on paved surfaces). When carrying a load, it should be carried as low as possible (consistent with safe operation, 2 to 6 inches above the surface.)

## Forklift Safety

### Answer Sheet to Quizzes

Quiz 1	Quiz 2	Quiz 3	Quiz 4
1. c	1. c	1. b	1. d
2. a	2. a	2. c	2. a
3. b	3. c	3. b	3. a
4. d	4. a	4. d	4. d
5. a	5. d	5. a	5. c
6. d.	6. b	6. c	6. c
7. c	7. a	7. b	7. b
8. a	8. a	8. a	8. d
9. d	9. d	9. a	9. b
10. b	10. b	10. c	10. c
11. T	11. T	11. F	11. F
12. T	12. T	12. T	12. T
13. F	13. F	13. T	13. F
14. F	14. F	14. F	14. T
15. T	15. T	15. T	15. T
16. T	16. F	16. T	16. F
17. F	17. F	17. T	17. F
18. F	18. T	18. F	18. T
19. T	19. F	19. T	19. T
20. F	20. F	20. F	20. T