# NCCER Turner Recertification Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide


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# Questions

**1. Are multiple-crane lifts considered as critical lifts?**

**A. Yes, always**

**B. No, they are not classified as critical lifts**

**C. Only if the load is extremely heavy**

**D. Only under certain conditions**

**2. What must be extended before adjusting counterweights on a carrier-mounted crane?**

**A. Outrigger beams and jacks**

**B. The boom and hoist**

**C. The crane's stabilizers**

**D. The lift cables**

**3. What is referred to as the distance from the ground to the center of the boom point sheaves?**

**A. Hook height**

**B. Boom elevation**

**C. Boom point evaluation**

**D. Sheave height**

**4. How is boom whip eliminated in dynamic compactors?**

**A. By increasing the weight of the load**

**B. By using a single pendant**

**C. Through front and rear pendants**

**D. By reducing the angle of the boom**

**5. What safety equipment should be available to the crane operator within the cab?**

**A. A communication device**

**B. Fire extinguisher**

**C. Flares for signaling**

**D. First aid kit**

**6. Suspended weight does not include which of the following?**

**A. Hook block weight**

**B. Sling and rigging hardware**

**C. Hoist rope weight**

**D. Load weight**

**7. What is the minimum number of tiedowns required to restrain heavy equipment or machinery?**

**A. 2**

**B. 3**

**C. 4**

**D. 5**

**8. What is the primary purpose of fall protection equipment in hoisting personnel operations?**

**A. To hold extra load**

**B. To prevent accidents**

**C. To assist in hoisting**

**D. To secure tools**

**9. What must be ensured regarding the suspension ropes during boom assembly?**

**A. They must not interfere with the boom pins**

**B. They should be lengthened for safety**

**C. They can be used as a support**

**D. They should be loose**

**10. Is it true or false that the personnel platform shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity?**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Depends on the load type**

**D. Depends on personnel count**

# Answers

**1. B**
**2. A**
**3. C**
**4. C**
**5. B**
**6. C**
**7. C**
**8. B**
**9. A**
**10. A**

# Explanations

## 1. Are multiple-crane lifts considered as critical lifts?

**A. Yes, always**

**B. No, they are not classified as critical lifts**

**C. Only if the load is extremely heavy**

**D. Only under certain conditions**

**Multiple-crane lifts are generally considered critical lifts because they involve complex maneuvers and require careful planning, coordination, and communication among operators. This complexity arises from the need to balance the load and ensure stability, which is essential to prevent accidents. While some may think that multiple-crane lifts might not inherently be classified as critical, they often involve high-stakes situations where all elements of the lift must be executed meticulously. It's important to recognize that the classification of a lift as critical usually set standards based on factors like the load weight, environmental conditions, and the experience of the personnel involved. In the case of multiple-crane lifts, the potential risks associated with handling large or heavy objects have a significant impact, making them critical due to the consequences of errors or malfunctions. Understanding this context helps reinforce why multiple-crane lifts commonly require stringent safety protocols and why planning and training for these operations are pivotal. The classification of such lifts depends not only on the number of cranes involved but also on the specifics of the lift itself, hence why saying they are not classified as critical isn't aligned with standard safety practices in the field.**

## 2. What must be extended before adjusting counterweights on a carrier-mounted crane?

**A. Outrigger beams and jacks**

**B. The boom and hoist**

**C. The crane's stabilizers**

**D. The lift cables**

**Before adjusting counterweights on a carrier-mounted crane, it is essential to extend the outrigger beams and jacks. This action provides stability to the crane, ensuring that it is properly supported on all sides before any modifications, such as adjusting counterweights, are made. Outriggers are crucial for maintaining the crane's center of gravity and stability, especially when working with heavy loads. Extending the outrigger beams increases the footprint of the crane, distributing the weight more evenly and preventing tipping or instability. The jacks serve to further stabilize the crane against vertical loads. This safety practice is vital, as failure to properly extend the outriggers before making adjustments can lead to accidents or equipment failure. In contrast, the other options do not pertain directly to the initial steps required for safely adjusting the crane's counterweights. Extending the boom and hoist, for instance, relates to lifting and positioning loads rather than stabilizing the crane itself. Similarly, the crane's stabilizers and lift cables serve different functions that do not address the immediate requirement of ensuring stability during counterweight adjustments.**

## 3. What is referred to as the distance from the ground to the center of the boom point sheaves?

**A. Hook height**

**B. Boom elevation**

**C. Boom point evaluation**

**D. Sheave height**

**The term that describes the distance from the ground to the center of the boom point sheaves is known as boom elevation. Boom elevation is an important measurement because it relates to how high the boom can lift loads, which directly impacts the crane's operating capabilities and safety. This measurement is essential for riggers and crane operators to understand the working height of the crane and to ensure that the equipment can safely maneuver materials to the desired elevation. While other terms might seem applicable, they do not accurately define this specific measurement. Hook height typically refers to the distance from the ground to the hook of the crane when it is in its highest position and does not specifically focus on the boom point sheaves. Boom point evaluation is not a standard term used in crane operation contexts and does not specifically reference a measurement. Sheave height could imply the height of the sheaves themselves but does not capture the overall distance from the ground that the boom elevation does.**

## 4. How is boom whip eliminated in dynamic compactors?

**A. By increasing the weight of the load**

**B. By using a single pendant**

**C. Through front and rear pendants**

**D. By reducing the angle of the boom**

**The correct answer is the use of front and rear pendants to eliminate boom whip in dynamic compactors. This technique stabilizes the boom and helps to control its motion during operation. By employing both front and rear pendants, the forces acting on the boom are balanced, which minimizes excessive flexing or whipping, leading to safer and more effective operation. Using only a single pendant would not provide the same level of stability, as it could allow for increased movement and control issues. Likewise, simply increasing the weight of the load does not address the dynamics of the boom's movement and could lead to other operational challenges. Reducing the angle of the boom might modify its range of motion, but it does not inherently resolve the issue of boom whip created during dynamic activities. Therefore, the combination of front and rear pendants is essential for effective boom stabilization and the elimination of whip effects in dynamic compactors.**

## 5. What safety equipment should be available to the crane operator within the cab?

**A. A communication device**

**B. Fire extinguisher**

**C. Flares for signaling**

**D. First aid kit**

**The availability of a fire extinguisher within the crane operator's cab is essential for ensuring safety during operations. In the event of a fire—whether it originates from the crane itself, nearby equipment, or the environment—a fire extinguisher provides the operator with immediate access to a critical safety tool. This proactive measure allows for a prompt response to small fires, potentially preventing them from escalating into more dangerous situations that could endanger the operator and others on-site. The presence of a fire extinguisher aligns with safety regulations and industry best practices, emphasizing the importance of being prepared for emergencies. While other safety equipment like communication devices, flares, and first aid kits are also important, they serve different purposes. For instance, a communication device is vital for coordinating with other personnel, flares are used for signaling to alert others, and a first aid kit is crucial for addressing medical emergencies. However, in the context of immediate fire hazards specifically impacting the crane operation, a fire extinguisher is the most pertinent piece of safety equipment to have readily available in the cab.**

## 6. Suspended weight does not include which of the following?

**A. Hook block weight**

**B. Sling and rigging hardware**

**C. Hoist rope weight**

**D. Load weight**

**Suspended weight specifically refers to the total weight supported or held by lifting equipment, which mainly includes the load being lifted and the associated rigging components. While evaluating the individual components of suspended weight, it is crucial to understand what constitutes it. Hook block weight, sling and rigging hardware, and load weight all contribute to the total suspended weight because they are part of the assembly that actually shares the load during a lift. The hoist rope weight, on the other hand, usually does not factor into the suspended weight because it is not typically considered as part of what is supported by the lifting rigging directly. In lifting scenarios, the hoist rope may have its own weight, but this weight is often negligible compared to the other materials involved in the lifting process. Therefore, while the rope is essential for lifting, its weight is not included in the calculation of suspended weight, as it does not rest on the equipment in the same direct manner as the hook block, rigging hardware, and the load itself do. Thus, identifying hoist rope weight as not part of suspended weight is accurate in the context of rigging and lifting operations.**

## 7. What is the minimum number of tiedowns required to restrain heavy equipment or machinery?

**A. 2**

**B. 3**

**C. 4**

**D. 5**

**The requirement of a minimum of four tiedowns to restrain heavy equipment or machinery is based on safety regulations and engineering principles related to load securing. Using four tiedowns ensures that the equipment is securely fastened and minimizes the risk of movement during transport. This number provides a balanced distribution of force that helps stabilize the load in multiple directions, reducing the chances of shifting due to acceleration, deceleration, or sideways movement. Regulations emphasize that tiedowns must meet certain criteria regarding their strength and number to effectively restrain the load. Four tiedowns can typically provide sufficient restraint against the forces that might occur during transport, which is especially critical for heavy equipment that can be quite large and may move or shift easily if not properly secured. In contrast, relying on fewer than four tiedowns may not adequately secure the equipment, increasing the risk of accidents or instability. Each tiedown contributes to the overall security of the load, thus ensuring safety for both the transporting vehicle and those on the road. Therefore, using at least four tiedowns is a recognized best practice in securing heavy machinery for transport.**

## 8. What is the primary purpose of fall protection equipment in hoisting personnel operations?

**A. To hold extra load**

**B. To prevent accidents**

**C. To assist in hoisting**

**D. To secure tools**

**The primary purpose of fall protection equipment in hoisting personnel operations is to prevent accidents. This equipment is specifically designed to minimize the risk of falling from heights, which is a significant hazard in construction and other industries where personnel are elevated to perform their tasks. By using fall protection systems such as harnesses, lanyards, and guardrails, companies aim to safeguard workers against potential falls that could result in serious injuries or fatalities. In the context of hoisting operations, where personnel may be lifted by cranes or other equipment, ensuring that proper fall protection measures are in place is crucial for maintaining a safe work environment. This not only helps protect the workers but also complies with safety regulations and standards set forth by organizations such as OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). By prioritizing the prevention of accidents through effective fall protection, employers demonstrate a commitment to worker safety and health.**

## 9. What must be ensured regarding the suspension ropes during boom assembly?

**A. They must not interfere with the boom pins**

**B. They should be lengthened for safety**

**C. They can be used as a support**

**D. They should be loose**

**Ensuring that suspension ropes do not interfere with the boom pins during boom assembly is crucial for the safe operation of cranes. The boom pins are essential components that secure the boom in place, allowing it to function correctly and safely while lifting loads. If the suspension ropes are positioned in a way that obstructs or interacts with the boom pins, it can lead to potential hazards, such as improper assembly or even mechanical failure during operation. In addition, any interference could compromise the integrity of the lifting mechanism and pose a risk to personnel and equipment. Therefore, keeping the suspension ropes clear from the boom pins is a fundamental safety measure while assembling the boom.**

## 10. Is it true or false that the personnel platform shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity?

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Depends on the load type**

**D. Depends on personnel count**

**The statement that the personnel platform shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity is true. This principle is crucial for ensuring the safety and integrity of the platform and its users. Every personnel platform is designed with a specific weight limit that takes into account the structural capabilities of the platform and the equipment used to lift or support it.  Exceeding the rated capacity poses significant safety risks, including the potential for structural failure, which can lead to accidents, injuries, and even fatalities. This guideline adheres to safety regulations and standards set forth in various industry practices that prioritize the safety of workers in possibly hazardous environments.  The other considerations, such as load type and personnel count, do not negate the fundamental requirement that the total load must not exceed the platform's rated capacity. While these factors may influence operational procedures, they do not create exceptions to the weight limit established for the platform itself.**